

MODULE 2: BASIC MANUAL PATTERN

2.1 Materials, tools and practice of manual cutting blade.

2.1.1 MATERIALS AND CUTTING TOOLS

Knife

A blade is the flat part of a tool that typically have a sharp edge or a sharp end generally made of metal such as steel cutting, stabbing, slicing, throw, push, or strike.

CUTTER

The cutter (called by the English term cutter, cutter literally) is a frequently used tool used in various occupations and work for a wide variety of purposes.

It is a type of razor generally comprises a flat, simple and inexpensive handle, approximately 2.5 cm wide and 7.5 to 10 cm long, made from metal or plastic. Some employ standard blades, others made for a particular purpose such as cut glass or linoleum, using double-edged blades.

Its handle is plastic to insulate electrical shock (note that it does not protect from strong shocks or high voltage) and is sliding knife. The cutter also has a system to adjust to what extent the blade protrudes from the handle.



SCISSORS

Scissors, often referred to in the plural scissors is a hand tool used to cut cloth, paper, hair, etc. It consists of two steel blades which rotate around a common axial bolt, on which the cutting edges are situated on one side and the handles on the opposite side. Lugs carry holes for holding and maneuvering the thumb and cordial. The mechanism formed is a typical example of the first order lever in which the fulcrum is positioned between the resistance (resisting load) and power (motor effort) .A a RAP system.

It consists of two steel sheets or blades and usually two holes for putting fingers and so to use them.

There are several types of scissors, whose design and prototype depends on the specific application for which they are intended.



2.1.2 PRACTICE OF MANUAL CUTTING BLADE

Prior to the industrialization of the sector, the shoemaker manually cut each piece composing shoe today is limited to the elements that compose the shoe upper excluding the sole abutment, cap, etc., and the auxiliary industry which it will be dedicated to provide these components to the factory.

Today, thanks to new technologies is possible through software and automatic cutting machine make the cut in a faster way, but involves a large financial investment. The vast majority of companies, combines automatic cutting for more complex parts with the proper craftsman manual cutting, supported by die cutting, which gives the cutting section of excellent control for quality control shoe.

For starters, the cutter examines each skin to ensure that no defects that quality control factory has been overlooked. If the skin cuts, spots or wrinkles, these are

marked with pencil for not using in any way such areas for cutting the pieces and avoid during placement patterns. These defects can be caused by nature itself: by microbes and parasites; by the very process of tanning or man-made, such as fire brands, brands Wand livestock, cuts the skin and others.

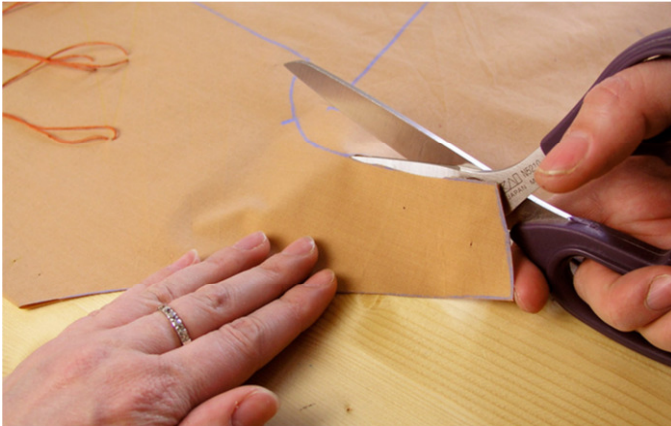
Once the selected skin features, the scale sizes of all patterns and all the tools prepared expert cutter proceed to cut each of the pieces that compose the shoe upper.

The cutter stretches the skin in all directions to check the direction in which elasticity extends. Positioning patterns must keep order and pre-planning, counting parts profitably.

As an example, a shoe pair consists of:

- 2 blades
- 2 heels (to go game on the inside)
- 2 blade liner
- 2 sweatpants or talonetas (skin piece liner forming the inner bead)
- 2 envelopes (skin piece lining the heel)
- 2 parts to add lining platforms
- 2 leading to add lining the plant to go toe uncovered
- 2 Business

The method that follows the cutter is always the same Regardless of the type of skin with the shoe manufactures, as well as the number of patterns that comprise the model. The skin lying on a table that has a slight incline, allowing the cutter to work with comfort. To cut the skin is used as the base glass or a zinc foil according to the preference of the cutter itself and pressing patterns on the skin and a sharp band different pieces of skin are cut, leaving between each fragment little millimeter make the skin as possible. The strip, being a flexible steel blade, like a scalpel that constantly sharpens a sharpening steel for non-slip and cause erroneous cuts. The way to grab the strap plays an important role, since it will firmly and poise in order that cutting the skin does not move from side to side and resulting in the edges of the skin present serrations or undulations, which greatly hinder the work of the aparadora. Another tool used is the punch that is used to mark the skin a guide to consider the assembly of the parts.



Once cut all the pieces, the vast majority must carry a series of figurative pen, and these figurados guidelines that will use the aparadora to assemble the pieces together. This pen ink disappear easily rub.

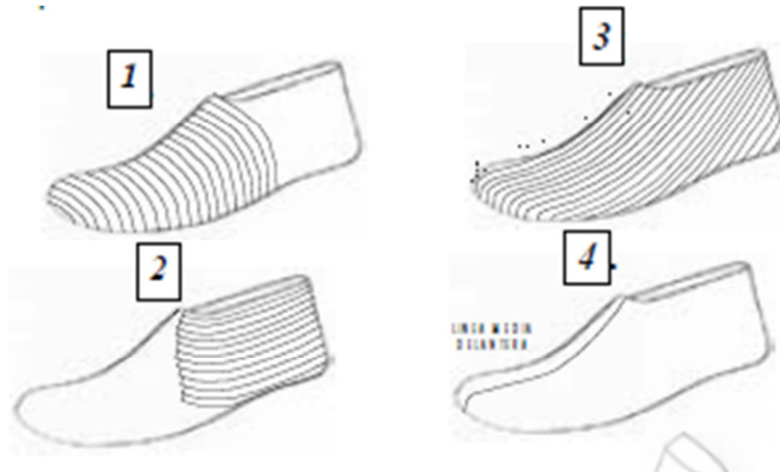
A good cutter contributes to the beauty and strength of the shoe, because it is your responsibility to choose and cut the pieces of skin, being an expert in relation to the different tonalities, weight, moisture and suppleness of the skin.

2.1.3 WRAPPER PAPER FORM, BASES MODELING

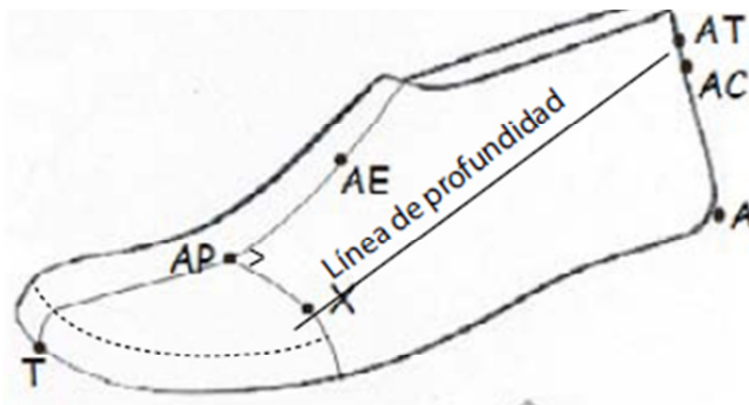
Wrapper paper HORMA

The mold is laminated to copy three-dimensional shapes and they could be spending two dimensions.

- Paper orderly frame around the mold in order when peeling thereof is made, this copy is not distorted.
- midline is marked heel and the front midline
- the main point is marked in the form according to the measurement chart of the last.
- To stick the tape onto cardboard is important to note that the shape can not vary the heel and neck and distorted slightly wrinkled in bulkier parts of the mold.



- The Main points of the form are:
- Buttrass height (AC)
- Heel Height (AT)
- Height instep (AE)
- blade height (AP)
- Docking point (X)
- Seat (A)
- Tip (T)
- Depth line



Dibujar diseño y líneas de información importante como los filos de las puntas.



AC + 10 mm male shoe: AT

AC + 6 mm woman's shoe: AT

AC + 5 mm shoe child: AT

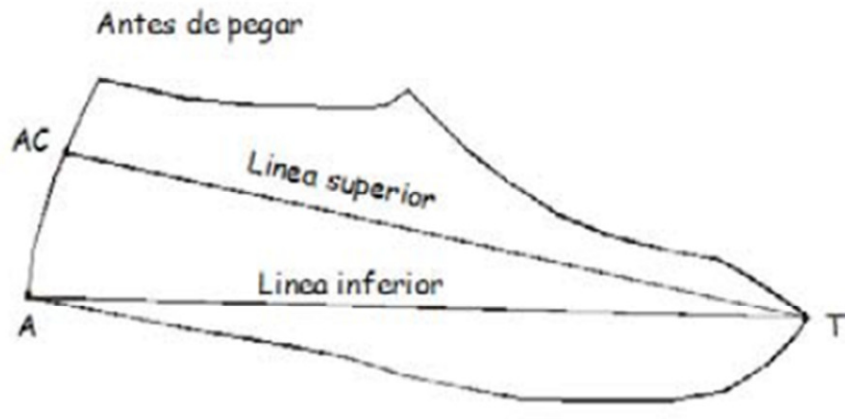
MODELING RULES

Then the basic process modeling footwear, which may vary depending on the characteristics of the shoe described.

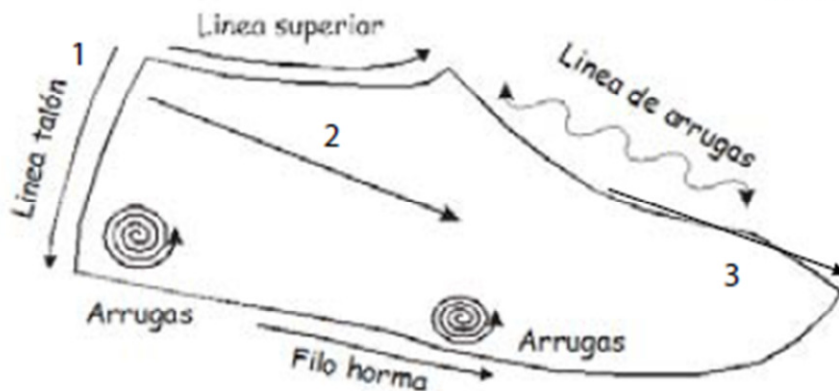
- the mold is lined with paper.
- Lenaea points and marked necessary to develop the molds.
- the average pattern of the outer face and the inner face of the mold is made.
- Pattern Base is made with increases mounting, fits all models to be developed in this form.
- work pattern, where all the lines of the shoe and all information necessary for the development of parts (a different one for each model) is drawn.
- markers on the design lines are drawn.
- markers to increases in construction and turns are made.
- markers for linings, foams, necks, etc. are made ornaments
- each piece of the model with their respective markers is made.

Process description for step 2 to 3 dimensions

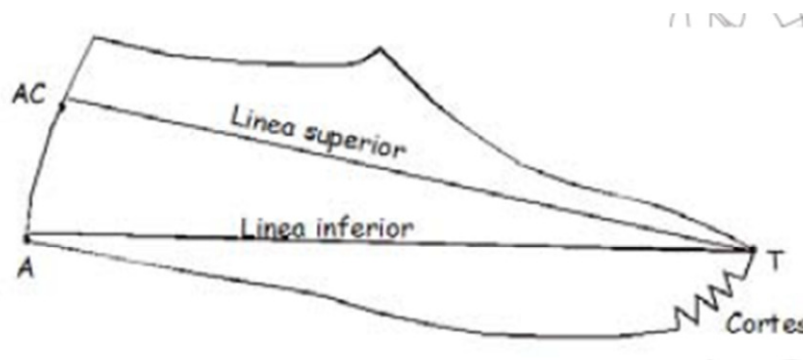
- Cut with a blade midline midline front and heel, given that the points are marked on both sides of the mold and having identified which is the internal face of the external.
- Off very carefully so that the shape is not distorted.
- measure is taken with a line from AC to T and from A to T, the outer and inner face, it immediately off the mold, which must verify the shape on cardboard. If the measure distorts more than 2 mm must start again from the curb.



To stick the tape onto cardboard is important to note that the shape can not vary the heel and neck and distorted slightly wrinkled in bulkier parts of the form

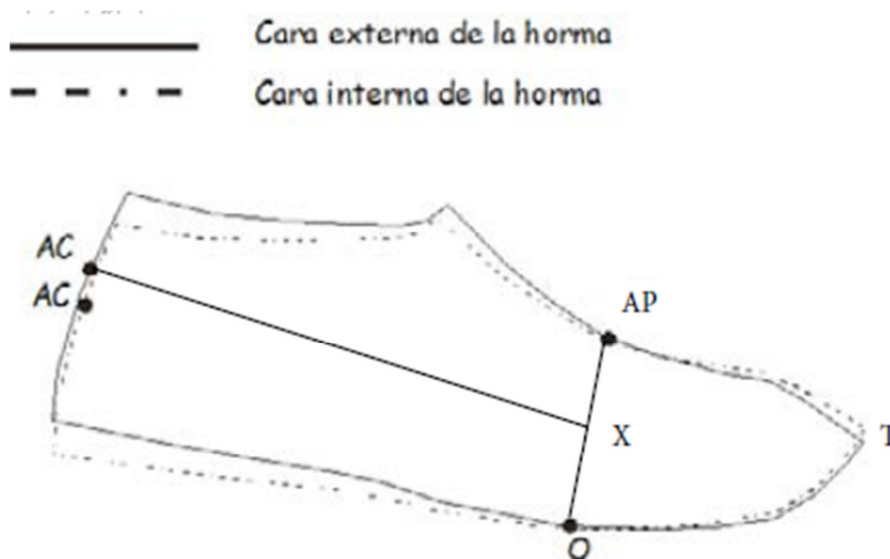


At the tip it may be necessary to make some cuts.



Creating the average pattern

- Draw on cardboard copy of the external face of the insert and mark reference points.
- Place a copy of the inside of the mold on the outer face, overlaying the AP and T points as close as possible. Dial from AP through T and until they cross or even O.
- Using as X axis point, is rotated until the AC overlap points and the rest of the internal face is drawn.
- Averaging the lines having less than 5 mm apart. Those with more than 5 mm difference must be marked to distinguish them as internal and external.



Creation of the base pattern

Draw the pattern Average and mark all points. Redressed according to table.

Draw a line from AE to T curves compensating line.

Adjust the heel line (AT reduce 2mm and 3mm increase in A).

Give an increase for mounting on the edge of the mold. This measurement varies depending on the material used, the type of shoe, the construction characteristics. This increase may be higher in A and T. If less in internal and external differentiated, should give rise to two.

Ex Centromontado hand with conventional template. 1 cm A reducing from O to 7 mm in T.



- Shirt do in cambrel, giving increases for stitching or taping, mounted with thumbtacks. Check pattern adjustment to the last and make adjustments.

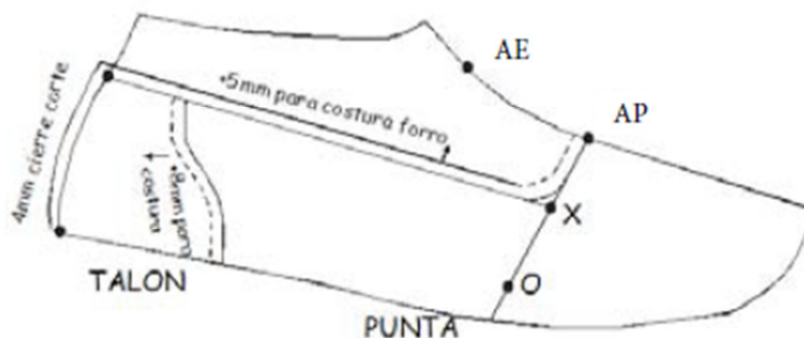
Creation of the working standard

It is produced and Pattern Base contains all lines and information that the model required to proceed to make molds of each piece.

Markers increased seam, double, veins, stitched and turned,

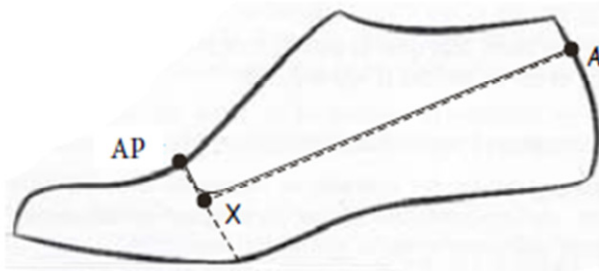
etc., they are made depending on the material in which the shoe and the determinants that make sewing machines, bending machines, ribeteadoras and other tools involved in the process of fitting and assembly is manufactured.

Note: All changes made in the molds must be corrected in the pattern of work.

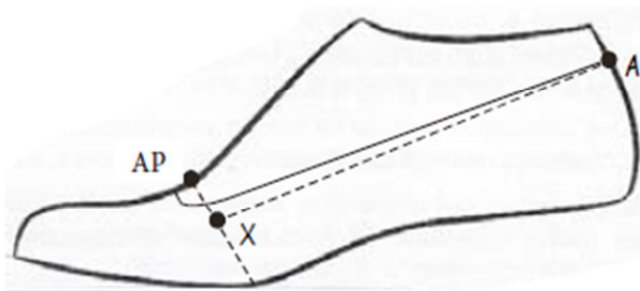


It has two possibilities, draw the pattern on the mold masked and do all the above process until the work pattern or draw on the work pattern model and cut all construction lines to produce the required molds.

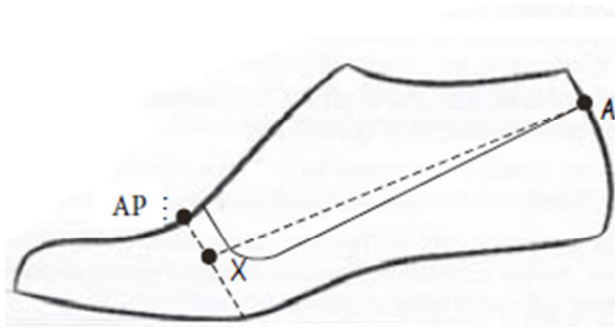
It is the proper cutting line from heel height down the line depth to height Vamp, not notched.



The cut is a little tight and Height Vamp is lower.



The cut can be lifted and width, depth line is very low-cut reaching the height Vamp and this is higher.



Modeling of the liner

The lining is developed in two parts and can also score in the pattern of work, but if the model is complicated can a work pattern lining.

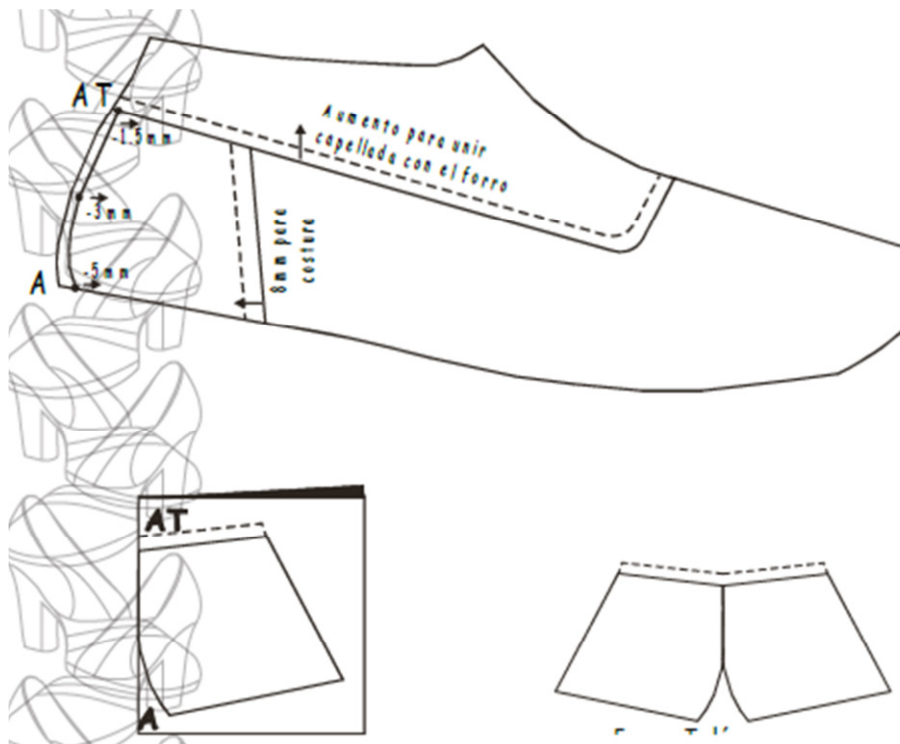
Heel

- From AT (heel height) mark a point 7 cm by cleavage line.
- Since A (seat) mark a point to 8 cm on the assembly line.
- Draw a line joining these two points

pocket contrafuerte

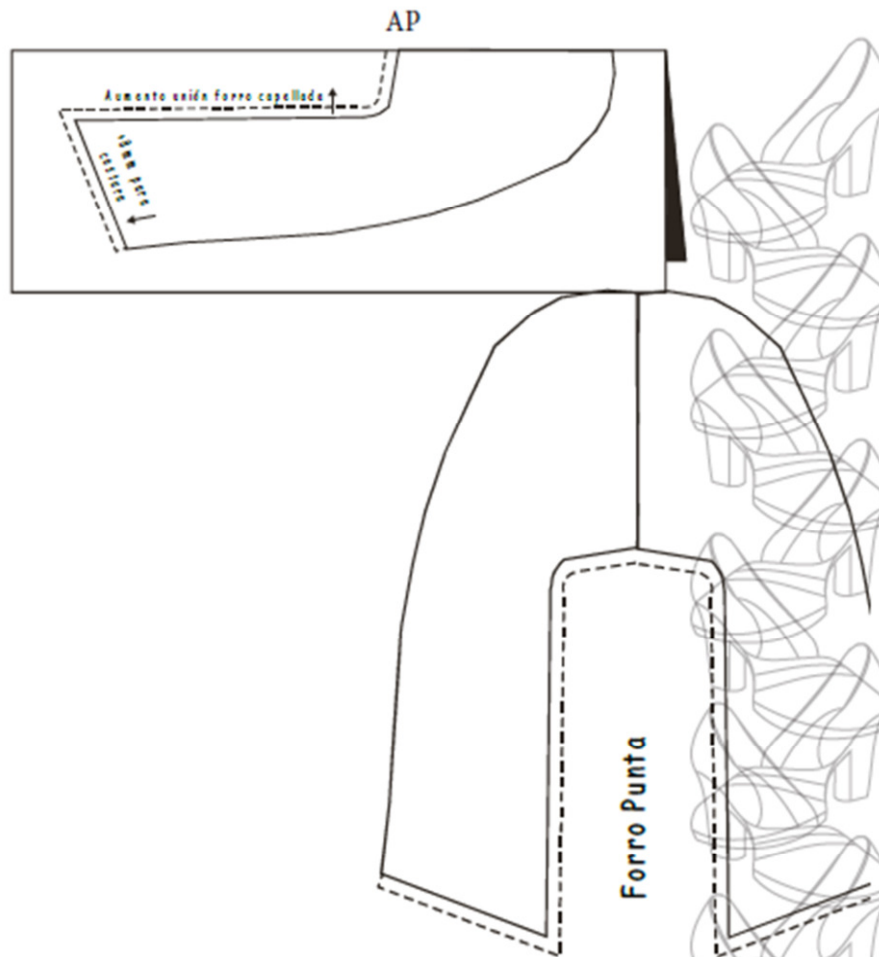
The liner needs to be a little shorter in the heel to make room for the Buttress.

- AT (heel height) mark a point 1.5 mm above the line of cleavage.
- Since A (seat), mark a point 5 mm on the last line.
- In the middle of the two points on the curve heel mark a point to 3mm.
- From AT to the midpoint draw a straight line from the midpoint to A, draw a curve.



Modeling the shoe tip

The tip is made in the same manner as the upper, mirror and given rise to the seam with the abutment and the neck for attaching the uppers of the liner.



2.1.4 MODELING OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF FOOTWEAR. VARIANTS AND CORRECTIONS

Mercedes footwear type

In Spain, this type of shoe is named after Queen Mercedes of Orléans, whose nickname "Merceditas" gave his name as I say this shoe.



The Mercedes model is a classic model that can be characterized by having a strap crossing the instep. This strap can be decorated with buckles of different types and sizes as long as the design you have. In this regard, design and elegance that shows this type of footwear vary as always depending on the designer, if you continuously supported in fashion and trends.

Hall footwear type

This model is considered a kind of comfortable and stylish footwear, and in some ways maybe a little austere.

It is one of the simplest models to make, generally only has the union of the back seam either a zigzag or stitching overlay type glove.

In the case of liner wear these pieces as opposed mount, ie, the front face piece by flower and plush sudador the face. This will be in the case of our model skin.

For our model sewing the canvas will cover with a heel or strip that will be put through a topstitching.



English shoe type

There are basically two classic models of these shoes, the so-called BLUCHER type or DERBY and OXFORD.

They were traditionally male models, but perfectly adapted to the female wardrobe throughout the twentieth century.

They are often mistaken as usual these two models, so it is important to recognize them. Their differences lie in the structure of the pattern and the fit.

In Blucher heels are mounted above the blade and the tab is not a separate piece, but part of the blade itself.



This model consists of four pieces, two that make up the heel, one for the face and the back cover strip heel seam.

In the Oxford, the beads are mounted below the blade and the tab is a separate piece.

This particular model has three parts, one for the heel, one for the face and tongue.

As for the fit, the Blucher allows opening their shoelaces and adapts to any foot, while Oxford, being stitched the birth of Cordonera, can be adjusted for people are high instep or foot more volume.

Boat shoes type

Nautical type footwear is a variant of the moccasin.



NAUTICOS - MOCASINES

Navigational lace are a lightweight shoe, simple design, commonly used in all kinds of jaunty outfits. Its origin dates from the early twentieth century, when it was conceived to water sports on board a boat without slipping.

The first collections served only to the practice of certain water sports. The proposals were then made with non-slip soles and leather was the main material used.

At present, they can also be made on canvas and are characterized by a rubber sole and leather cords walking their contour. This shoe shows a very chic sporty style to favor any urban styling, and its lightness and freshness make it the perfect summer footwear.



Tanning leather, suede and patent leather are the basic elements of this model. The small decorative detail on the vamp depends on each model and certainly it is they who make the difference.



Navigational are making unprecedented in its cool trend, and now come with various items such as fringe and tassels. Bet on your collection of nautical and

refined by modern structures today, with comfortable rubber soles and precise and refined leather lace tops.



Actually, the yacht has never gone out of fashion, it has not yet had time since their invention is recent and, eventually, instead of abating, has evolved gradually.

They are a classic imperturbable still soldiering without diminishing quality and style your seasonal designs because they have a special charisma.

Sandal-type footwear

Sandal, known worldwide, is one of the types of shoes that exist that date back more than 10,000 years ago, being developed by Egyptians, Greek and Romans. People much given to shoemaking and is characterized among other things by leaving both the fingers and other parts of the foot exposed in its design.

Currently, models Sandals type are commonly used in summer seasons, and there are various models and colorful as well as styles that vary with each season as fashion.



Camping footwear type

This type of footwear is also known by the name of espadrilles.

What are espadrilles? They are shoes soled canvas or hemp, which is ensured by simple adjustment or tapes. "

This is your definition, but as we all know in our region we know espadrilles are manufactured jute soles.

It is one of the simplest models is generally comprised of a blade heel lun, although they have been incorporated as other parts leading, heel, etc. loops for more avant-garde designs.



Some designers like Manolo Blahnik have even dared to put heel to these shoes.



Boot footwear type

As has been the case with classic models of shoes, the boot was a shoe that was used exclusively in men, which changed in the nineteenth century, the century of great changes and where the attitude of women was highlighted. Since that time, about 1830, the Bota begins to emerge in the feminine world with numerous highly refined and delicate models.

The boots are warm and comfortable for the winter shoe, and multiple versions form a complete Decalogue by which to be guided. Leather boots date back to antiquity. The coating of the first models was leather, while the interior was filled with straw to protect from the cold. Later they began to be used by military personnel.

On cold winter days the foot needs more protection something that can offer boots and booties because cane, which extends above the ankle, reaching even above the knees, this does not cover only the standing, but also the leg. There are many varieties in height, color, materials and styles. Most have a clearly differentiated heel of the sole, although both are made of the same material.

Loot, the little brother

The bootie is the younger brother of the boot whose origin in the world took place as a mere protective tool. In the nineteenth century, designs began to vary significantly for use in both summer and winter, as is the case today,

because the gateway has led to fresh and innovative for the time halftime proposals.

The boots and women can meet all needs 365 days a year. Flatter models to gain security and confidence, or more refined and elegant aesthetic. And within its wide variety of models you can find special designs created for the summer.

There are boots and type Blucher, English or smooth side and can be secured by laces, buttons, metal hooks, zippers, etc.



In a more classical, anyone, man or woman you can find her perfect model. This type of footwear is characterized by its length and its moderate rod designs. First class leather, synthetic fabrics high resistance imitation, suede, suede and even wool and whitecaps shaped inner liners are some of the highlights.

We can find models of classic boots for summer. Although the fall and winter are definitely their favorite stations year.