

Module 4 - ASSEMBLY, SEWING AND COMPLETION IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS. CUTTING SEWING TECHNIQUES TO PLANT: buttonhole stitch with and without reinforcement. TOE

Introduction:

In this module we will know the techniques for assembly and completion techniques and sewing necessary to attach the pieces of footwear and according to product specifications and respecting the quality criteria.

Although in previous issues we have learned different types of footwear, ornaments, seams, hand and machine bent, piping etc .; This module will know of a more comprehensive everything left for us to learn to be real experts when drawing and composing any shoe that can present us so.

4.1 Types of Living

The first thing to know is:

What is a living?

A living folded tape is placed between two layers. You can show up in this case we speak of Italian living, or filled by a cord called weatherstripping, in the case of live rulo.

The live is located between two parts with edges cut or turned.

ROLLER MODEL

It's that tape at one end is embedded a cord. It is used to enhance any edge in the footwear, both cutting and in the sole.



ITALIAN MODEL

This tape is a normal bias. This name refers to the placement mode. That is, around the sole sewn to the flat ridge on the backside. Then bends in hemming machine to tail with a special nozzle. It can be: wide fine Italian or Italian.



<https://www.briganti.com.ar/hccz01088061-zapato-de-vestir-de-hombre-azul-de-cuero-briganti/p>

4.2 Types of skin and tissue seams

What is a seam?

A seam is the junction between two or more parts by a stitching.

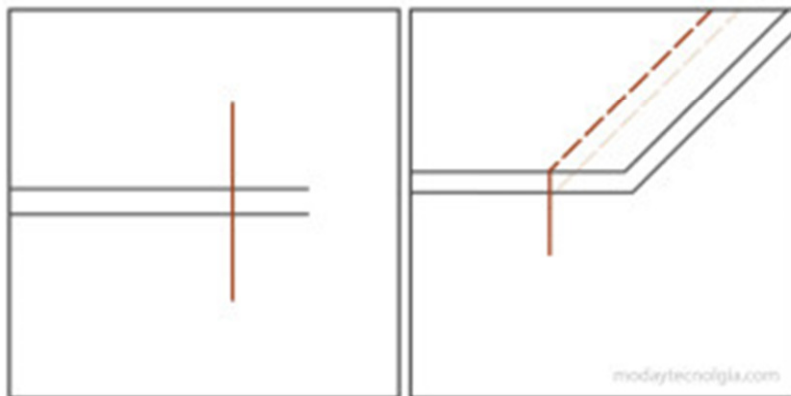
There are several types that can be applied in footwear. Each has its function and is used in certain areas of the shoe.

The split into 6 groups.

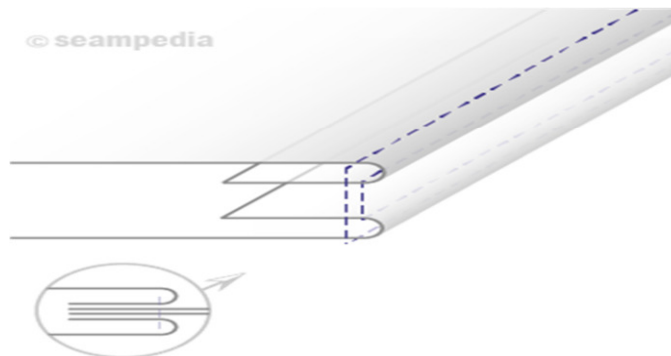
OVERLAPPING SEAM

It is applied in overlapping layers, one on another, flat or bent.

1. It is the most common seam between two pieces. Position relative to the edge stitching must be suitable to maintain the shape.



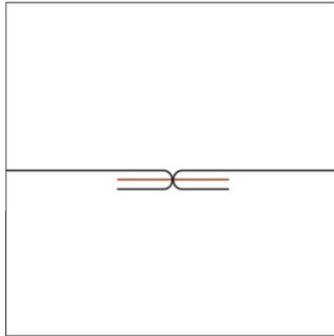
2. Back seam: is carried out in two stages. First a seam near the edge is made with the two opposing faces; then this binding is deployed, the reverse face and a new seam near the edge is made.



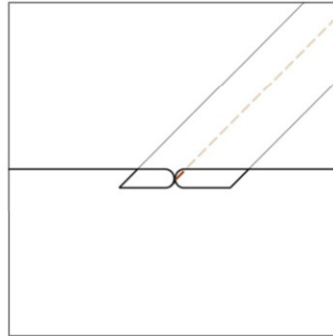
3. Sewing glove: As in the previous case, two overlapping pieces are sewn with the opposing faces to a particular edge margin. Then it opens the

seam leaving two parallel pieces and flaps open seam margin sideways. Subsequently two stitches are made, one each side of the sealing seam, so as to sew the bottom flaps, which are used to close the heel and instep of some shoes.

Gráfico de costura



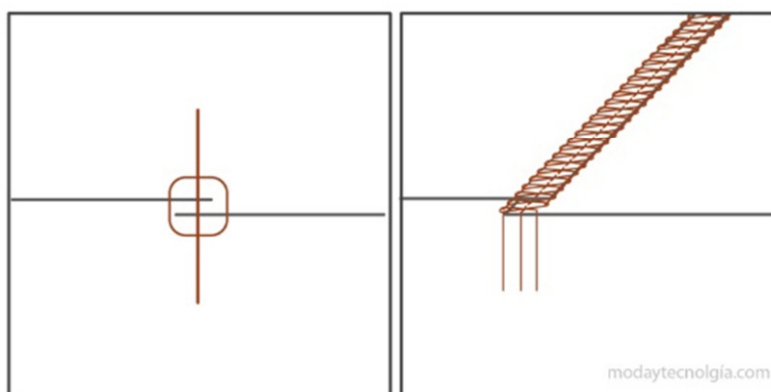
Representación



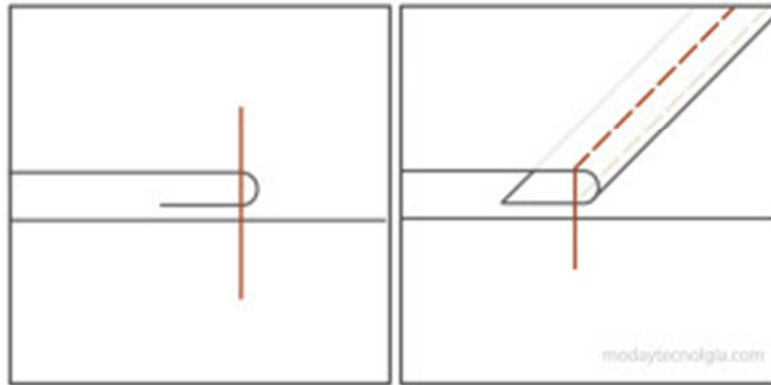
SEWING OVERLAPPING

It corresponds to the seams that are made when the edges of two pieces overlap, that is, when there is a filling, are performed at once or sequentially.

1. It is the simplest of the overlapping seams. The edges of both parts are presented to the cutting 0.5-1 cm overlap and a seam is applied. It is widely used in the leather lining to not give volume to internal seams.

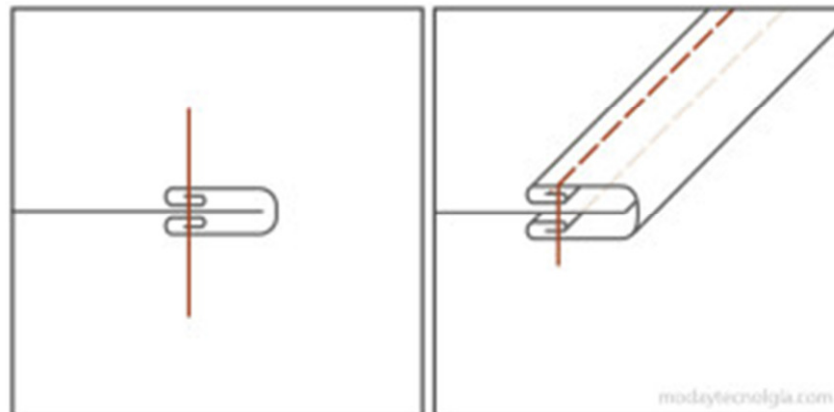


2. Bending impasto is an example of overlapped seam. It is done with two steps: first the edges of the visible faces face and stitched by the expected margin; then the seam is opened and the upper part is sewn on the edge. It is used, for example, for sewing the toes to the body.



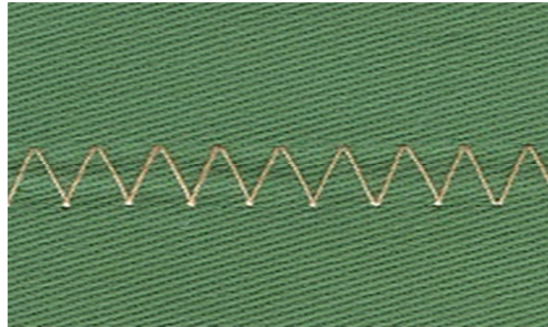
SEWING HEMMING

It is this seam which includes a piece called edging, which consists of a tape or strip which is reinforced or decorating an edge.



SEWING FLAT

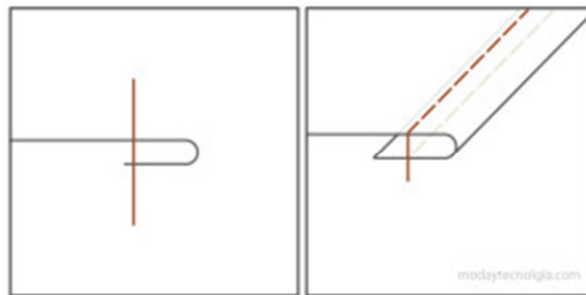
It refers to the union of the edges of two pieces online, which avoids additional thicknesses. To achieve a consistent seam is usually applied one or two rows of zigzag stitching.



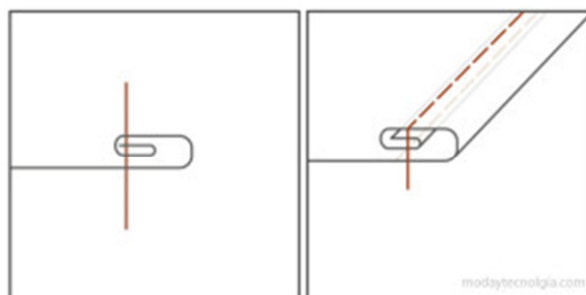
SEWING ON THE EDGE

It is formed by performing a stitching on the fabric edge, flat or bent, if we spoke multilayer now only speak a.

1. In this simple seam edge is folded and a seam is applied.

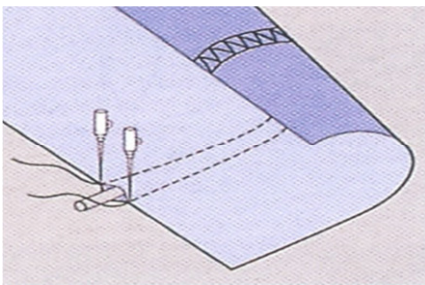


2. This option is folded twice the fabric and stitching passes.



ORNAMENTAL STITCH

It is obtained by a series of stitches in a straight line or curve following a decorative design on a layer of flat or folded fabric. You can play with the combination of thread stitches and even introduce weatherstripping and paddings to generate fillers.



4.3 Types of ornaments

Ornaments or trimmings in a shoe are those elements with locking shoe, adjustment or decoration:

Zippers, buckles, eyelets, rivets, studs, rhinestones, ribbons etc.

The universe of the ornaments shown infinite while changing because it will vary depending on fashion, style and use that going to give the shoe, so do not take the same ornaments a fabricated sandal for dress other manufactured girlfriend for a ride summer.

Then we will know some of the most commonly used:

APPLIQUES

We can find precious stones, cloth, leather, fur, sequins etc.



BUCKLES

Generally used to fasten the belt shoe ankle clamp mode; but we can also find them as ornaments on some models of shoes.



RIVETS

It is a type of pin or nail is used to fix something.

It comprises a shank and a head larger than the rest of the rivet diameter.



RING

commonly metal part circumferentially used to hang, fasten or pieces pass through it.



TERMINALS

Metallic parts are used for cords, tapes, etc. And usually we place them at the ends of these as an ornament or to prevent fraying.



BALLS AND CHAINS

These will use them as decoration in many fashionable sandals in summer.

DiWiGirls



All these kinds of ornaments are just a brief overview of what we can find when manufacturing of shoes, because as we said at the beginning there are many varieties on the market and are a changing product.

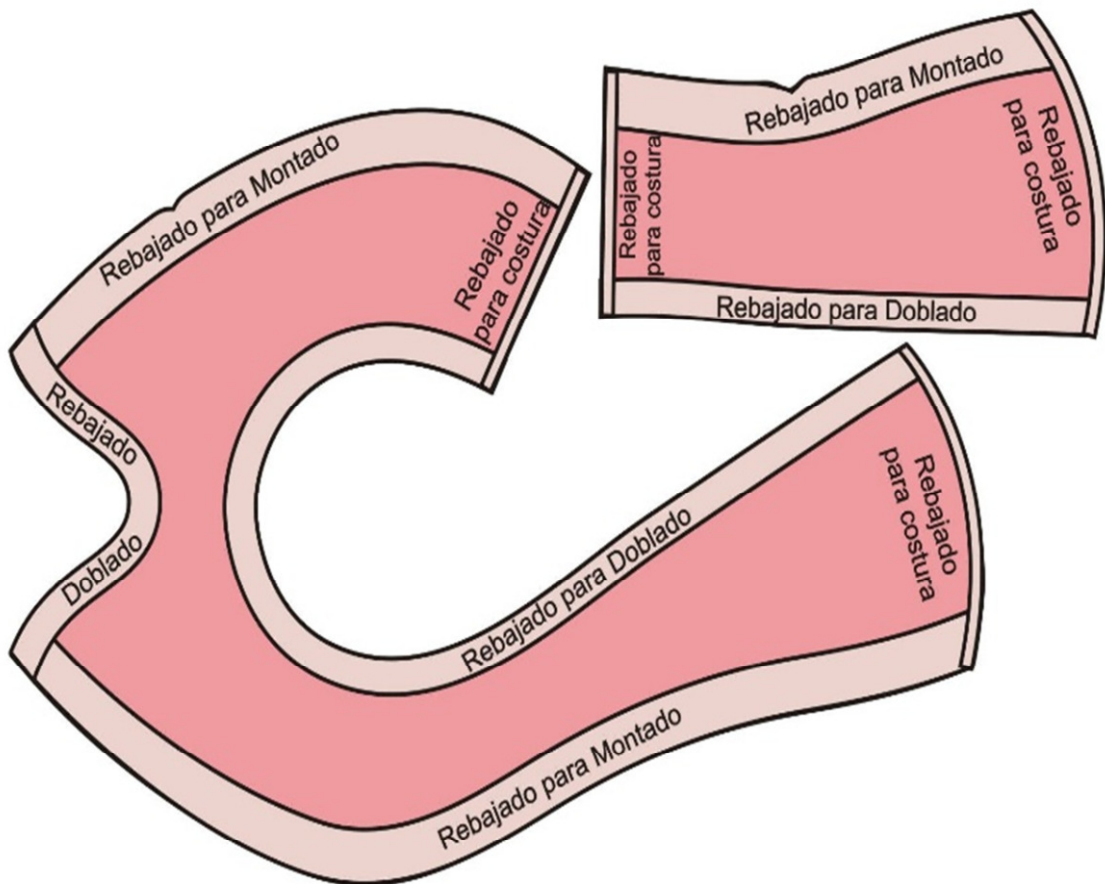
4.4 Bending Hand

In the folded hand, previously very cautiously, small cuts are made in the sharp bends of the skin so that it does not wrinkle when bent singing is performed, such as hollow shoe. With the cuts extending the piece on a marble slab, gluing the part to bend with a brush; after the tape is applied all around the edge and proceeds to bending with a hammer head for wide seated bonded parts.

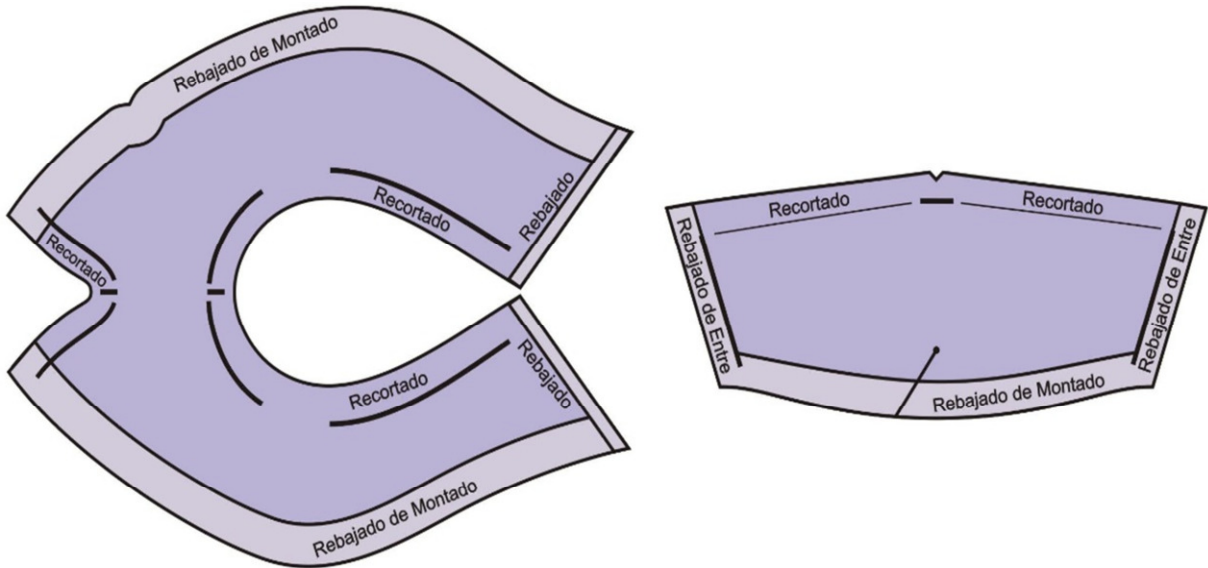


The lowered for bending is used for those contours that will returned, such as hollow and toe shoe discovered. This lowered never be realized lining pieces and those other parts that we want to see the edge of the skin itself.

In the center line of the heel, and the inside of the shoe to attach the inner bead for a recessed stitching it will also be made to facilitate the inverted seam.



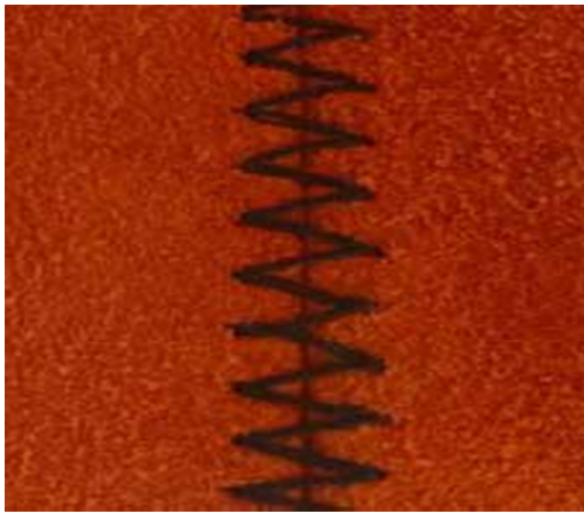
The lowered from, it is that carrying the parts to be sewn to other, placed on them. In this case it will proceed to lower the "between" the sudador the liner. The shoe instep being whole and not carry parts for sewing together need not be performed such lowered.



4.5 Zigzag

As explained in module 2, the sewn zigzag allows the joining of two pieces avoiding unwanted bulges.

This will be achieved by addressing the two pieces to be joined to go and join with zigzag stitches, by stitching the two pieces together.



As shown in the attached image stitching is completely flat, avoiding undesired thickness when forming loops or other components going to place over the seam.

4.6 Trimming

Objzkoj reinforcement is standing on the edges of a shoe to protect or to highlight them.

The machine that we will do this is called hemming, for placing tape around the edges, carry it out with the help of a nozzle; which you previously selected according to the extent of the tape we are using.

4.7 Aparado shoe type Mercedes

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.

4.8 Aparado footwear Room 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.



4.9 Aparado 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.

4.10 Aparado type Boat shoes

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 n special charisma.

4.11 Aparado sandal type shoes

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 Y 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.



4.12 Aparado shoe type Camping

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.



4.13 Aparado boot type shoes

BRIEF HISTORY OF SHOE-TOP MODEL

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.

4.14 Specificities of footwear jute Aparado

When we see a jute espadrille, certainly we can not see beyond a simple fashion item, but its creation has a much deeper background than we can imagine. A lot of skilled labor is needed to develop the footwear we carry today.



Undoubtedly aparadoras that make up the section Aparado occupy one of the first places in terms of effort and sacrifice in the shoe industry because they do not always have the best working conditions. Historically, Aparado work has been one of the most sought after and underrated. The aparadoras are the first to shape the design, assemble the pieces of the model created and give a touch of quality. When the cutter delivers parts to the aparadora to cut espadrille, a poorly sewn, incorrect interpretation and low quality work can ruin a good design is formed.

For aparadora it is interesting to know both the process of manufacturing a machine needle aparar as the threads used for aparar the shoe upper.

the aparadoras based interpreting thousands of samples and designs and perform with extreme precision and neatness, they have deservedly earned the name "Master of Aparado"



Aparadora specialty is one of the most jobs required; is one of the most important processes in the manufacture of footwear because however good the design if not wearing a good Aparado hardly attract customer's attention, let alone the final consumer.

CONCLUSION

With this course we have not only learned all that carries a Aparado shoe, because it's not just sewing the model designed but know how to interpret both the components of it as the type of materials that we used. The steps while we prepare for sewing cutting back. Passing through the lowered, folded, glued etc.

We have also seen how important to do a good teamwork because it is a production chain.

And most importantly, we have learned the importance of making a good topstitching and a good mounted the pieces of the puzzle of a shoe.

Aparadora specialty is one of the most jobs required; is one of the most important processes in the manufacture of footwear because however good the design if not wearing a good Aparado hardly attract customer's attention, let alone the final consumer.

4.15 Assembled by buttonhole stitch with and without reinforcement. Punteras

The jute sole joins the shoe by sewing process, in most cases, in which no type of chemical element is not used; vulcanized, injected etc., but everything is made from natural and manually. This type of stitching is called "eye point".



This type of stitching is done entirely manually, start looking for the center in the heel and shovel our espadrille. Then we ensure a point for each part; ie the center point of the heel holding the fabric with the center of the heel of the sole jute; We do the same with the shovel.

Once the two centers subject and we begin to sew buttonhole stitch bonding fabric on the floor helping a metal piece called Palmete, with which we will push the needle as seen in the photo above.

Currently we have the advantage that most models are chopped, which favors both sewing as the distance between points will always be the same.

Stitched toe: After cutting the jute sole stitched toe shoe is stitched by sewing the same technique "eyelet point".

In models in which the sole is glued to the cut can be sewn only the toe.

