



RQF LEVEL5



TRADE: LATHER WORKS

Module Code and Title: LTWSF501: SHOE FINISHING OF MEN'S CLOSED SHOES, TUBULAR MOCASSINS AND LADIES SHOES

Table of content

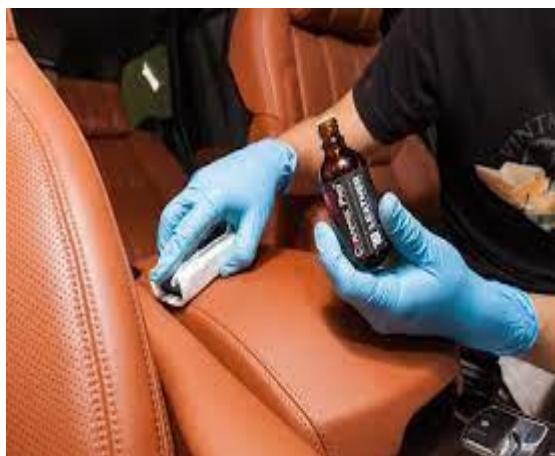
Acronyms

Introduction

Learning Unit 1: Apply first coating

Learning Units:

- 1 Apply first coating
- 2 Apply final coating
- 3 Perform final polishing and brushing of leather goods
- 4 Package leather Product



STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT1

Learning outcomes:

1. Identify advanced finishing techniques in mixing chemicals
2. Select and apply Chemicals used to the leather goods in accordance with manufacturer's manual
3. Apply drying time refer to the company requirements

Learning outcome 1. 1. Identify advanced finishing techniques in mixing chemicals



Duration: 5hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Define correctly the term finishing
2. Identify properly different chemicals used in shoe finishing
3. perform correctly the technics used in chemical mixing used in shoe finishing



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Container- Leather goods machines- working Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Brush- Container- Sponge	<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Oil- Glue- Different colors of dyes- Tuneur- Vanish



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .



Indicative content 1.1 .1 Selection quantity chemicals , quality of chemical, color and time will take to mix



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Shoe finishing is the final process undergone by the shoe once its construction is complete. Consisting of washing, creaming, and polishing the upper; and inking, heelballing, and polishing the edges of the sole and the heel.

✓ The chemicals used in shoes finishing

Industrial Chemicals. Methylene Chloride (MCL) Liquid Dimethylformamide (DMF) Methylene Dichloride (MDC) Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)

For EVA Footwear. Silicone Emulsion (Eva Release) EVA Sole Shiner Chemical.

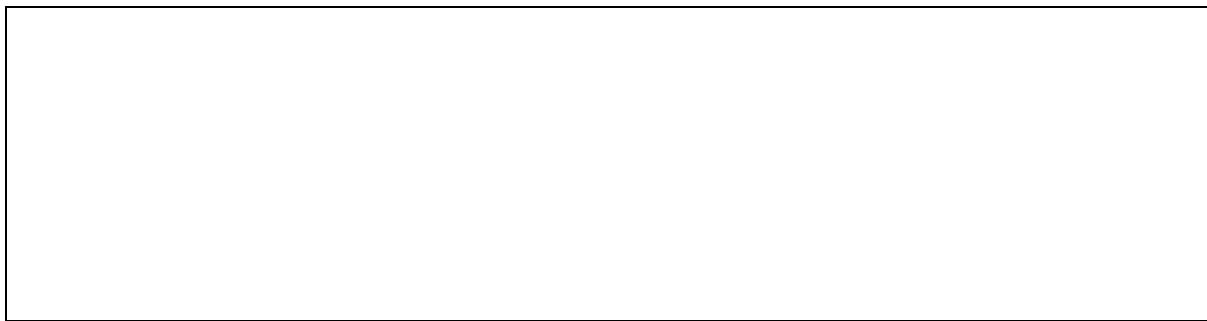
Cyanoacrylate Adhesives. Cyanoacrylate Adhesives.

Stain Cleaner. Stain Cleaner Sc

✓ The types of shoe finishing

The main types of finishing used in footwear are: **waxy**, • **oily**, • **casein**, • **polished**, • **plasticized**

Chemical finishes are mainly **applied** through padding followed by curing and drying. The main application **methods** include padding, exhaustion, coating and spraying,



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on the quality, quantity and color to apply on leather goods**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- Shoe finishing is the final process undergone by the shoe once its construction is complete
- The main types of finishing used in footwear are: **waxy, oily, casein, polished, plasticized**



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

1 what is shoe finishing?

ENS: Shoe finishing is the final process undergone by the shoe once its construction is complete

2 These are main types of finishing used in footwear except:

A. waxy, B. oily, C. casein, D. polished, E. **finishing**

3 . identify 4chemicals used in leather goods finishing

ENS: Methylene Chloride (MCL) Liquid Dimethylformamide (DMF) Methylene Dichloride (MDC) Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: Tandy Leather Factory, Inc. is an American specialty retailer and wholesale distributor of leather and leatherwork related products. It operates more than 100 stores worldwide. [Wikipediahttps://tandyleather.com/blogs/tandy-blog/tandy-skills-finishing-tutorial](https://tandyleather.com/blogs/tandy-blog/tandy-skills-finishing-tutorial)

Learning outcome 1. 2 Select and apply Chemicals used to the leather goods in accordance with manufacturer's manual



Duration: 5 hrs



Learning outcome 2 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. select chemicals used leather goods finishing
2. Identify properly different chemicals used in shoe finishing
3. perform correctly the technics used in chemical mixing used in shoe finishing



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Container- Leather goods machines- working Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Brush- Container- Sponge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Water- Oil- Glue- Different colors of dyes- Tuneur- Vanish



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .



Indicative content 2.: • Types of Chemicals used on leather goods

- Dos and Don't of chemicals used on leather goods
- Checking whether chemicals are not expired
- Identification of quantity of chemicals on selected leather goods
- Application of techniques of Spreading and polishing chemicals

on leather goods



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

✓ Types of chemicals used in leather goods finishing

- Manganese sulfate,
- phosphoric acid,
- ammonia,
- chlorine,
- chlorine dioxide,
- chromium and
- chromium compounds

✓ Dos and Don't of chemicals used on leather goods

The best way to remember what you can and can't use on your leather is to keep this in mind: The two most commonly used chemicals that will cause severe damage to your leather are **alcohol and acetone**

✓ Checking whether chemicals are not expired

Expiration dating should start from the date opened. Chemicals that are purchased with manufacture's expiration dates should follow the same rule, keeping in mind

The expiration date is limited to the date listed by the manufacturer. Some chemicals may terminate for one use but still be suitable for another.

- ✓ Identification of quantity of chemicals on selected leather goods

What Are the Testing Methods?

Using damp indicator paper on the product is non-destructive and gives an approximate result. A more accurate method involves cutting the leather and testing it using the EN ISO 4045:2008 standard.

The pH value is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0-14. Actual values can be less than 0 and higher than 14, but as a rule of thumb, the following ranges apply:

Acidic: pH 1-7

Neutral: pH 7

Alkaline: pH 8 - 14



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)

- ✓ Types of chemicals used in leather goods finishing

-Manganese sulfate,

- phosphoric acid,
- ammonia,
- chlorine,
- chlorine dioxide,
- chromium and
- chromium compounds

The two most commonly used chemicals that will cause severe damage to your leather are **alcohol and acetone**

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Acidic: pH 1-7

Neutral: pH 7

Alkaline: pH 8 - 14



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

1. Fill the missing word

The two most commonly used chemicals that will cause severe damage to your leather are.... **and**

Ens: Alchol ,acetone

2. Enumerate 5Types of chemicals used in leather goods finishing

ENS: -Manganese sulfate,

- phosphoric acid,
- ammonia,
- chlorine,
- chlorine dioxide,
- chromium and
- chromium compounds

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: *International School of Tanning Technology (ISTT), P O Box 2085, Grahamstown, 6140, SOUTH AFRICA. Tel: +27 (0)82 926 1023 email: info@tanschool.co.za*

Learning outcome 1.3 Apply drying time refer to the company requirements



Duration: 5hrs



Learning outcome 2 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. identify Chemicals drying time used on leather
2. apply techniques used for time refer to the company requirements
3. perform correctly the technics used in chemical mixing used in shoe finishing



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Container		Water

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leather goods machines - working Table 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brush - Container - Sponge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oil - Glue - Different colors of dyes - Tuneur - Vanish
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Advance preparation:

. field visit

.

.



Indicative content : • Chemicals drying time used on leather

- Dos & Don'ts in drying time
- Drying techniques used for time refer to the company

requirements



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

- ✓ Chemicals drying time used on leather

How long does it take to dry leather?

The best method for drying wet leather shoes is to let them air dry naturally for 24 to 48 hours.

Ways of leather drying:

- Using solar energy
- Using power energy
- Using aeration energy
- Using fire

What chemicals are used to cure leather?

The most common tanning agents used in the U. S. are trivalent chromium and vegetable tannins extracted from specific tree barks. Alum, syntans (man-made chemicals), formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, and heavy oils are other tanning agents. There are approximately 111 leather tanning facilities in the United States.

What are the methods of drying leather?



The drying of leather in the tannery. In the tannery, the leather is dried a maximum of two times between the many process stages. ...

- Mechanical dewatering
- samming. ...
- Air-dried hides or skins
- ground drying - frame drying. ...
- Drying by hanging. ...
- Hot air drying
- Drying tunnels. ...
- Vacuum drying. ...
- Glass drying. ...
- High frequency drying.

- ✓ Dos & Don'ts in drying time

What are the techniques of leather drying?

Hanging, toggling, pasting, vacuum and heat pump are common drying methods, and the basic principles of these methods are to remove moisture through convection, conduction and radiation [1]. Traditional leather drying is time and energy consuming due to poor conductivity of leather.

- ✓ Checking whether chemicals are not expired

How do I know if a chemical is expired?

Once a chemical is received into a laboratory, a record should be established noting the date received, date opened, and the user- defined date for expiration. Expiration dating should start from the date opened

Chemicals that are purchased with manufacture's expiration dates should follow the same rule, keeping in mind the expiration date is limited to the date listed by the manufacturer. Some chemicals may terminate for one use but still be suitable for another.

Drying techniques used for time refer to the company requirements



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)

The best method for drying wet leather shoes is to let them air dry naturally for 24 to 48 hours.

techniques of leather drying

Hanging, toggling, pasting, vacuum and heat pump are common drying methods, and the basic principles of these methods are to remove moisture through convection, conduction and radiation [1]. Traditional leather drying is time and energy consuming due to poor conductivity of leather.

Once a chemical is received into a laboratory, a record should be established noting the date received, date opened, and the user- defined date for expiration. Expiration dating should start from the date opened



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- **Assessment tools**

- 1 What are the methods of drying leather

ENS:

- -Mechanical dewatering
- - samming. ...
- -Air-dried hides or skins
- - ground drying
- - frame drying. ...
- -Drying by hanging. ...
- -Hot air drying
- - Drying tunnels. ...
- -Vacuum drying. ...
- -Glass drying. ...
- -High frequency drying

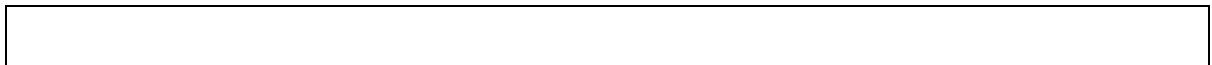
Practical assessment

- **Assessment tools**

- ✓ Assay
- ✓ Task to be performed
- ✓ Observation checklist

References: WWW.COLOURLOCK.COM & WWW.LEDERZENTRUM.DE

Learning Unit 2: Apply final coating





STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT2

Learning outcomes:

1. Apply top coat chemicals on leather
2. Perform buffing following the leather contours.
3. Damage are recorded in the work ticket as per standard operating procedures

Learning outcome 1. Apply top coat chemicals on leather



Duration: 7hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. know clearly the Purpose of final coat on leather goods
2. Identify properly materials used on final coat
3. perform correctly techniques for final coat



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Container - Leather goods machines - working Table	- Brush - Container - Sponge	Water - Oil - Glue - Different colors of dyes - Tuneur - Vanish



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .

Ic

Indicative content 2 .1.1 Purpose of final coat on leather goods



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

A final coating is **a thin layer covering something**. paint, pigment, a substance used as a coating to protect or decorate a surface (especially a mixture of pigment suspended in a liquid); dries to form a hard coating.

The purpose of leather finishing is **to embellish the leather, to give it a specific colour and shine**. It helps to protect the leather. The finishing of leather affects the look, the feel and the strength of the leather. We distinguish 3 leather finishes: aniline, semi-aniline and pigmented.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on the purpose of final coating**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

A final coating is **a thin layer covering something**

The purpose of leather finishing is **to embellish the leather, to give it a specific colour and shine.**



Indicative content 2.2 materials used on final coat



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

The most common polymers include polyester, polyurethane, polyester-epoxy (known as hybrid), straight epoxy (fusion bonded epoxy), and acrylics.

Spraying is a technique that involves spraying either paint, ink, varnish, or other materials to achieve the desired finish properties of a workpiece.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

These are materials used in final coating: **polyester, polyurethane, polyester-epoxy (known as hybrid), straight epoxy (fusion bonded epoxy), and acrylics.**



Indicative content 2.3: application technique for final coat



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Spraying is a technique that involves spraying either paint, ink, varnish, or other materials to achieve the desired finish properties of a workpiece.

The clear coat must always be applied in a linear Way, trying to maintain the same speed and distance of the spray gun in relation to the surface.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)

The clear coat must always be applied in a linear Way, trying to maintain the same speed and distance of the spray gun in relation to the surface.



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References:

Learning outcome 2.2 Perform buffing following the leather contours.



Duration: 7hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. know clearly Techniques of buffing leather good
2. Handle correctly buffing machine/tool



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Container - Leather goods machines - working Table - Buffing machine - Polishing machine	- Brush - Container - Sponge	Dying color - Varnish

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Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .



Indicative content 2.2.1 Techniques of buffing leather good



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

How do you buff leather?

How to Buff, Shine, and Polish Your Leather goods

- 1 Brush any dirt, mud, or dust off your leather goods. ...
- 2 Apply shoe polish to the shoe with a soft cloth or rag. ...
- 3 Use your shoe brush to remove any excess shoe polish from your shoes. ...
- 4 Buff the leather using a soft cloth and brisk, back-and-forth movements

What is the importance of buffing?

Buffing helps remove the scratched layer of clear coat off which results in a smoother, brighter and shinier finish. Think of it as sanding a rough piece of wood, which is the same type of process. With a car, however, it's important to use the right type of compound (wax paste, liquid wax, etc.)^{21 Feb 2016}



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on how to buff leather goods**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Techniques of buffing leather goods :

- 1 Brush any dirt, mud, or dust off your leather goods. ...
- 2 Apply shoe polish to the shoe with a soft cloth or rag. ...
- 3 Use your shoe brush to remove any excess shoe polish from your shoes.
...
- 4 Buff the leather using a soft cloth and brisk, back-and-forth movements



Indicative content 2.2 . 2 Handling buffing machine/tool



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

What are buffing tools?



Buffers and buffing machines are **used to improve a surface's brightness or finish**. Buffers drive either non-woven abrasive pads or buffing pads that are loaded with buffing or polishing compounds. Centerless finishing polishers and buffing machines are used for grinding or finishing.

Finishing processes that utilize abrasive belts are referred to as polishing, and processes that use cloth wheels with compound applied is buffing. Polishing generates a brushed or lined finish, where buffing **removes the lines and creates a bright luster finish**

Safety glasses must be worn at all times in work areas. Long and loose hair must be contained or restrained. Appropriate footwear with substantial uppers must be worn. Close fitting or protective clothing or a workshop apron is encouraged.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In group of three persons discuss on the use of buffing tools**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Buffers and buffing machines are **used to improve a surface's brightness or finish**. Buffers drive either non-woven abrasive pads or buffing pads that are loaded with buffing or polishing compounds. Centerless finishing polishers and buffing machines are used for grinding or finishing



Indicative content 2.2.3: application technique for final coat



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Spraying is a technique that involves spraying either paint, ink, varnish, or other materials to achieve the desired finish properties of a workpiece.

The clear coat must always be applied in a linear Way, trying to maintain the same speed and distance of the spray gun in relation to the surface.



lc

Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)

The clear coat must always be applied in a linear Way, trying to maintain the same speed and distance of the spray gun in relation to the surface.



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools

- ✓ Assay
- ✓ Task to be performed
- ✓ Observation checklist

References:

Learning outcome 2.3. Damage are recorded in the work ticket as per standard operating procedures



Duration: 6hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

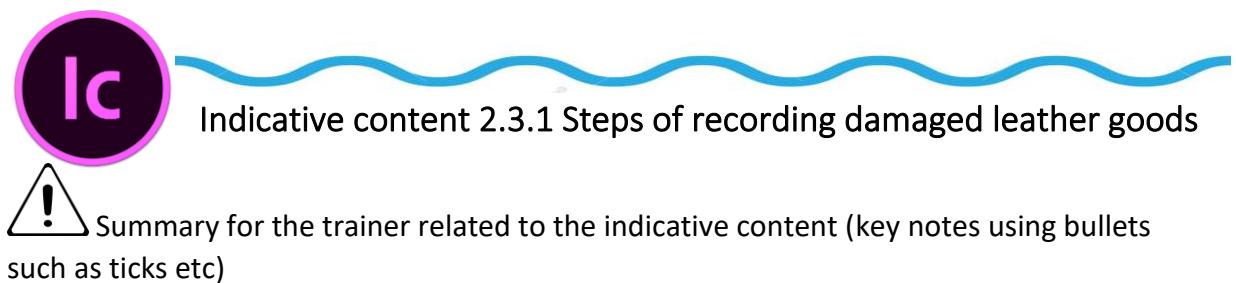
1. know clearly the steps of recording damaged leather goods
2. identify different ways of recording damaged leather goods



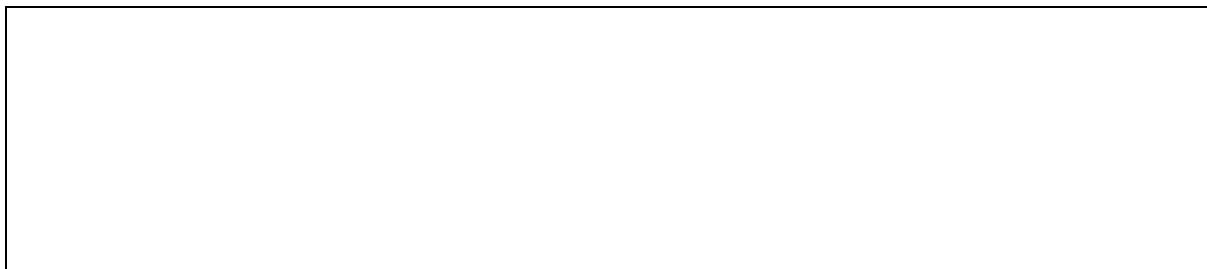
Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projector - Computer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book - Pen - Marker pen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flip chart - Piece of chalk

	<p>Advance preparation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . field visit . . 	



<p>What is the damage of leather?</p> 
<p>There are various types of leather damage. It can tear, suffer burn holes, fade in sunlight or become brittle. Leather can also become hard due to ageing.</p> <p>Steps of recording damaged leather goods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 identify damaged leather goods 2 sort damaged leather goods according to their damages 3 Registration of damaged leather goods



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on damages of leather goods**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

There are various types of leather damage. It can **tear, suffer burn holes, fade in sunlight or become brittle**. Leather can also become hard due to ageing.

Steps of recording damaged leather goods

- 1 identify damaged leather goods
- 2 sort damaged leather goods according to their damages
- 3 Registration of damaged leather goods



Indicative content 2.3.2 Different ways of recording damaged leather goods



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Different ways of recording damaged leather goods

It can be recorded by hard copy or soft copy:



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In group of three persons discuss on the use of buffing tools**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Buffers and buffing machines are **used to improve a surface's brightness or finish**. Buffers drive either non-woven abrasive pads or buffing pads that are loaded with buffing or polishing compounds. Centerless finishing polishers and buffing machines are used for grinding or finishing



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References:

Learning Unit 3: Perform final polishing and brushing of leather goods.



STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT3

Learning outcomes:

1. Describe the general principles of caring and cleaning leather articles.
2. Perform final brushing in accordance with standard operating procedures.
3. Segregate and repair damaged leather

Learning outcome 3.1. Describe the general principles of caring and cleaning leather articles.



Duration: 7hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. identify factors and Conditions that affect Leather Items
2. know General principles of caring and cleaning leather articles:
- 3 clarify different types solvents used in leather goods cleaning



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Container - gloves - overall	- Brush - Container - Sponge	- chemical product - water - oil



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .

Indicative content 3.1.1 Factors and Conditions that affect Leather Items



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Leather requires regular cleaning and conditioning to maintain its appearance, durability, and longevity, and exposure to sunlight, heat, and moisture can damage leather. Proper care and maintenance can be time-consuming and may require additional expenses for specialized leather care products

These are factors and Conditions that affect Leather Items:

Dirt
Water
Oil
Grease
Chemicals
Drying



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on** factors and Conditions that affect Leather Items
- ✓

✓



Practical learning Activity

✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

These are factors and Conditions that affect Leather Items:

Dirt
Water
Oil
Grease
Chemicals
Drying



Indicative content 3 .1.2 General principles of caring and cleaning leather articles



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Leather is an extremely durable and dirt resistant material, however, over time it will eventually become soiled. The level of soiling depends on the nature of the leather item and how it has been used. Leather care is important, if it's exposed to wet, dry or dirty conditions, it will require more cleaning than an item that is rarely used.

Part of the pleasure of owning a leather product is the touch. So to get the most out of your leather, you need to make sure you keep it clean. How to best clean your leather products at home, this is what we're going to see.

All leather materials do not require the same level of care

The type of leather determines the cleaning method to be used. Finished leather (treated leather) has a protective coating, while suede and unfinished leather (untreated leather) do not.

A little saddle soap can be used on a finished leather sofa, but even a mild soap may be too harsh for the most sensitive leathers. If you're not sure how your leather will react to cleaning, test your cleaning product on an inconspicuous area.

General principles of caring and cleaning leather articles

Avoid homemade cleaning solutions

Treat stains as soon as they happen

Sometimes, calling a professional cleaner is essential



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

General principles of caring and cleaning leather articles

Avoid homemade cleaning solutions

Treat stains as soon as they happen

Sometimes, calling a professional cleaner is essential



Indicative content 3.1.3: Dry wet leather articles slowly at moderate temperature



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

What To Do When Leather Gets Wet (In 3 Steps)

1Dry. Gently wipe off any standing water and allow the wet leather to naturally dry to the point of being damp - but not dry. ...

Condition. While the leather is still slightly wet (just damp), apply a reasonably thick coat of leather conditioner. ...

Protect.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References:

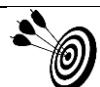
SmitZoon.com - Leather Chemicals Manufacturer

<https://www.smitzoon.com> › leather › chemicals

Learning outcome3. 2. : Perform final brushing in accordance with standard operating procedures.



Duration: 7hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Perform final brushing on leather goods
2. identify advantages of final brush



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Polishing machine	- Brush	Dying color



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .

lc

Indicative content 3.2.1 Description of final brushing on leather goods

Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

First, brushing will **remove the surface dirt from your leather and the color will start to look less dull**. Secondly, by brushing the leather you invigorate the natural oils, waxes, and greases that were tanned into the leather. Activating these natural oils gives the leather an improved luster

What is the cleaning method for leather goods?



How to Clean Leather goods. You can clean your leather furniture using **a simple cleaning solution of 50/50 vinegar and water**. Use a microfiber cloth to apply the solution, rubbing the leather in a circular motion to lift the dirt out of the natural fibers.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on how to clean leather goods**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

First, brushing will **remove the surface dirt from your leather and the color will start to look less dull**. Secondly, by brushing the leather you invigorate the natural oils, waxes, and greases that were tanned into the leather





Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

What does brushing do to leather?

First, brushing will **remove the surface dirt from your leather and the color will start to look less dull**. Secondly, by brushing the leather you invigorate the natural oils, waxes, and greases that were tanned into the leather. Activating these natural oils gives the leather an improved luster.

Finishing processes aim to **alter the surface of a manufactured part in order to achieve a particular characteristic**.



Theoretical learning Activity

✓ **In group of three persons discuss on advantage of brushing leather goods**

- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

First, brushing will remove the surface dirt from your leather and the color will start to look less dull.



Indicative content 3.2.3: final brushing



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

A standard operating procedure is a set of written instructions that describes the step-by-step process that must be taken to properly perform a routine activity

SOPs aim to achieve efficiency, quality output, and uniformity of performance, while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply with industry regulations.

What are 3 types of SOPs?

You can categorize SOPs into three different types: **step-by-step, hierarchical steps, and flowcharts**. Some business processes are better suited for certain types than others, depending on their complexity.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)

SOPs aim to achieve efficiency, quality output, and uniformity of performance, while reducing miscommunication and failure to comply with industry regulations.



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: purepolishproducts.com was first indexed by Google in April 201

<https://www.purepolishproducts.com/blogs/shoe-polish-and-leather-care-blog/proper-leather-brushing-technique>

Learning outcome 3.3: Segregate and repair damaged leather



Duration: 6hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives :

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. list clearly Common damages to leathers
2. Describe the Procedures of segregating and repairing damaged leather goods
3. identify purpose of segregating and repairing damaged leather



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
- Leather goods machines	- Marker pen	- Water
- Container	- Brush	- Oil
- Working table	- Sponge	- Glue

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dying machines - Polishing machine 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different colors of dyes - Tuneur - Vanish
---	--	--



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .



Indicative content 3.3.1 Common damages to leathers



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Sweat and body grease from skin or the oils from the hair penetrate the surface of the leather. This is caused over a period of time and due to regular contact. These fats oxidize (degrade) and deprive the leather of the effect of the tannins. The leather fibre loses its structure and disintegrates.

Common damages to leathers

Marks, Scuffs, and Scratches. Marks and scratches on leather furniture are common, especially if there are pets or children in your home. ...

Broken Stitching. ...

Cracks. ...

Tears and Rips. ...

Fading and Discolouration.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3persons, Discuss on damages of leather goods**
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Common damages to leathers

Marks, Scuffs, and Scratches. Marks and scratches on leather furniture are common, especially if there are pets or children in your home. ...

Broken Stitching. ...

Cracks. ...

Tears and Rips. ...

Fading and Discolouration



Indicative content 3.3.2 Procedures of segregating and repairing damaged leather goods



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

How do you repair severely damaged leather?

Step 1: Clean. Using soap or leather cleaner, wash off any dirt with cloth or sponge.

Step 2: Wait overnight for the leather to dry completely.

Step 3: Smooth.

Step 4: Apply leather filler.

Step 5: Remove excess paste with the knife.

Step 6: Let the leather dry for six hours.

Leather glue can be used to repair rips and tears. To fix the ripped piece, just distribute the glue and press it down. Filler or color can then be used to blend in the tear. Use leather dye or paint for cracked leather repair.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In group of three persons discuss on** segregating and repairing damaged leather goods

- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



How to repair severely damaged leather

Step 1: Clean. Using soap or leather cleaner, wash off any dirt with cloth or sponge.

Step 2: Wait overnight for the leather to dry completely.

Step 3: Smooth.

. Step 4: Apply leather filler.

. Step 5: Remove excess paste with the knife.

Step 6: Let the leather dry for six hours



Indicative content 3.3.3 Purpose of segregating and repairing damaged leather



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Full Restoration We can **bring items back to as close to new as possible**. This can include replacement of damaged, or reconditioning of aged and worn hardware; full repair, or replacement where necessary, of damaged leather panels; full reconditioning of leather to get it gleaming to showroom standards..



Theoretical learning Activity

✓ **In group of three persons discuss on** segregating and repairing damaged leather goods

- ✓
✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

The Purpose of segregating and repairing damaged leather is to **bring items back to as close to new as possible**



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

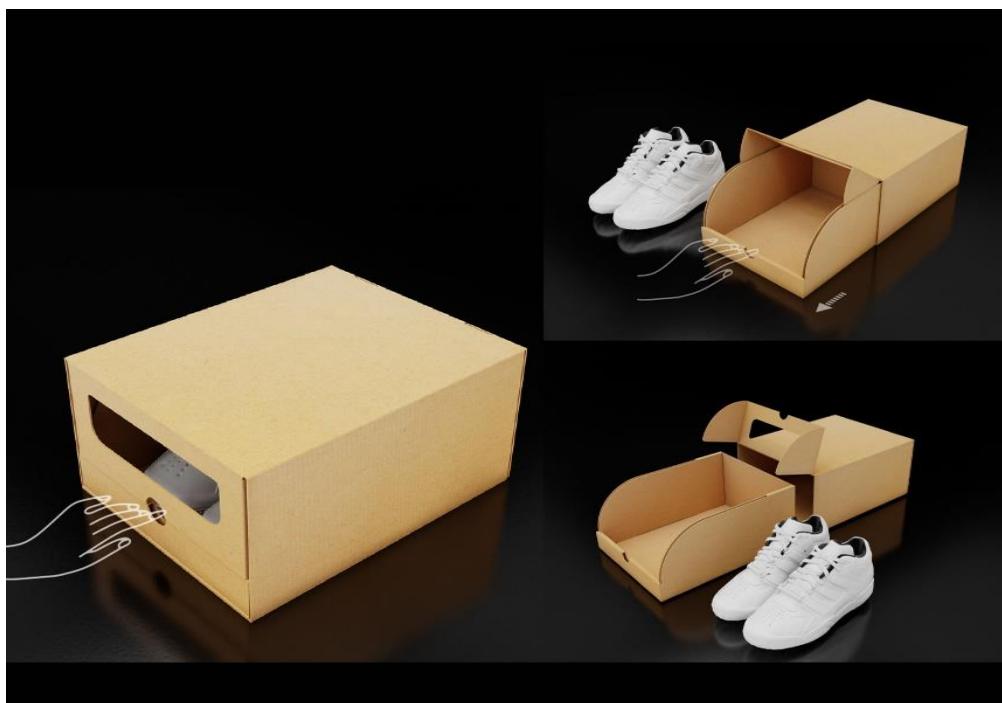
Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: dengarden.com was first indexed by Google in April 2016

<https://dengarden.com/interior-design/Leather-Seam-Repairs-Made-Easy>

Learning Unit 4: Package leather products



STRUCTURE OF LEARNING UNIT4

Learning outcomes:

1. Describe importance of packaging
2. describe the materials used for packaging
3. state functions of packages,
4. Select and use the three categories of packages

Learning outcome 4. 1. Describe importance of packaging



Duration: 7hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. define correctly term packaging
2. identify the importance of packaging



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Working table	Stapling machine scotch	- defferents Container



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .

lc

Indicative content 4.1.1 Meaning and purpose of packaging



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Packaging is **the science, art and technology of enclosing or protecting products for distribution, storage, sale, and use**. Packaging also refers to the process of designing, evaluating, and producing packages

A container is **any receptacle or enclosure for holding a product used in storage, packaging, and transportation, including shipping**. Things kept inside of a container are protected on several sides by being inside of its structure

Types of containers

Dry storage container.

Flat rack container.

Open top container.

Open side storage container.

Refrigerated ISO containers.

ISO Tanks.

Half height containers.

Special purpose containers.

What are the kinds of packaging?

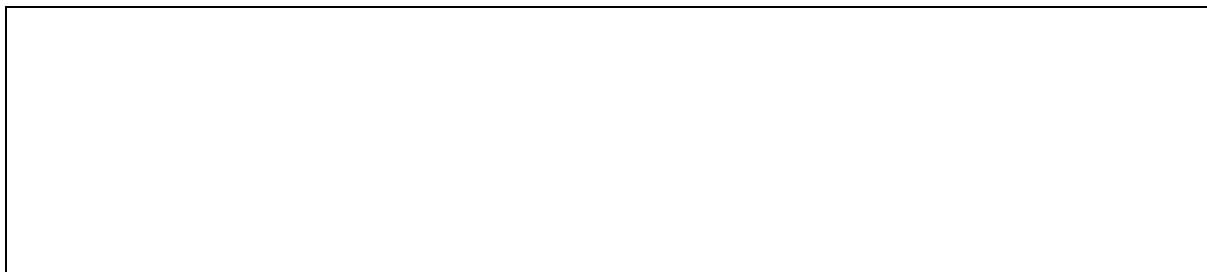
The following is a brief overview of all three types of packaging, which together typically form a complete packaging line.



PRIMARY PACKAGING. Primary packaging is the packaging in direct contact with the product itself and is sometimes referred to as a consumer unit. ...

SECONDARY PACKAGING. ...

TERTIARY PACKAGING.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In the group of 3persons, Discuss on** the importance of packaging
- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)



Learning outcome 1 formative assessment

Written assessment

- 1 In the group of 3persons, Discuss on the importance of packaging**
 - Things kept inside of a container are protected on several sides by being inside of its structure
- 2 Dry storage container, Flat rack container, Open top container, Open side storage container are the types of containers?**
 - true

3 What is a container?

A container: is **any receptacle or enclosure for holding a product used in storage, packaging, and transportation, including shipping**

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: ptpackaging.com was first indexed by Google more than 10 years ago

<https://www.ptpackaging.com/blog/the-importance-of-product-packaging/>

Learning outcome : 4.2: Describe the materials used for packaging procedures.



Duration: 6hrs



Learning outcome 1 objectives:

By the end of this learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. Identify materials used in packaging
2. clarify the functions of packages and labels



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Working table Packing machine	Stapling machine Box Cutters and Safety Knives. Heat Sealing & Shrink Wrapping. Industrial Scales. Packing Dispensers, Stands and Air Pillows. Packing Tapes & Dispensers. Staple Guns. Steel Banding	polythene, Styrofoam, cardboard, wood Scotc Clips adhesives



Advance preparation:

- . field visit

.

.



Indicative content 4.2.1 Materials for packaging

Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

Material is a substance or mixture of substances that constitutes an object. Materials can be pure or impure, living or non-living matter. Materials can be classified on the basis of their physical and chemical properties, or on their geological origin or biological function

Today, shoe boxes are available in an incredible array of shapes and sizes, and they are made from a variety of materials, including corrugated and non-corrugated card, fabric and plastic. Modern boxes also provide different stacking and storage options.

Rigid Plastic Packaging. This type of packaging is made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic or high-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic. ...

Paper. ...

Paperboard. ...

Cardboard/Fiberboard. ...

Aluminum. ...

Glass. ...

Flexible Plastic Packaging.



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ In the group of 3 persons, Discuss on how to clean leather goods
- ✓

✓



Practical learning Activity

✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Rigid Plastic Packaging. This type of packaging is made from polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic or high-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic.
Paper.
Paperboard.
Cardboard/Fiberboard.
Aluminum.
Glass.
Flexible Plastic Packaging



Indicative content 4.2.2: State functions of packages



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

What are the 5 functions of a package?

ADVERTISEMENTS: Packaging performs five basic functions:

- 1) Protection
- 2) Containment
- 3) Information
- 4) Utility of use
- 5) Promotion!

Product labelling means displaying information about your product on its packaging. Other than the name of the item and your brand, it should also show all the details that your customers need to know to influence their buying decision.

There are 4 types of Labelling?

There are four distinct forms of labelling.

Brand Label. It is a label that contains information about the brand to which a product belongs. ...

-Grade Label. A grade label denotes the quality or grade level of a product. ...

-Descriptive Label. ...

-Informative Label



Theoretical learning Activity

✓ **In group of three persons discuss on advantage of brushing leather goods**

✓

✓



Practical learning Activity

✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

The 5 functions of a package

ADVERTISEMENTS: Packaging performs five basic functions:

- 1) Protection
- 2) Containment
- 3) Information
- 4) Utility of use
- 5) Promotion!



Indicative content 4.2.3: Select and use the three categories of packages



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

The categories of packaging

For convenience, all industrial packaging is classified into three main categories: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Packaging.

- Primary packaging is the packaging that contains the product.
- Secondary packaging includes boxes or containers containing specific quantities of primary packages.
- Tertiary packaging includes pallets and large shipping containers for storing and warehousing



lc

Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



Points to Remember (Take home message)

Primary packaging is the packaging that contains the product.

-Secondary packaging includes boxes or containers containing specific quantities

of primary packages.

-Tertiary packaging includes pallets and large shipping containers for storing and warehousing



Learning outcome 2 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: Amazon.com, Inc. is an American multinational technology company focusing on e-commerce, cloud computing, online advertising, digital streaming, and artificial intelligence. [Wikipedia https://business.amazon.in/en/discover-more/blog/types-of-packaging-materials](https://business.amazon.in/en/discover-more/blog/types-of-packaging-materials)

Learning outcome 4.3 State functions of packages



Duration: 6hrs



Learning outcome 3 objectives :

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. State functions of packages
2. identify materials used in packaging



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Working table	- Box Cutters and Safety Knives.	polythene,
Packing machine	Heat Sealing & Shrink Wrapping. Industrial Scales. Packing Dispensers, Stands and Air Pillows. Packing Tapes & Dispensers. Staple Guns. Steel Banding	Styrofoam, cardboard, wood Scotc Clips adhesives



Advance preparation:

- . field visit
- .
- .



Indicative content 4.2.2: State functions of packages



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

What are the 5 functions of a package?

ADVERTISEMENTS: Packaging performs five basic functions:

- 1) Protection
- 2) Containment
- 3) Information
- 4) Utility of use
- 5) Promotion!

Product labelling means displaying information about your product on its packaging. Other than the name of the item and your brand, it should also show all the details that your customers need to know to influence their buying decision.

There are 4 types of Labelling?

There are four distinct forms of labelling.

Brand Label. It is a label that contains information about the brand to which a product belongs. ...

-Grade Label. A grade label denotes the quality or grade level of a product. ...

-Descriptive Label. ...

-Informative Label



Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ **In group of three persons discuss on advantage of brushing leather goods**

- ✓
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ (Example: Trainees in pair perform)



Points to Remember (Take home message)

The 5 functions of a package

ADVERTISEMENTS: Packaging performs five basic functions:

- 1) Protection
- 2) Containment
- 3) Information
- 4) Utility of use
- 5) Promotion!



Learning outcome 2 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: lekac.com was first indexed by Google more than 10 years ago

<https://lekac.com/general/the-4-key-functions-of-packaging-products>

Learning outcome 4.4 Select and use the three categories of packages



Duration: 6hrs



Learning outcome 4 objectives :

By the end of the learning outcome, the trainees will be able to:

1. identify three categories of packages
2. perform packaging



Resources

Equipment	Tools	Materials
Working table	- Box Cutters and Safety Knives.	polythene,
Packing machine	Heat Sealing & Shrink Wrapping. Industrial Scales. Packing Dispensers, Stands and Air Pillows. Packing Tapes & Dispensers. Staple Guns. Steel Banding	Styrofoam, cardboard, wood Scotc Clips adhesives

 Advance preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . field visit . . 		



Indicative content 4.2.3: Categories of Packages:



Summary for the trainer related to the indicative content (key notes using bullets such as ticks etc)

The categories of packaging

For convenience, all industrial packaging is classified into three main categories: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Packaging.

- Primary packaging is the packaging that contains the product.
- Secondary packaging includes boxes or containers containing specific quantities of primary packages.
- Tertiary packaging includes pallets and large shipping containers for storing and warehousing



lc

Theoretical learning Activity

- ✓ Group discussion on types of chemicals used on leather goods
- ✓



Practical learning Activity

- ✓ Trainees in pair perform spreading and polishing chemicals on leather good



lc

Points to Remember (Take home message)

Primary packaging is the packaging that contains the product.

-Secondary packaging includes boxes or containers containing specific quantities

of primary packages.

-Tertiary packaging includes pallets and large shipping containers for storing and warehousing



Learning outcome 2 formative assessment

Written assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ True or false questions
 - ✓ Multiple choice
 - ✓ Open ended questions
 - ✓ Case studies



Please mix different assessment tools for triangulation and relevancy of assessment

Practical assessment

- Assessment tools
 - ✓ Assay
 - ✓ Task to be performed
 - ✓ Observation checklist

References: emballagecartier.com was first indexed by Google in February 2015

<https://www.emballagecartier.com/en/article/primary-secondary-and-tertiary-packaging-whats-the-difference/>