Footwear Chronicle

A Quarterly Journal by Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai
An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution

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Shri K Murali Director CFTI Chennai with his team at their stall during Export Promotion conclave 2021 with prominent visitors Shri. Khaleelur Rehman ISF Vice President, Shri. Camalarajan AFCAMMI Vice President and Shri Sendil Kumar AD MSME DI

Sewing machines you can rely on

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SP INTERNATIONAL

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From the Director's Desk

Hello readers,

Greetings from Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai.

I am glad and excited to share with you that CFTI, Chennai had participated and put up a pavilion in the TN Export Conclave, held in presence of Shri. M. K. Stalin, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu during September 2021.

I also wish to inform that CFTI, Chennai has signed MoU with CLRI for the prestigious project of "Data Collection for Indian Footwear Sizing System".

Further, a Display Centre and Material Library has been commenced in Association with Footwear Components Accessories Machinery Manufactures of India (AFCAMMI) in our premises, this will help both our student and the footwear manufacturers to get exposure on the various types of footwear components and accessories.

During this quarter the Institute has conducted specialized training programmes on 88 titles with 3690 beneficiaries. Also common facility services have been provided at nominal charges to 53 footwear MSMEs. All footwear MSMEs are requested to make use of these facilities- further details are at page no. 48.

In addition to regular courses CFTI, Chennai has conducted 2 training programmes under sponsorship of KVIC for rural leather artisans of Tamilnadu and Karnataka.

With all support from Footwear Industry fraternity, the Institute keeps progressing.

This issue of the chronicle consists of articles on

Gait Cycle and Parameters for Gait Analysis
At One's Fingertip – Customers in industry
What, exactly is a Vegan Shoe
Shoe Constructions
Fashion Trends and Buyers requirements in the footwear productive Process

Your valuable suggestions are always welcome for the qualitative improvement of the Footwear Chronicle.

Wishing you all a Happy Diwali.

K. MURALI
Director

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2021

Specialization Training Programmes – Online (Self Financing):

- In the context of COVID-19 lockdown, the Institute conducted in house offline specialization training programmes, through online mode. 88 programmes namely Advance Statistics, Artificial intelligence, Black Chain, Cargo Clearance, Digital Marketing, Entrepreneurship Training, Export & Import, Financial Model, Gold Appraisal, Graphics Designer, GST Practitioner, Industrial Healy and Safety, Labour Law, Lean Six Sigma Black Belt, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt, Mutual Fund, PMI-ACP, Project Management Professional Certification, Python Developer, Tally ERP9 Basics and Talent , Analyzing Visualizing, AWS, Block Chain, Cell phone Service, Chemical Products Making, Construction Management, Data Science , Digital Forensic, Digital Marketing, Electric Vehicle, Ethical Hacking, Export Business- T, Finance and Non Finance, Financial Planning and Wealth Management, Gold Appraisal, HR Recruiter , ICAD, IMS, Income Tax , ISO QMS Lead, Java Script react JS, Labour Law, Laptop Chip Level Service, Lean Six Sigma Black Belt, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt, Microsoft PMP, Packaging, PF, ESI, Project Management Programme, POSH, Real Estate, Solar Power Installation, Technical training, VBA, Security, Statistics Data, Export , Industrial Safety , Stock Trading, Tally Prime, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt, Lean Six Sigma Black Belt, Lean Six Sigma, Solar Power Installation, Cellphone Service, Blockchain, Advance Excel, Cellphone Service, Digital Marketing, Foreign Trade, PoSH, ESI-PF, AWS, Digital Marketing, were conducted for Management were conducted with 3,690participants.

Skill Training Programmes (Sponsored):

- CFTI, Chennai, Conducts Training Programme on "Footwear Manufacturing" for Leather Artisans sponsored by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Trainer conducting practical session on the handmade patterns of men's chappal.
- CFTI, Chennai conducted 4 Skill Training Programmes for SC/ST Candidates in NSQF approved job role Footwear Stitching Operator under SC/ST fee reimbursement Scheme for 79 participants.
- KVIC sponsored Designing and Making course artisans trainees were organized with a visit to a reputed footwear Industry as part of their training activities. They were issued with course certificates by the Director, on their successful completion of the training programe.
- CFTI, Chennai conducted 25 Skill Training Programmes for SC/ST Candidates in NSQF approved job role Footwear Stitching Operator under SC/ST fee reimbursement Scheme for 674 participants.
- CFTI-Chennai, Conducts Training Programme on "Footwear Manufacturing" for Leather Artisans sponsored by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) at Bengaluru, Karnataka

Long term courses – Online classes

- Since the 2nd wave COVID lockdown has started, the Institute is conducting all long-term footwear courses through online mode.
- CFTI Chennai also conducts online designing classes for the students of regular long term courses by using HD High resolution camera and with eminent faculties with better feedback which paved way to conduct Shoe Design online courses internationally.
- After 2nd wave COVID lockdown, all regular long-term & middle term courses resumed on 26.07.2021, and progressing smoothly. Admission process is underway for the next batches of the long term / middle term course (FY 2021-22).

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2021

- 5th batch of FDPD and 24th batch of FMT were commenced formally on 20th & 22nd September 2021 respectively

Events:

- Boomi Pooja for construction of New Technology Centre (General & Precision Engineering) under TCSP program was performed by Director CFTI Chennai on behalf of MoMSME, GoI, along with team from M/s Engineering Projects India Ltd at Vallam Sipcot near Sriperumpudur on 01st July 2021.
- A Virtual workshop on Industry 4.0 was conducted by Ministry of MSME GoI along with Singapore-India Partnership Office, Ministry of Trade and Industry, GoS participated by all Existing and New Tool rooms and Technology Development Centres under MoMSME, was attended by Shri. Murali K, Director and Shri. A. Kolanjivel, Deputy Director.
- MoU was signed between CLRI & CFTI, Chennai for "Data Collection for Indian Footwear Sizing System" by Dr.J Sreeram, Director CSIR-CLRI and Shri. Murali K, Director, Central Footwear Training Institute in Chennai on 05th July 2021.
- Shri. Murali K, Director as an expert visited a Common Facility Centre for a leather/footwear cluster in Maharashtra along with Shri. Camalarajan, Vice President AFCAMMI funded by Govt of Maharashtra; Joint Director, DIC; Association members were also present during the Inspection.
- Shri. Murali K, Director CFTI, Chennai attended the Governing Council Meeting of Leather Sector Skill Council LSSC held during July 2021 under the Chairmanship of Shri. Panaruna Aqueel Ahmed along with other members from the Industry, Associations and Institutions in the field of leather in the Country.
- Shri. Murali K, Director CFTI Chennai inaugurated the training program at Vellore after the restrictions and permission from Local governance to the candidates of a leather cluster of SFURTI Scheme along with IED, TNSRLM, Vellore and Shri. Panneerselvam PD, PPDC Agra, Nodal Agency.
- Quarterly Magazine of Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai named " Footwear Chronicle" Volume VI Issue II is being published by Shri.MURALI K Director CFTI, Chennai and the first Copy issued to Shri. Panneerselvam PD, PPDC Agra during a training program at Vellore.
- Visit of Technical Experts from CFTI Chennai under the lead of Mr. Dileepkumar, Mr. Gnanapazhani and Mr. Manikandan to leading Leather Goods, Fancy leather gloves factories M/s Naserbali Gloves, M/s Hijaz Kuroda, M/s Pakkar Gloves and M/s Aala Gloves for feasibility studies.
- CFTI Chennai celebrates 75th Independence Day along with Officers, Staffs and students of the Institute.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2021

- Shri. Murali K, Director CFTI, Chennai inaugurated the new office of AFCAMMI (Association of Footwear Components and Machinery Manufacturers of India) at Ranipet on invitation by Shri.Iqbal Modi, President, Shri.Camalarajan Vice President & other veterans of Footwear Industry.
- Interview by Shri. Murali K, Director Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai conducted by "News 18" TV Channel promotion "Katral Enidhu" education programme, as part of mobilization of candidate for Admission 2021-22.
- Shri. Murali K, Director, CFTI, Chennai visited the Community Skill Park at Pandikad, Kerala established by Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP) for feasibility study in establishing CFTI Extension Centre in Kerala.
- Shri. Murali K, Director, CFTI, Chennai visited Thavanur, Malapuram District, Kerala to study locational feasibility of the building constructed by ASAP, Govt of Kerala for setting up of Extension Centre of CFTI, Chennai under the Aegis of Ministry of MSME, Govt of India.
- Teacher's day was celebrated inside the campus of CFTI Chennai and students honored the staffs, faculties and Officers of the Institute.
- Display Centre & Material Library was inaugurated by CFTI Chennai in association with Association of Footwear Components Accessories Machinery Manufactures of India (AFCAMMI) on 23rd Sep 2021.
- Shri Elangovan IAS, Principal Secretary MSME, Govt of Kerala visited CFTI Chennai and Shri. Murali K, Director, CFTI, Chennai shown him the facilities at the Centre and seeks his help in establishment of Extension Centre at Kerala

Common Facility Services :

- Common facility services are being conducted by this Institute for the benefit of footwear MSMEs. During the reporting month 29 footwear units utilized our services in Dieless Cutting, PPE Kit taping, PU Soles and Lasting.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

CENTRAL FOOTWEAR TRAINING INSTITUTE (CFTI), Chennai an autonomous Institution under Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises, Government of India, has been working for development of Human Resources for Footwear & Allied Industries since 1957. The Institute was modernized through UNDP in 1993 and equipped with complete set of modern infrastructure. It conducts various Long term, Short term and Part time techno managerial courses in Footwear, Leather Goods and allied subjects. The Two year Diploma course in "Footwear Design and Production" is accredited with Textile Institute, London and Leicester College of Footwear, UK.

AIM OF THE INSTITUTE

(a) To provide training and related inputs to develop and augment a class of trained personnel in Footwear Technology and Allied Industry in the country.

(b) To develop human resources in Footwear and Allied Industry by introduction of advanced training methods and courses, appropriate knowledge and skills to promote rapid growth of footwear and allied industry in the country.

(c) To promote in general and particular, the Indian Footwear Industry to attain international standards of production.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- The Institute is endowed with complete infrastructure for conducting training programmes.
- Land & Building at prime location in Chennai.
- Equipped with complete set of modern machinery tools equipments.
- Important Footwear Manufacturing & Material testing machines.
- Well equipped library with text books, periodicals, journals design magazine, SATRA bulletins & handouts related to footwear technology, industry management and trade.
- Teaching aids including OHP, Slide & LCD Projector,Audio, Video System & Computer, with shoe CAD facilities.
- Qualified, trained and Experienced Faculty.

OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDENTS

- Highly prospective career to suit the need of Footwear and Allied Industry in appropriate levels.
- Self-Employment by establishing own Industry of the Trade.
- 95% placement record till date.
- Suitable base for higher studies in Footwear field.
- Study at Leicester college of Footwear, UK.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTREPRENEURS & INDUSTRY

- Providing Techno-Managers to Footwear Industries.
- Technical Consultancy Services to existing and prospective Industries.
- Common Facility Services with Modem machinery including Shoe CAD.
- Process cum Product oriented EDP on Footwear, Leather Goods and Allied Industries.
- Availability of relevant information of Footwear Industry.
- Services of Die - Less Cutting System, PU Pouring Machine, Laser Cutting & Engraving machine.

PRODUCT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT & SHOE CAD

The Institute through PRD Cell, undertakes:

- Responsibility of New Product development as per the given specification and concept.
- Development of Master Patterns and Grading of the components to different sizes through latest shoe CAD.
- Conversion of Different pattern files and cutting the patterns there of through Universal Converter system.
- Training on Shoe CAD.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Skill Upgradation Courses for Rural Artisans.
- Exclusive courses for SC/ST, BC/MBC and Women candidates.
- Courses for International Participants.
- Linkage with Footwear related Industry, Trade, Association and Organisations.
- Need Based Training Program for Industry, sponsored candidates.
- Specialized training programs on Productivity & Quality improvements.
- Patronized with "The Textile Institute, London, UK".
- Member of SATRA, UK
- 2 years Diploma Course approved by TI I Leicester College of Footwear Technology, London and Leicester College of Footwear, UK

SERVICE TO THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

CFTI through its State of the art machinery provides common facility services to the footwear industries. With the latest machines the Die-Less Cutting System, Sole mould making plant and PU Pouring machine expects to expand the service network to the industry. Further to this the Ambur Sub-Centre of CFTI caters the service needs of the Footwear Industries of Ambur, Ranipet & Vellore.

Profile about M/S. SP INTERNATIONAL - - Proud official dealer of Dürkopp Adler Shoe machines - world renowned brand

Company SP International, established in year 2019, proudly works as an authorized sales representative for Dürkopp Adler shoemachines in India. We have employees with experience in this field since 2005. Under management of Mr. Suresh V. company SP International offers a wide range of Dürkopp Adler sewing machines for the shoe manufacturers. Our experts understand your needs and provide solutions to all your requests related to uppermanufacturing. The aim of SP International is to provide the best solution and assistance to our customers - with DA shoe machines.

Our technology supplier is company Minerva Boskovice a.s. located in Czech Republic. It is one of the subsidiaries of German company Dürkopp Adler. Company Minerva is manufacturer of industrial sewing machines under supervision of Dürkopp Adler. Established in 1871, Minerva company has 140-years tradition of sewing machines manufacturing. Minerva produces wide range of sewing machines for shoe production, leather goods, garments and automotive under ISO standards and with CE certificate. Company´s know how is based on technical skills and innovative potential of their employees.

Shoe machines Dürkopp Adler - provided by SP International - PROVEN TECHNOLOGY YOU CAN RELY ON.

In 2020, representatives of SP International and Minerva had established a co-operation with Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI) in Chennai. During visit of the institute, they were impressed about advancement in technology and the way the institute is managed. They met Mr. K. Murali, the Honorable Director of the CFTI and had agreed to provide latest Dürkopp Adler shoe machines for institute.

Machines were provided to Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI) for training purposes of students pursuing Diploma and Post Graduate Diploma in "Footwear Design and Production" and also for the upcoming industrial employees to train and acquire skills for the highest productivity managed by latest stitching technology.

Together, we are convinced in better future that starts now - through our young generation.

Central Footwear Training Institute - THE KEY FOR YOUR SUCCESS !

888-160020-M

- Highest Precision on stitch locking even during sewing speed changes.
- Low noise and vibration.
- Easy throat plate change without tools.
- Simple needle guard adjustment by screw.
- Lubricating system with central oil tank and oil pump.

878-160722-M

- Capability of roller presser and wheel feed speed ate quick changing in large scope (gathering function).
- Programmable stitch length adjustment by means of integrated step motor.
- Programmable sewing foot pressure and sewing foot lifting height by means of integrated step motor.
- Electronic needle positioning and moving to a start-stitch position by jog dial.

888-460522

- Independently disconnect able left / right needle.
- Integrated 2nd stitch length and switchable thread tension.
- Electro-pneumatic seam back-tacking and pressure foot lift.

SPECIALISED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Special Training Programmes – Workshop / Online Seminars (Self Financing)

Digital Marketing

Chemical Products Making

In the context of COVID-19 lockdown, the Institute conducted in house offline specialization training programmes, through online mode. 88 programmes namely Advance Statistics, Artificial intelligence, Black Chain, Cargo Clearance, Digital Marketing, Entrepreneurship Training, Export & Import, Financial Model, Gold Appraisal, Graphics Designer, GST Practitioner, Industrial Healy and Safety, Labour Law, Lean Six Sigma Black Belt, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt, Mutual Fund, PMI-ACP, Project Management Professional Certification, Python Developer, Tally ERP9 Basics and Talent , Analyzing Visualizing, AWS, Block Chain, Cell phone Service, Chemical Products Making, Construction Management, Data Science , Digital Forensic, Digital Marketing, Electric Vehicle, Ethical Hacking, Export Business- T, Finance and Non Finance, Financial Planning and Wealth Management, Gold Appraisal, HR Recruiter , ICAD, IMS, Income Tax , ISO QMS Lead, Java Script react JS, Labour Law, Laptop Chip Level Service, Lean Six Sigma Black Belt, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt, Microsoft PMP, Packaging, PF, ESI, Project Management Programme, POSH, Real Estate, Solar Power Installation, Technical training, VBA, Security, Statistics Data, Export , Industrial Safety , Stock Trading, Tally Prime, Lean Six Sigma Green Belt, Lean Six Sigma Black Belt, Lean Six Sigma, Solar Power Installation, Cellphone Service, Blockchain, Advance Excel, Cellphone Service, Digital Marketing, Foreign Trade, PoSH, ESI-PF, AWS, Digital Marketing, were conducted for Management were conducted with 3,690 participants

Digital Forensic

Electric Vehicle

ESI & PF

Finance Planning & Wealth Management

SPECIALISED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

CFTI conducted need based and Industry demand based week-end training programmes. These training programmes were conducted by adapting SOPs issued by government from time to time

Block Chain

Lean Six Sigma Black Belt

Financial Tally

Solar Power Installation

Lean Six Sigma Green Belt

SPC Solar Power

SPC Electric Vehicle

Cell Phone Service

SKILL TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF CFTI, CHENNAI

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

CFTI Chennai conducted training programme to Lather artisan under KVIC's pilot project on Footwear for the year 2021-22 at CFTI Chennai, Kangayam and Bangalore. Skill development on "Footwear Designing and Making" to 30 candidates in three groups of 10 each were restarted during the September Quarter after the second lockdown. Residential programme was for 10 candidates at CFTI Chennai and non-residential programme was for 10 candidates at Sarvodaya sangh, Kangayam, Tiruppur . Bangalore KVIC programme is scheduled to be completed by October. The Objective of the programme is to develop and upgrade the skill of Footwear Artisans in the area of Designing & Pattern Cutting of different components and Footwear Making. In the two months duration, leather artisans gets trained in making chappals, sandals and shoes in leather footwear clusters and will upgrade their skills in Footwear designing and making.

Ongoing programme of Short term division are the KVIC training programme at Bangalore and SHG programme at various cluster in Tamilnadu.

KVIC Bangalore programme for 10 leather artisans will be completed by October.

Skill Training under the SHG Program

Skill Training for 1500 candidates under SHG program have been proposed, in which CFTI has successfully completed training to 725 candidates. Skill Training Programmes are been provided to SC/ST Candidates in NSQF approved job roles under SC/ST fee reimbursement Scheme. During the one month course duration, Practical and Theoretical training are provided to the candidates in Stitching operator footwear jobrole or Stitcher leather Goods & Garments jobrole.

SHG Programme is for 685 candidates at 26 training centres and the training duration is for one month duration in Stitching jobroles. Further we have submitted our proposal to TNSDC and other sponsors for a short term skill training programme for next quarter training activities

Skill Training Programmes

CFTI Chennai conducts Training Program for the candidates under fee reimbursement scheme for the Goods and Garments Job role at various centres

Skill Training Programmes

Shri. K.Murali, Director of CFTI, Chennai distributing Certificates to the Footwear Designing and making course completed Candidates under the sponsorship of Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC).

LONG TERM COURSES

Pre Counselling and Document verification by Officers & staffs of the Institute from the application of students, for the 24th FMT & (Footwear Manufacturing Technology) 5th Batch of FDPD (Footwear Design and Product Development) F.Y 2021-22

Public and visitors in the stall of CFTI Chennai pavilion during the Export Conclave 2021 inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, Govt of Tamilnadu for facilitation of exports and investors to enhance employment generation

Shri.Murali K Director CFTI, Chennai inaugurated the new office of AFCAMMI (Association of Footwear Components and Machinery Manufacturers of India) at Ranipet on invitation by Shri.Iqbal Modi, President, Shri.Camalarajan Vice President & others veterans of Footwear Industry

Display Centre for components and materials"
at CFTI Chennai in association with AFCAMMI is inaugurated by
Shri.Sanjay Leekha Chairman CLE, Shri.Vijayan VP, IFLMEA,
Shri.Khaleelur Rehman VP ISF, Shri.Iqbal Modi & Shri.Camalarajan
President & VP of AFCAMMI with members of AFCAMMI

Shri. MURALI K. Director, CFTI, Chennai take a campus tour and showed the facilities of CFTI Chennai to Shri. Sanjay Leekha Chairman CLE, Shri.Vijayan VP IFLMEA and Shri. Khaleelur Rehman, VP, ISF along with many other members of AFCAMMI during the inaugural Ceremony

Boomi Pooja for construction of New Tool Room (General & Precision Engineering) under TCSP program performed by Director CFTI Chennai on behalf of MoMSME, GoI along with team from M/s EPIL at VallamSipcot near Sriperumbudur






Visit & inspection by Shri. Murali K, Director, CFTI Chennai to a Common Facility Centre for a leather/footwear cluster in Maharashtra funded by Govt of Maharashtra; Joint Director, DIC; Association members were also present during the occasion



Shri Elangovan IAS, Principal Secretary MSME, Govt of Kerala visited CFTI Chennai and Shri. Murali Director CFTI, Chennai shown him the facilities at the Centre and seeks his help in establishment of Extension Centre at Kerala




Sandal Designing and Making training conducted by Designer Mr. Zubair of CFTI chennai faculty held at KVIC Bengaluru, Karnataka



Visit of Shri.K MURALI Director, CFTI Chennai to Thavanur, Malapuram District, Kerala to study locational feasibility of the building constructed by ASAP, Govt of Kerala for setting up of Extension Centre of CFTI, Chennai under the Aegis of Ministry of MSME, Govt of India.




Visit of Shri.MURALI K Director CFTI, Chennai to the Community Skill Park at Pandikad, Kerala established by Additional Skill Acquisition Programme (ASAP) for feasibility study in establishing CFTI Extension Centre in Kerala




CFTI Chennai celebrates 75th Independence Day India 2021 along with Officers, Staffs and Students of the Institute

Happy Teachers Day 2021 celebrated inside the campus of CFTI Chennai and students honors the staffs, faculties and officers of the Institute

CFTI Chennai conducts online designing courses for the students of regular long term courses by using HD High resolution camera and with eminent faculties with better feedback and paved way to conduct Shoe Design online courses internationally

Shri.Murali K, Director CFTI, Chennai attended the Governing Council Meeting of Leather Sector Skill Council LSSC under the Chairmanship of Shri. PanarunaAqueel Ahmed along with other members from the Industry, Associations and Institutions in the field of leather in the Country

Visit of Shri.Murali K of Director CFTI, Chennai and Shri.Panneerselvam, Principal Director, PPDC Agra to a leading Leather Shoe Upper Manufacturing Unit in Vellore

Interview by Shri.K MURALI Director Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai conducted by கல்வி வழிகாட்டி | Vendhar TV |

Signing of MoU for “Data Collection for Indian Footwear Sizing System” between Dr.JSreeram, Director CSIR-CLRI and Shri.Murali K, Director, Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai along with Mr.Nagarajan and Mr.Senthilkumar Deputy Director, MSME DI, Chennai

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A Virtual workshop conducted by Ministry of MSME GoI along with Singapore-India Partnership Office, Ministry of Trade and Industry, GoS participated by all Existing and New Tool rooms and Technology Development Centres under MoMSME

CUTTING MACHINERIES AND TOOL

1. Multiforce - Swing Arm Machine

Specifications:

MULTIFORCE	CUTTING TABLE (mm)	ARM WIDTH (mm)	MAXIMUM CUTTING POWER (t - kN)	SIZES (mm)	NET WEIGHT, WITH OIL (Kg)
MF 20C	900x430	370	20 t - 196 kN	900x1000x1710	660
MF 9.1	900x450	370	22 t - 216 kN	900x1090x1710	910
MF 9.3	1000x500	370	25 t - 245 kN	1000x1140x1710	1020
MF 9.4	1000x500	500	25 t - 245 kN	1000x1160x1710	1060
MF 9.5	1000x500	610	25 t - 245 kN	1000x1160x1710	1080
MF 9.6	1200x500	610	22 t - 216 kN	1200x1160x1710	1100

SE/S1 Series :- Swing Arm Machine

Specifications :

S1 / SE SERIES		CUTTING TABLE (mm)	ARM WIDTH (mm)	MAXIMUM CUTTING POWER (t - kN)	SIZES (mm)	NET WEIGHT, WITH OIL (Kg)
S108	SE8	600x300	300	8 t - 78 kN	600x690x1330	430
S120C	SE20C	900x430	370	20 t - 196 kN	900x870x1400	630
S120	SE20	900x450	370	22 t - 216 kN	900x960x1425	880
S122	SE22	1200x500	500	22 t - 216 kN	1200x1030x1425	1060
S124C	SE24C	900x450	370	25 t - 245 kN	900x960x1425	880
S124	SE24	1000x500	370	25 t - 245 kN	1000x1010x1425	990
S125C	SE25C	900x450	500	25 t - 245 kN	900x960x1425	900
S125	SE25	1000x500	500	25 t - 245 kN	1000x1030x1425	1030
S125L	SE25L	1000x500	610	25 t - 245 kN	1000x1030x1425	1050

2. Hydraulic Traveling Head Machine

Specifications:

Cutting area : 1600*500mm / 1600*610mm

Model : 508-30T

Cutting Force : 30TON

Machine Bed : 2180x1200x1800mm

Motor : 3HP

Open Daylight: 50 - 160mm

Net Weight : 1900 Kg

Main Features:

- ❖ Pressure automatic control system: No matter the size of the knife and die (the same height), do not adjust the pressure , even for a material with different hardness.
- ❖ It is easier to use and more efficient.
- ❖ Cutting machine operation cost saving 50%

3. Laser Cutting Machine:

Specifications:

- ❖ Flexible operation interface
- ❖ High performance step motor
- ❖ Imported axletree
- ❖ Four balance straight-line slide-way
- ❖ Perfect optical system
- ❖ Multiplicate data transmission mode

Humanization working table, advance DPS digital-control techque, convenient USB transaction apply, large area working table is to realize large area cutting processing and engraving requirements, movement system adopted straight guide rail and precision gear transaction to ensure processing precision and movement speed.

It can choose single head and dual head machine. According to customers' requirement, it adopted imported straight system to make front and back material-feed trame, all kinds of special appliance.

4. Automatic Conveyor Type Cutting Machine

Specifications:

- Full Beam presses are the perfect solution to cut components for Automotive, Gaskets, Packaging, Filters, Abrasives, Foam, Insulation, Toys, Leather Goods and many other industries.
- ATOM have sold well over 250 from this vast range into the UK over the last 30 years, most popular is the Foam, Leather & Gasket industry.
- Like the Swing Beams these are also available with two different cutting modes, 'timed' & 'stroke-end', but each beam press comes with them both, not just one.

5. Dieless Cutting Machine (Flash Cut Speedy Range)

Specifications

" High production and cutting accuracy are the features of the Speedy Models.

" They have changed the idea of cutting tables that are traditionally designed just for designing and small production and have made them perfect for Footwear and Leather Goods.

" Available in a number of configurations complete with options such as handling material in roll and sheets in single or multiple layers.

Cutting Tools:

a. Clicking Knife

A curved blade cutting knife designed for cutting leather

b. Scalpel :

A cutting knife with a very sharp blade, used for pattern cutting.

c.Round Knife :

With a very sharp blade, the round knife is used for cutting leather and pattern.

d. Square Point Knife:

A square point blade designed for cutting leather.

Innovative /Creative Designs by CFTI Students

M. Sakthi
23rd FMT

Mushina Parwin
28th DFMD

A.Selvakumar
FMT 23rd

ZUBAIR - Sr. Design Faculty, CFTI, Chennai

1. *Happy to share my new innovative sandal which come nodes for five fingers with different colours.*
2. *We have used 5mm Eva Foam on each node.*
3. *Purpose of using Eva Foam on note is not to get compressed while wearing.*
4. *We have used 3mm Latex Foam for feeling of softness while wearing.*
5. *It gives excellent comfort for the fingers and foot.*
6. *It comes with white softy leathers for upper which is gives elegant look for the sandal.*
7. *We have used cow soft beige ling for inner lining.*
8. *Also the heel part made with blue colour, wrist part node with red and pink colour.*
9. *Which gives excellent comfort and classic look.*
10. *All over the sandal looks beauty and enduring.*

AT ONE'S FINGERTIP - CUSTOMERS IN INDUSTRY

Loake Shoemakers

Loake (Loake Brothers Ltd) is a British shoemaker, founded in 1880, family-owned and still located in Kettering, Northamptonshire.

The company was founded by the brothers John, Thomas and William Loake in 1880, in an outbuilding at Thomas Loake's house at 62 King Street, Kettering. Northamptonshire is the centre of the English shoemaking industry. In 1894, the Loake brothers built a new factory and moved to Wood Street, where it can still be found today. The factory was initially named the Unique Boot Factory. It has a floor area of approximately 20,000 sq ft, accommodates over 300 workers. It was considered one of the finest and most advanced shoe factories in the country, at the time. The factory is split into three parts - bottom stock (soles), the making room, where the shoes are finished, and a warehouse.

During the First World War, Loake contributed to the war effort with the manufacture of Terrain boots, Convalescent boots and Despatch Riders boots for the British Army. Cossack boots were also made for the Russian army.

Loake participated in the British Empire Exhibition, which was held at Wembley Park, Wembley, England from 23 April 1924 to 31 October 1925. It was hoped that the Exhibition would strengthen the bonds within the British Empire, stimulate trade and demonstrate British greatness both abroad and at home.

During the Second World War, factories in Great Britain were required to allocate production space to the war effort. Loake produced footwear for both the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force. At its peak, production was 2,500 pairs of boots per week.

In 1997, due to the decline of British manufacturing, market conditions and in-line with other British shoemakers, Loake made the decision to move about two-thirds of its closing operation - the stitching of its uppers - to India. Loake is involved in a joint venture with a privately owned Indian company, whose factory is located near Chennai.

Loake have held a Royal Warrant since 2007, for providing men's footwear to Her Majesty the Queen.

In 2011, Loake opened their first standalone retail store in Jermyn Street, London.

In 2015, The Independent wrote of "the brand's durable, comfortable but stylish footwear".

Retail Outlets In UK

Goodyear welted constructions is a traditional way of making shoes, in that way till now Loake Shoemakers are continuing their legacy with 5th generation managing directors following their forefathers expertise.

To get know about more customers in the industry do follow our chronicle.

To be continued…

Chandralekha Ganesh
Management Faculty

SHOE CONSTRUCTIONS

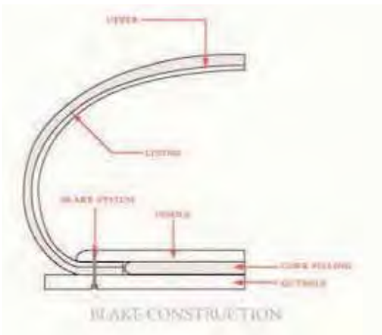
Blake Constructions

Pros: More Flexible & lightweight, easy to construct, cheap.

Cons: Non water resistant, not suitable to be done by hand.

Example: ***Loafer***

Details: The outsole is directly stitched to the insole,. A single stitch attaches everything together



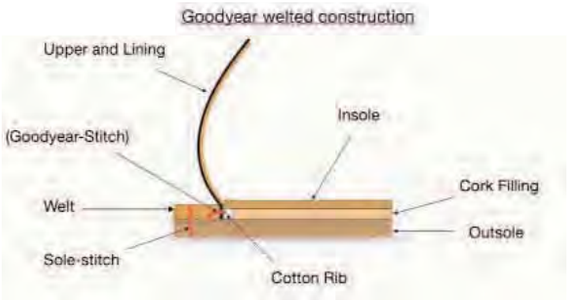
Good Year Welt Construction

Pros: Fine construction, easy to resole, strong, slightly waterproof.

Cons: Much longer production time than cheaper alternatives.

Example: **Loafer, slip on, Derby , Oxford**

Details: The construction uses stitching to hold the upper leather, lining leather and welt to the ribbing that is bonded to the insole. The welt is then stitched to the leather or rubber sole.



Storm Construction

Pros: Waterproof, Sturdy

Cons: Complex construction , Time consuming

Example: **Country boots, Hiking boots.**

Details: By turning the upper inside out and laying a welt on top, a seal is created to improve water resistance. It is employed by a small number of Italian shoemakers for its aesthetic.

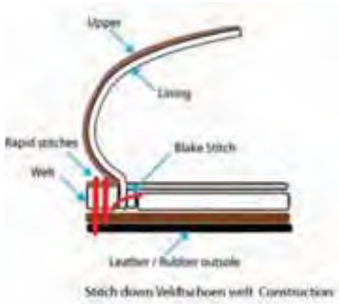
Stitch Down Construction

Pros: Waterproof, Sturdy , Touch

Cons: Complex construction, Time consuming

Example: **English Country Boot, English Hiking Boot**

Details: Similar to the storm construction, instead of laying the welt on top of the upper, the welt is stitched underneath the upper.



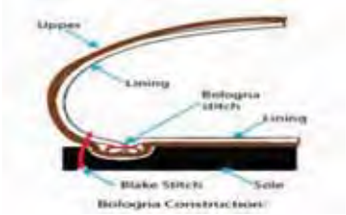
Bologna Construction

Pros: Very Flexible, Lightweight, Cheap

Cons: Non waterproof, Slippers

Example: **Moccasins, Slippers**

Details: The leather upper is wrapped around the bottom and sewn up, Then the sole is swen directly to the upper, similar to blake construction except the stitching is closer to the edge on the inside of the shoe.



FOOTWEAR CONSTRUCTION

Goodyear Welted Construction

Up to 30 individual parts can be used to make a shoe. Shoe construction has hardly changed since the 19th century. Premium shoes are made of a number of quality materials. As such, they are high-quality overall products, ones that guarantee years of satisfaction for their owners.

Depending on the particular production method used to make a given men's shoe, the shoe can consist of up to 30 parts. The phrase "shoe construction" truly refers to a painstaking, complicated process. From the top lift to the toe cap, each component of a men's shoe is assembled in succession.

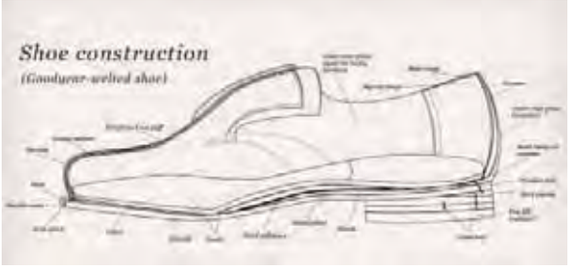
A shoe is made of two main parts: a shaft and a base

Fundamentally, a shoe consists of two main parts: a shaft and a base, which are combined during shoe construction. That being said, premium men's shoes are really distinguished by a multitude of smaller details and reinforcements. Said details are what make premium men's shoes attractive for retailers and consumers alike.

There is also some variation among different types of men's shoes. For example, a quality men's shoe with a smooth surface should ideally appear to consist of a single piece. The number of components involved in the shoe production process cannot even be counted at first glance. Harmoniously combined, they ensure perfect shoe fit. Wearing premium shoes also makes a valuable contribution towards maintaining healthy feet. Surprisingly, a look at shoe history reveals that the construction of classic types of men's shoes has hardly changed since the 19th century.

If you are interested in learning how to correctly wear quality shoes, you ought to take a look at an overview of the currently-accepted dress code. Provided you are taking good care of your shoe leather , you can enjoy your men's shoes for a long time.

The following sketch provides a more detailed look at shoe construction:



Lining leather

Vegetable-tanned leather that is used to line the shoe. This leather should be soft and highly breathable; usually, calfskin or kid leather are used. During shoe construction the lining leather is stitched to the shoe upper from the inside of the shoe.

Counter

A reinforced piece of leather that sits where the lining and outer shaft meet at the rear of the shoe. The counter serves as a continuation of the heel, holding the foot firmly in place within the shoe.

Toe cap

A 1-to-2-millimetre-thick piece of leather that sits between the shoe upper and the leather lining. Provides the toe of the shoe with an elegant shape, preserves said shape, and protects the foot from forces outside of the shoe.

Outer rear piece/Inner rear piece (Quarters)

These are the two rear pieces of the shaft that surround the opening of the shoe and meet the lacing at the front.

Rear strap

A strap that is stitched onto the heel seam. Extends from the upper edge of the shaft to the bottom edge of the shaft. The rear strap conceals and reinforces the heel seam, and also serves as reinforcement at the heel.

Slip-on strap

A strap that runs along the lining seam down the length of the shoe. Protects the inner lining seam and makes the shoe easier to put on.

Welt

This strip of cowhide creates the supporting structure of the shoe. On average, the welt is 60 centimetres long and 3 centimetres wide. It holds the shaft, insole and sole together.

Filler

Elastic material such as cork or felt is used to fill the hollow between the insole and the midsole. This material is known as the filler. Over time, the filler is moulded by the warmth of the wearer's foot as well as by his weight distribution across his foot, both of which lead to the formation of an individual footbed. At the same time, the filler muffles the wearer's tread and protects his foot from heat and cold.

Outsole

The bottommost sole layer on a men's shoe. Elegant models feature a sole that is about 5 millimetres thick. The outsole makes direct contact with the ground. The outsole is usually made of vegetable oak pit-tanned leather, which is particularly abrasion-resistant and waterproof. The outsoles on more affordable shoes, though, can also be made of rubber, synthetic material or wood.

Insole

A roughly 2.5 to 3.5-millimetre-thick leather layer that extends from the toe of the shoe to the heel. The foot rests upon the insole-as a result, the insole significantly influences wearing comfort and the way the foot feels. Because of this, it is important that the insole be made of high-quality, vegetable-tanned cowhide.

Shank

The shank is composed of the metal sheet and its cover, and is situated between the insole and outsole. It extends from the middle of the heel to the beginning of the front of the foot. In addition to supporting and guiding the foot, the shank preserves shoe form.

Metal Sheet

This is a circa 10-centimetre-long and 1.5-centimetre-wide sheet of steel that lies in the hollow created by the welt and the insole, between the heel and the ball of the foot. The metal sheet is shaped to fit the curve of the sole and steadies the foot during wear, while simultaneously preventing the heel from wobbling.

Mid-outsole

A soft leather cover that stretches over the insole. On the side facing the foot, the mid-outsole ought to be abrasion-, discolouration-, and perspiration-resistant. The length of the mid-outsole varies by shoe type- it can cover the entire length, three-quarters of the length, or even a mere quarter of the length of the insole.

Heel tip

A piece of oak-pit-tanned leather cut out from the heel to ensure heel stability.

Piping

This 2-centimetre-wide and 3-millimetre-thick strip of leather is nailed to the insole and outsole to serve as a foundation for the heel and/or insole. On Goodyear-welted shoes, the piping is held in place by wooden nails. On double-stitched models, the piping is held in place by stitching.

Top lift

The uppermost leather layer of the heel, which comes directly in contact with the ground, is known as the top lift. Made of

leather, it often features an abrasion-resistant edge made of rubber or metal. Very occasionally, the top lift is made entirely of rubber.

Shoe upper

The leather used to make the shaft of the shoe, or the outside of the upper part of the shoe. Usually chromium-tanned and made from calfskin. Hiking and climbing shoes typically feature a cowhide upper. The upper is usually 1.2 millimetres thick.

Reinforced toe puff

A roughly 4-centimetre-wide strip of a piece of the same leather used to make the upper that is affixed to the shaft between the upper leather and leather lining, and between the toe cap and counter. The reinforced toe puff prevents the leather upper from stretching out, and also guarantees a stable form on both sides of the shoe.

Rubber Ridge

The rubber ridge is a circa 2-to-4-millimetre-thick profile made of synthetic material that is added to the underside of the insole at a later stage of construction. On Goodyear-welted men's shoes, this is where the shaft and welt are stitched together. Hand-sewn shoes, on the other hand, do not have a rubber ridge. On those types of the shoes, the edge is directly worked out from the material of the insole, which is significantly more durable than that of their Goodyear-welted counterparts.

To know more about other footwear constructions do follow our chronicle .

To be Continued …

Chandralekha Ganesh
Management Faculty

Industrial Visit by the students of CFTI, Chennai to Leather tannery, Full shoe manufacturers in Ranipet and Ambur guided by staffs and faculties of CFTI Chennai for exposure to working environment.

GAIT CYCLE AND PARAMETERS FOR GAIT ANALYSIS

Gait is defined as series of rhythmical, alternating movements of the trunk & limbs which leads to the forward progression of the centre of gravity and Gait Cycle is defined as the sequence of events or movements during locomotion in which one foot contacts the ground to when that same foot again contacts the ground.

Gait cycle is a complicated process of joint exercise of the following neurological and physical phenomena.

1. Registration and activation of the gait command within the central nervous system.
2. Transmission of the gait commands to the peripheral nervous system.
3. Contraction of muscles as per the gait command.
4. Generation of several forces by muscles.
5. Regulation of joint forces and moments across synovial joints and skeletal segments.
6. Generation of ground reaction forces for the movement.

A gait cycle can be broadly divided into seven events (the moment at which the pattern of movement is at the verse of change) and seven sub phases (time periods) as shown in the diagram below.

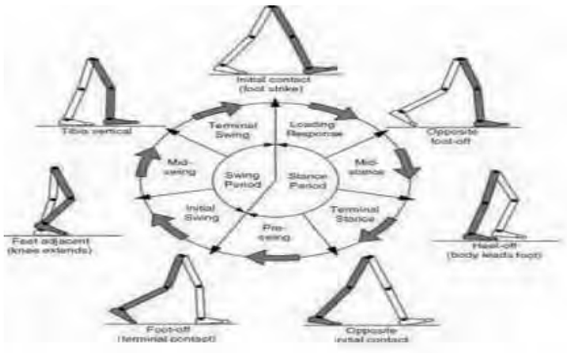


Fig. 1

Out of seven, four subphases occur in the stance phase, when our reference foot is (coloured as gray in the above figure) on the ground, and other three in the swing phase, when the reference foot is moving forward through the air (Fig.1). The stance phase started from initial contact of reference foot and end at toe off. This phase is also recognized as 'support phase' or 'contact phase', further subdivided into four subphases as below:

1. Loading response
2. Mid-stance
3. Terminal stance
4. Pre-swing.

The swing phase, where the reference foot leftovers in the air started from toe off and end at the next initial contact. It is subdivided into three subphases as below:

1. Initial swing
2. Mid-swing
3. Terminal swing.

The cycle time which is the leangth of time of a complete gait cycle is subdivided further,into stance time and swing time.

Timing and other parameters used in Gait Cycle

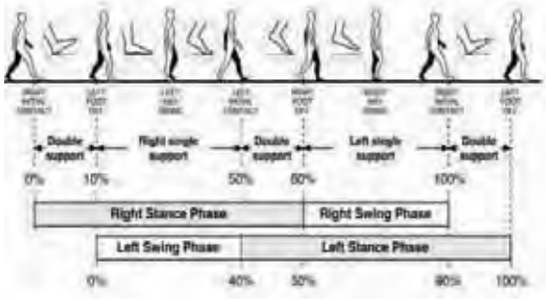


Fig.2

Fig.2 shows the timings of initial contact and toe off for both the feet during one gait cycle. In this figure the reference foot is right which is colourless. At the initial stage of first double support, initial contact of reference foot occurs whereas the left foot is still on the ground. This period is also known as 'double limb stance' between initial contact on the right and toe off on the left.

Right single support is the period in the swing phase of the left side foot (shaded black in fig.2), where only the right foot is on the ground. This duration is also known as 'single limb stance'and ends with initial

contact by the left foot. There is then another period of double support, until toe off on the right side foot (colourless in fig.2).

Left single support corresponds to the right swing phase and vice versa. The cycle ends with the next initial contact on the right. In double support period, the forward leg being just landed on the ground while other one which is backward being just in the position to leave the ground. To make a distinction between the two legs in the double support phase, we see the different activities of legs the front lag is usually known as the 'leading' leg and the leg behind as the 'trailing' leg. The position of the forward leg will be in 'loading response phase', sometimes also recognized as 'braking double support', 'initial double support' or 'weight acceptance' and that of backward leg will be in 'pre-swing', also identified as 'second', 'terminal' or 'thrusting' double support or 'weight release'.

So, there are two periods of double support and two periods of single support in each gait cycle. In gait cycle the stance phase usually cover about 60%, while the swing phase about 40% and each period of double support about 10% of gait cycle. However, these percentages of time periods varies with the speed of walking. As people increases their walking speed, the swing phase become proportionately longer and the stance phase and double support phases become shorter.The ?nal disappearance of the double support phase marks the transition from walking to running. In running a new phase "flight phase" appears at the place of double support. The flight phase is also known as the 'float', 'double-float' or 'non-support' phase, when neither foot is on the ground. A comparision between running and walking gait cycle is shown in the figure below.

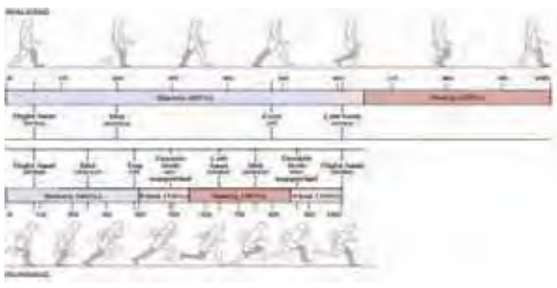


Fig. 3

Gait Parameters and measurement of gait

Gait parameters are used to measure and evalution of gait. General gait parameters are devided into two parts viz. temporal and distance parameters of gait. Some of the gait parameters are the cycle time (or cadence), stride length and speed, which are known for simpellest evalution of gait. Although there are automatic ways of making these measurements, they may also be measured manually, using only a stopwatch, a tape measure and with some talcum powder. The autometic method of measurement of parameters, 'general gait parameters from video recording', enables the simultaneous measurement of all the three of the general gait parameters and does not actually require the patient's gait to be recorded, since it can be used while the patient's gait is being observed.

Generalley in locomoter desebiled people, cycle time, stride length and speed tend to change together, so that a subject with a long cycle time will usually also have a short stride length and a low speed (here speed is stride length divided by cycle time). Generally gait parameters give not only a rough guide to the walking ability of a subject, but little speci?c information also. They should always be interpreted in terms of the expected values for the subject's age and sex, the diamonds represent 95% con?dence limits for a normal subject of the same age and sex as the subject under investigation. Yet nowadays we prefere cycle time more in comparision to cadence in the gait analysis community, but it is more convenient to use cadence on plots of this type, since abnormally slow gait will give values on the left-hand side of the graph for all three of the general gait parameters.

Parameters used in gait cycle measurement

Various parameters used in the analysis and measurement of GAIT in temporal and spatial way are as below

Distance parameters (spatial parameters)

Distance parameters are shown in the diagram as below

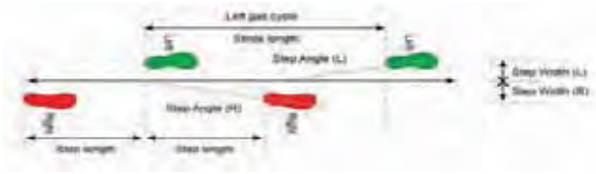


Fig. 4

Step length: As shown in the above figure, if we measure a length such that It is parallel to the Line of Progression of the body, from the posterior contact (heel) of the previous footfall to the posterior contact (heel) of the current opposing footfall.

Stride length: Same way the leangth which is measured parallel to the Line of Progression, between the Posterior Heel points of two consecutive footprints of the foot in question.

Step Width: The length which has been measured between line of progression of the left foot and the line of progression of the right foot.

Toe out angle: It is the angle between the line of progression and the foot axis. Foot Angle becomes zero when the foot axis becomes parallel to the line of progression. The Foot Angle considered positive when the foot axis points away to the line of progression and the Foot Angle considered negative when the foot axis points towards to the line of progression.

Time Parameters (Temporal Parameters)

1. Cadence

Cadence is measured as number of steps per unit time, the normal value of cadence is 100 to 115 steps/min and depends on cultural and social factors.

2. Velocity

Velocity known as distance travilled by the body in unit time and it generally measured in m/s. Instantaneous velocity varies during the gait cycle Average velocity (m/min) = step length (m) x cadence (steps/min).

3. Comfortable walking speed

This is the speed at which least energy consumption per unit distance Average= 80 m/min (~ 5 km/h , ~ 3 mph).

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Interview by Shri.K MURALI Director Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai conducted by "News 18" TV Channel named "KatralEnidhu" education**programme**

WHAT, EXACTLY, IS A VEGAN SHOE?

When people talk about being vegan, they are typically referring to a diet that excludes all meat, eggs, dairy products, and any other ingredients derived from animals.

But what about vegan footwear? What does that mean?

No Animals Were Harmed In the Making Of This Shoe

A vegan shoe is one made without the use of animal products. It also excludes products that were tested on animals. This excludes many materials traditionally used in shoe making such as leather, wool, fur, and some glues. Fortunately, the options in vegan shoes have only gotten better over the years. Not only are synthetic leathers commonly used in all types of footwear, but material technologies have advanced and all or primarily synthetic material shoes are prolific, especially in active lifestyle footwear.

Materials

For OluKai, vegan footwear means using 100%, top-quality synthetic materials, with no animal products, throughout its line of vegan-friendly shoes. From sandals to sneakers, this includes the sticky-rubber outsole, removable footbed, water-resistant upper, straps, laces and all other components of the shoe. Advances in synthetic materials have allowed more options, better styling and higher performance in vegan shoes. OluKai's vegan friendly footwear maintains the durability, traction and support customers have come to expect from the brand. Synthetic microfibers, PU and EVA, recycled and virgin rubbers, canvas, fabrics and faux-leather products are all employed to make vegan shoes. Among the concerns surrounding leather/animal-based shoes are the exploitation of exotic animals for their skins and cruelty associated with the food and animal by-products industries. Vegan shoes, however, often end up being less expensive than their animal-based counterparts - and they have now been widely accepted in the fashion world as well as the athletic/casual market.

Environmental Impacts

It's important to remember that animal-free shoes are not always more "environmentally friendly" by default. Vegan shoes are generally considered to leave a smaller carbon footprint. However, there is some debate on the environmental impact of synthetic leathers made from PVCs, PU and other poly-composite microfibers. It is a lengthy and contentious debate as to whether leather production or synthetic production is worse for the environment, but vegan shoes have long been a symbol of a responsible lifestyle. At the end of the day, the choice to shop for a vegan shoe is up to each individual. Fortunately, those looking for a high-performance, water-friendly vegan sandal have many options from OluKai, including the Hokua and 'Ohana. In closed-toe footwear, vegan shoe shoppers may consider the new Nohea Moku or the casual sneaker Ki'ihele. The bottom line is, don't let animal products stand in the way of owning a beautiful, comfortable, long-lasting pair of shoes. There are plenty of vegan shoe options out there.

NIRAANJENEE S R
21st PGDFT

FASHION TRENDS AND BUYERS' REQUIREMENTS IN THE FOOTWEAR PRODUCTIVE PROCESS

Shoes are always needed and they also wear out soon. They come in very different kinds and for all purposes. There are shoes for women, men and children, and for virtually every kind of human activity: running, playing football or rugby, diving, skiing and motorcycling. There are casual shoes and more formal ones, safety shoes and sanitary ones. Some shoes are robust and can stand harsh environments such as those designed for trekking and climbing. Some are delicate and uncomfortable, such as high heels shoes or men's elegant ones. They also come in many different shapes, from very low and flat ballerina shoes to boots stretching up to the knee.

In all cases, shoes are crucial in determining individual well-being. In fact, an extremely high number of nerve endings are concentrated in the feet, making them one of the most sensitive areas of the human body. Also, walking crucially affects posture and muscular development: when wearing uncomfortable shoes, even a few steps' walk becomes a painful activity, and wrong shoes can also determine longer lasting orthopedic problems. In sum, shoes are a basic item, but also a fundamental one.

Footwear, however, are more than important commodities: they are to an increasing extent a fashion-driven product. As Aage and Belussi (2008) explain, global fashion has greatly changed as of the 1970s becoming less aristocratic in nature, opening up to the influences of a great diversity of audiences, lifestyles and cultures. Fashion is not any more something that is exclusively imposed from the top, but rather something that emerges at the interface of multiple cultural arenas and languages. In other words, "fashion now emerges from a chaotic environment as a bottom-up, recursive process, partially controlled by fashion firms that scan external information sources and build some interpretative and creative capabilities developed together with external-to-the-firm agents". Fashion companies, in this view, are not only trend-setters because they have to discover and hunt down incipient tendencies and tastes and transform them into commercial products. Fashion is now increasingly open to a plurality of interests, practices and registers centered on individual identities and 'tribal' affiliations.

Fashion has not become unrelated to luxury, fully mixing with popular practices and meanings. However, it has opened itself up to the influence of multiple lifestyles increasingly endorsing and representing them. This does not mean that it is not possible to purchase a pair of shoes on the basis of their functional value but that the same items that used to have only a practical value now are increasingly integrated into the circuit of fashion. For example, fashion brands such as Armani, Versace, Chanel and Gucci are not focusing exclusively on high-end products such as: suits, elegant shoes, bags, watches, jewels and fragrances. Rather, they are focusing also, and increasingly, on 'trivial' items such as

blue jeans, underwear, sneakers, slippers, swimsuits and much more. As a result, a wider range of products are valued for the idea they convey and the circuits of meaning they belong to rather than as objects with practical use in their own right (Klein, 2000).

Another major development in fashion has to be cited here: the shift from ready-to-wear to 'fast fashion'. This refers to the business strategy that was championed in particular by the Spanish apparel chain Zara (Tokatly, 2007) which entails an extremely high pace of collection's change. In contrast with standard patterns of bi-seasonal collections (and related periodic replenishments), Zara unceasingly scans the fashion environment to grasp the latest tendencies and trends in the shorter time possible. This business model involves a blurring of the distances between the world of haute couture and cheap-fashion that has been rewarded with the great commercial success of Zara along with other retailers such as H&M, Gap and Mango.

This conversation states that three consequences for our analysis. First, production is increasingly devalued in favour of the marketing, design and trend analysis phases. This implies that large retailers and brands are increasingly able to wield their buyer power vis-à-vis producers. Second, because markets are increasingly fragmented into niches responding to individual affiliations, tastes and preferences, producers are asked to produce many diversified products in lower quantities. According to some observers, this trend refers to an evolution towards 'mass customization', a paradigm implying the combination of mass production techniques with the capability to provide individualized products (Piller, 2004). Third, the capability of producers to react in very short time to orders has acquired increasing importance. Taken together these developments imply that footwear firms face a growing demand for personalization, variety, flexibility and speed of response.

These dynamics impact in a variety of ways on the organization of the productive process. The increase in the number of models required and the decrease of volume means a sheer loss of productivity for manufacturers who can rely less on scale economies. In fact, every time production is switched to a different model, all the assembly line has to be reconfigured. This holds true especially for the cutting and sewing departments because different shaped dies need to be employed, new yarns installed on the sewing machines, and workers too have to adapt to performing different tasks. Volume reduction has also important consequences in terms of the technology employed and of the competences required from workers.

When higher flexibility and a rapid pace of change are required, workers' competences are very important because they have to be experienced but also versatile. The scope for externalizing upper production is thus reduced because of the need to exert tighter control on suppliers. As a producer explains,

In footwear production, if you do not have a structure allowing you to follow the third-party producer directly with the presence of a technician you cannot do anything. If you outsource the jobwork unit with 200 pairs of uppers per day and it is distance far there are not the conditions to cover the costs sending a person to inspect the product. Therefore, you go once every month to have a look and he can do whatever he wants.

In terms of the machines employed, the most relevant innovations have concentrated in developing CAD (Computer Aided Design) and CAM (Computer Aided Manufacturing) technologies. The advantage of such technologies is that they allow digitalizing the modeling phase, calculating the measures of the constituent upper pieces, perform the relative size calculations, and then provide input to cutting dies and lasts makers. CAD technologies can also be used, however, to perform cutting operations without resorting to cutting dies. This is advantageous in the prototype phase, or when batches are small. For large volumes of production, instead, dies are still the most economic way to perform cutting. As a consequence, small and diversified volumes of production are tightly related to the adoption of technologies improving flexibility and abating fixed costs such as CAD cutters.

A precise trend has been identified here. Preferences are shifting from mass-produced, standardized items towards flexibly made, personalized and quickly changing ones. However, two remarks have to be made. First, by no means does this trend interest the whole industry. Sport shoes, for instance, embodying a higher functional value, are less subject to changes in fashion. The same holds true for men's shoes and for classic models that are likely to be always produced. Women's shoes, however, are dramatically influenced by 'fast fashion', and the capability to respond quickly to market tendencies and manufacture small volumes is critical in this sector. Second, the impact of this trend varies according to the different categories of footwear firms. Whole shoe manufacturers who possess wide ranging competences and whose products have market access are obviously in a better position than upper-makers and contractors. The latter group of actors is likely to experience more difficulties in adapting to shifting trends because they are dependent on orders and therefore have fewer alternatives to increase their margins.

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जूते तो आपने कई बार खरीदे होंगे, पर क्या कभी इस तरह खरीदकर देखे हैं..

जूते हमारी पर्सनैलिटी को निखारने का अहम हिस्सा हैं। सही जूते का चुनाव हमारे स्टाइल को कंपलीट करता है।

मान लीजिए आपने अच्छे कपड़े पहन लिए, एसेसरीज भी सही चुनी, लेकिन आरामदायक जूतों को मैच नहीं किया और जो सामने दिखा पहन लिया, बस इसी बेमेल मैच ने आपका लुक पूरी तरह से बिगाड़ दिया। इसलिए जरूरी है सही जूतों का सही ड्रेस और सही ओकेजन के अनुसार चुनाव करना।

आज हम आपको बताएंगे सही जूतों के चुनाव से जुड़ी कुछ खास बातें, जिससे आपका स्टाइल स्टेटमेंट होगा पूरा और हर कोई बन जाएगा आपके फैशन सेंस का दीवाना। वैसे जूतों को सलेक्ट करने से पहले जूते कितने प्रकार (Types of Shoes) के होते हैं, ये जानना बहुत जरूरी है। साथ ही इससे जुड़ी कुछ खास बातें हैं, जिन्हें भी आपको जानना चाहिए। तो आइए पहले इन्हीं बातों से शुरू करते हैं..

1.ओकेजन के अनुसार चुनें जूते

हमारी लाइफस्टाइल कई भागों में बंटी है। ऑफिस, मीटिंग, पार्टीज़, डेटिंग जैसी कई चीजें हमें मैनेज करनी पड़ती हैं। जाहिर है सबके लिए हमारे कपड़े भी अलग अलग होते हैं।

अब सोचिए जब हर मौके के लिए हम कपड़े अलग पहनते हैं, तो हमारे जूते भी अलग होने चाहिए। इसलिए मौके के अनुसार जूतों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। जैसे अगर ऑफिशियल मीटिंग है, तो फार्मल शूज और डेट पर जा रहे हैं तो कैजुएल लुक के स्नीकर्स को चुन सकते हैं।

2. जूतों का कंफर्टेबल होना है जरूरी

स्टाइल के साथ ये बात भी बहुत मायने रखती है कि आपके जूते कंफर्टेबल हैं या नहीं। आप किसी भी स्टाइल का जूता कैरी करें, अगर वो कंफर्टेबल नहीं है, तो समझिए सब बेकार। क्योंकि अगर शूज आरामदायक नहीं है, तो आपका सारा अटेंशन जूतों पर रहेगा और जहां जिस मौके पर आप हैं वहां से आपका ध्यान पूरी तरह से भटक जाएगा।

इसलिए जूतों को खरीदने के वक्त पहले उसे ट्राई करके देखें, दुकान में जूतों को पहन कर थोड़ा घूमें, कहने का मतलब है पहले पूरी तरह से तसल्ली कर लें, फिर जूते को खरीदें।

3. स्टाइल का रखें ख्याल

आजकल मार्केट में कई तरह के स्टाइल के शूज अविलेबल हैं। अगर आप फार्मल शूज लेना चाहते हैं, तो उसमें भी कई तरह के स्टाइल जैसे बिजनेज शूज, लेदर शूज, सेमी फार्मल लेदर जैसे कई ऑप्शन मौजूद हैं।

इतने ऑप्शन में आपको पहले तय करना होगा कि आप कैसा स्टाइल स्टेटमेंट अपनाना चाहते हैं। जैसे अगर आप एसेसरीज के साथ मैच करता हुआ स्टाइल पसंद करते हैं, तो बेल्ट के मैंचिग के कलर का शूज पेयर अप कर सकते हैं।

जूतों में कलर का भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रोल है

कई बार गलत रंग के जूते आपके पूरे लुक को बिगाड़ सकते हैं, मसलन अगर आपने थ्री पीस सूट के साथ रेड लोफर्स पहन लिए तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि आपका लुक कैसा होगा।

वहीं अगर आपने ब्लैक या डार्क ब्राउन फार्मल शूज को वेयर किया तो आपका लुक परफेक्ट होगा। इसलिए सही कलर का चुनाव भी बहुत जरूरी है।

बनाएं 3 जूतों का खास कलेक्शन

कुछ लोगों को शू कलेक्शन का शौक होता है। उनके वार्डरोब में हर स्टाइल और हर वैराइटी के जूते होते हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कर पाना सबसे लिए मुमकिन नहीं है।

लेकिन फिर भी अगर आप चाहें तो 3 से 4 तरह के जूतों का खास वार्डरोब बना सकते हैं, जो किफायती तो होगा ही, साथ ही आपकी जरुरत के मुताबिक हर मौके पर फिट भी बैठेगा।

अपने शू कलेक्शन में आप ब्लैक या ब्राउन लेदर शूज रख सकते हैं, जो फार्मल मीटिंग और ऑफिस में यूज किया जा सकता है। इसे आप शादी में फार्मल या सेमी फार्मल लुक के साथ आजमा सकते हैं।

इसी तरह वाइट स्नीकर्स आपके कैजुअल लुक और दोस्तों के साथ आउटिंग वगैरह के लिए सही चुनाव बन सकते हैं। गर्मियों के मौसम को देखते हुए फ्लिप फ्लाप को भी आप अपने वार्डरोब का हिस्सा बना सकते हैं।

ये तो हुई जूतों को चुनने से पहले कुछ जरूरी और खास बातें। अब आपको बताते हैं, अलग अलग ड्रेस के साथ किस तरह के जूतों को पेयर अप किया जाए।

फॉर्मल मीटिंग या ऑफिस के लिए फॉर्मल शूज

अगर आप कॉरपोरेट वर्ल्ड या व्हाइट कॉलर जॉब में हैं, तो आपके कपड़ों की तरह आपके जूतों का चुनाव भी सही होना चाहिए। अगर आप सूट पहनते हैं, तो इसके साथ लेदर के लेस वाले शूज परफेक्ट लगेंगे। इस तरह के जूते खरीदते समय इस बात का खास ख्याल रखें कि पूरा जूता लेदर का हो। कई बार सोल रबर के होते हैं, जो देखने में अच्छे नहीं लगते।

अगर आप लेस वाले जूते के उतने शौकीन नहीं हैं, तो बिना फीतों के प्लेन लेदर शूज को भी ट्राई कर सकते हैं।

डेनिम और कैजुअल पैंट्स के साथ बूट शूज कर सकतें हैं ट्राई

अगर आप हार्ड कोर कॉरपोरेट जॉब में नहीं हैं, मीडिया या अन्य क्रिएटिव वर्ल्ड से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, तो अपने कपड़ों की ही तरह जूतों में भी क्रिएटिविटी दिखा सकते हैं।

अगर आप जींस या टीशर्ट में है या फिर कैजुअल पैंट्स पहन रहे हैं, तो इसके साथ बूट शूज पहन सकते हैं। बूट शूज के साथ जैकेट या ब्लेजर्स भी खूब फबते हैं। वैसे लोफर्स भी ऐसे कपड़ों पर जंचते हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो इन्हें भी ट्राई कर सकते हैं।

शादी में कैसे हों आपके जूते

वेडिंग के सीजन में अलग अलग ओकेजन के लिए आपने कपड़ें तो बहुत से खरीद लिए, लेकिन अगर आप सोच रहे हैं कि जूते क्या पहनें, तो आइए हम आपको बताते हैं।

अगर आप शेरवानी या अचकन पहनने वाले हैं, तो इसके साथ मोजड़ी आपको रॉयल लुक देगी। मोजड़ी में कई कलर ऑप्शन्स मौजूद हैं। अगर आप अपने लुक को सटल (Subtle) रखना चाहते हैं, तो ब्लैक सदाबहार है।

वैसे आज कल पैस्टल कलर ट्रेंड में है। डार्क कलर की शेरवानी के साथ इसे भी पेयर अप किया जा सकता हैं।

वैसे गर्मियों को देखते हुए कोल्हापुरी चप्पल भी बुरा ऑप्शन नहीं है। एक तो ये गर्मियों में हवादार भी रहेगी, साथ ही आप अपने लुक में कुछ नयापन भी ला सकते हैं।

जब दोस्तों के साथ करनी हो पार्टी

दोस्तों के साथ पार्टी करने का मूड है तो फार्मल शूज तो बिल्कुल मैच नहीं करेंगे। इस मौके पर अगर आपको कूल डूड दिखना है, तो आप स्नीकर्स और लोफर्स पहन सकते हैं। वहीं अगर पूल पार्टी है, तो शार्ट्स के साथ फ्लिप फ्लाप पेयर किजिए और पाइए एक फ्रेंडली लुक।

सफर के दौरान पहने आरामदायक जूते

सफर के दौरान ऐसे जूते चुनें, जो कंफर्टेबल हों। चूंकि आप यात्रा में हैं, इसलिए जूते जितने आरामदायक होंगे, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। आरामदायक होने के साथ साथ इनका इजी टू वेयर होना भी जरूरी है, इस लिहाज से लोफर्स एक सही च्वाइस है। चूंकि इन्हें आसानी से पहना और निकाला भी जा सकता है और ये आरामदायक भी होते हैं।

जॉगिंग या स्पोर्ट्स के लिए अपनाएं स्पोर्ट्स शूज

स्पोर्ट्स के लिए हमेशा ऐसे जूतों को चुनना चाहिए जिनकी ग्रिप अच्छी हो, साथ ही पैरों में अच्छी तरह से फिट आएं। चूंकि आपका सारा ध्यान वर्क आउट में है, इसलिए आपके पैरों का सही तरह से जमा होना सबसे जरूरी है। ऐसे में लाइट वेट के स्पोर्ट्स शूज बढ़िया रहेंगे।

Rakesh Sharma,
(Technical officer), CFTI, Chennai

BENEFICIARIES OF CFTI CHENNAI

S.No	Name of the Unit
	(A) LONG TERM COURSES
1	M/s. SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd., Bargur
2	M/s. Ayyappa Enterprises, Chennai
3	M/s. Alina Pvt Ltd, Chennai
4	M/s. Kenmore Shoes Pvt Ltd (Farida), Chennai
5	M/s. Florence Shoe Company Pvt.Ltd,Vellore
6	M/s. P.M.Consulting, Kanpur
7	M/s. India Shoes Exports Pvt Ltd, Chennai
8	M/s. ST Shoes, Gudiyatham
9	M/s. Kora Shoes, Walajapet
10	M/s. TATA International, Ranipet
11	M/s. Mohib Shoes Pvt Ltd, Ambur
12	M/s. Raadhika Shoe Crafts Pvt Ltd, Chennai
13	M/s. Stitchmatic Shoe Crafts Pvt.Ltd, Chennai
14	M/s. LIDKAR, Bengaluru
15	M/s. Kapsons Worldwide, New Delhi
16	M/s. Royal Trading Corporation, Mumbai
17	M/s. Fash Footwear, West Bengal
18	M/s. Metro & Metro, Agra
19	M/s. Farida Shoes, Ambur
20	M/s. Shoebird, Mumbai
21	M/s. Foot Pro, Chennai
22	M/s. Alphine Shoes, Faridabad
23	M/s. Habbeb Tanning & Co, Gudiyattam
	(B) SPECIALIZED PROGRAM BENEFICIARIES
24	M/s. Zeptronics Technology Private Limited,Chennai
25	M/s. Veiva Scientific India Private Limited,Chennai
26	M/s. Vishwarathnam's Infrastructures Private Limited,Chennai
27	M/s. Landbird Infratech Private Limited,Chennai
28	M/s. Ley Homes Private Limited,Kolkata
29	M/s. Building Roads Infrastructure & Construction Private Limited,Chennai
30	M/s. Blueplanet Constructions Private Limited,Pune

BENEFICIARIES OF CFTI CHENNAI

S.No	Name of the Unit
31	M/s. Nangan Motors Private Limited,Chennai
32	M/s. Anchan Agro (India) Private Limited,Chennai
33	M/s. Neighbourhood Retail Private Limited,Chennai
34	M/s. Patronum E-Commerce India Private Limited, Vijayawada
35	M/s. Creatrix Retail Private Limited,Mumbai
36	M/s. Socialnut Hospitality Private Limited,Chennai
37	M/s. Pets Logistics India Private Limited,Chennai
38	M/s. Akasala Travel And Event Management Private Limited,Chennai
39	M/s. Worldstride Eduventures And Tours Private Limited,Chennai
40	M/s. Kanivu Kuries Thuruthipuram Private Limited,Tivandram
41	M/s. Hosmani Daneshwari Chits Private Limited,Chennai
42	M/s. Dreamrealize Investment Services Private Limited,Chennai
43	M/s. Adrushta Capital Services Private ,Chennai Limited,Chennai
44	M/s. Sriven Ventures Private Limited, New Delhi
45	M/s. Hommfactor India Private Limited,Chennai
46	M/s. Slyds Services Private Limited,Chennai
47	M/s. Exelero Infotec India Private Limited, Noida
48	M/s. Docubyte Software Solutions Private Limited,Chennai
49	M/s. Fast In Fast Out Solutions Private Limited New Delhi
50	M/s. Bluebyte Technologies Private Limited,Chennai
51	M/s. Capestart Software Private Limited,Chennai
52	M/s. Neeti Healthcare Technologies Private ,Chennai Limited
53	M/s. Coeo Labs Private Limited, Hyderabad
54	M/s. Yantra Consulting Private Limited,Chennai
55	M/s. Blumint Communications Private Limited,Chatisgrah
56	M/s. Pedlar Analytics India Private Limited, Bhopal
57	M/s. Shoppkart Ventures Private Limited,Chennai
58	M/s. Qin International Private Limited, Nagpur
59	M/s. Yemag Raised Flooring Private Limited,Chennai
60	M/s. Smartmatch Consulting Services Private Limited,Chennai
61	M/s. Ingenium Epc Consulting And Services Private Limited,Chennai

BENEFICIARIES OF CFTI CHENNAI

S.No	Name of the Unit
62	M/s. Bhavish Print Solutions Private Limited,Chennai
63	M/s. Capricorn Marketeers Private Limited,Chennai
	JOBWORK BENEFICIARIES
64	M/s. BM Global Enterprises,Chennai
65	M/s. Cheng Chiang Leather (P) Ltd,Chennai
66	M/s. ERB Enterprises,Chennai
67	M/s. Necky Enterprises,Maharashtra
68	M/s. Nova Enterprises,Chennai
69	M/s. Rathna Leathers (P) Ltd,Ranipet
70	M/s. Sastha Leather Crafts,Chennai
71	M/s. Shoeline,Chennai
72	M/s. The Sac & Satchel Company,Chennai
73	M/s. ASM Overseas,Chennai
74	M/s. Amjad Finished Leather,Pernampet
75	M/s. Bharathiya International Ltd, Chennai
76	M/s. GG Marketing, Chennai
77	M/s. Khimjee Hunsraj, Chennai
78	M/s. MM Industries, Chennai
79	M/s. Padmash Leathers & Exports (P) Ltd, Chennai
80	M/s. Raaj K Leathers & Exports (P) Ltd, Chennai
81	M/s. S Unit, Chennai82M/s. Unique Concern, Chennai
83	M/s. Vista, Chennai
84	M/s. Affan Shoes (P) Ltd, Chennai
85	M/s. Sri Sairam Shoes, Chennai
86	M/s. Aarhreyaa Foam Products (P) Ltd,Trichy
87	M/s. Ambur Traders, Ambur
88	M/s. MV Diabetes Foot Care,Chennai
89	M/s. RR Leathers, Chennai
90	M/s. Chennai Mesh Enterprises (P) Ltd,Chennai
91	M/s. Nature Eco Products, Chennai
92	M/s. Leder Creations (P) Ltd, Chennai

Common Facility Services

Automatic Sewing Machine - Brother

Dieless Cutting Machine - Zund

Pattern Cutting Machine - COMELZ

3D Foot Scanning & Customized Foot Insoles

Laser Cutting and Engraving Machine

Digitizing Plotter and Pattern Creating

PU - Pouring Machine (PUMA)

Full Shoe Making - Job Works

Common Facility Services

Graphical Documentation Manager (GDM)

Shoe Design & Development

Upper Making - Job Works

PPE Kits

Tariff for Design Development Services

Job work cost under common facility services in CFTI, Chennai while rendering its services to common facility services with its modernized setup and infrastructure to all Micro Small and Medium Enterprises on hourly basis and few on job basis. The lists of machine for utilization with its charges are listed here under

DESIGN SECTION

S.No.	Job Description	Description	UOM	Cost in INR
1	Design & Development	Critical Construction	1 Size	2000
		Normal Construction	1 Size	1500
		SANDAL	1 Size	1000
2	Digitizing & Pattern Grading (1.01)	Normal Construction	1 Series *	1500
		Boot & Mocassin	1 Series *	2000
		Normal Model in Sandal	1 Series *	1000
3	Marking Patterns (1.02)	Type by Plastic	1 Series *	1500
		Type by Shank Board	1 Series *	3000
4	Cut file on Paper patterns	Type by Chart (Consecutive Sizes)	1 Series *	1200
		Type by Chart (Incl. Half Sizes)	1 Series *	1500
5	Insole / Sole Grading	For Any Type (Incl. Half Sizes)	1 Series *	500
6	Vaccum Shell (1.05)	For Any Type	1 Pair	150

Tariff for other Common Facility Services

CLICKING SECTION

S.No.	Job Description	Description	UOM	Cost in INR
7	Swinging Arm Clicking M/c	ATOM SE16 (16 T Capacity)	Per hour	50
8	Swinging Arm Clicking M/c	ATOM SE-18 (20 T Capacity)	Per hour	50
9	Travel Head Cutting Machine	ATOM -SP588 25 Tonnes	Per hour	150
10	Splitting Machine with width 400 mm	SEAZEN SZ 400	Per hour	120
11	Stamping Machine	BRUGGI	Per hour	25
12	Stamping Machine	Indigeneous (TSE)	Per hour	25
13	Strap Cutting Machine (Circular Type)	Indigenous	Per hour	50
14	Strap Cutting Machine (Vertical Type)	Indigenous (TSE)	Per hour	50

CLOSING & PRECLOSING SECTION

S.No.	Job Description	Description	UOM	Cost in INR
15	Flat Bed Single Needle M/c	Indigenous	Per Hour	25
16	Flat Bed Single Needle M/c	Indigenous	Per Hour	20
17	Flat Bed Single Needle M/c	TTY	Per Hour	20
18	Post Bed Single Needle Sewing M/c	AK8820	Per Hour	20
19	Post Bed Single Needle M/c	TTY 9910	Per Hour	20
20	Post Bed Single Needle M/c	ADLER (888 ECO)	Per Hour	50
21	Post Bed Single Needle M/c	ADLER (4180-I)	Per Hour	25
22	Post Bed Single Needle M/c	JUMBO KING	Per Hour	25
23	Computerized Post Bed Single Needle M/c	ADLER (888 CLASSIC)	Per Hour	50
24	Post Bed Double Needle M/c	Indigenous	Per Hour	25
25	Post Bed Double Needle M/c	ADLER	Per Hour	25
26	Post Bed Double Needle M/c	JUMBO KING	Per Hour	25
27	Cylinder Bed Single Needle M/c	PFAFF-335	Per Hour	25
28	Cylinder Bed Single Needle Lock Stitch M/c	ADLER	Per Hour	30
29	Zig Zag Machine	PFAFF-418	Per Hour	25
30	Skiving M/c	TORIELLI-105	Per Hour	25
31	Skiving M/c	JUMBO KING	Per Hour	25
32	Heavy Duty Skiving M/c with Dust Collector	GLOBAL SK 112	Per Hour	40
33	Skiving M/c	JUMBO KING WR 801	Per Hour	25
34	Strobel M/c	STROBEL	Per Hour	50
35	Strobel M/c	PFAFF	Per Hour	25
36	Pneumatic Eyeleting M/c	TORIELLI	Per Hour	30

Tariff for other Common Facility Services

SOLE / INSOLE MAKING SECTION

S.No.	Job Description	Description	UOM	Cost in INR
37	Insole Moulding Machine	Torielli	Per hour	50
38	Insole Bevelling Machine	Indigeneous	Per hour	30
39	Insole Rivetting Mc	BRUGGI -BRU-112	Per hour	30

FULL SHOE LASTING / BOTTOMING SECTION

S.No.	Job Description	Description	UOM	Cost in INR
40	Pre Forming M/c (Moccasin-4 Station)	Indigenous	Per Hour	50
41	Toe Mulling M/c	Indigenous	Per Hour	40
42	Counter Moulding M/C	Torielli 85/ZCH	Per Hour	50
43	Counter Moulding M/c	PR 1440	Per Hour	80
44	Toe Lasting M/c (Hydraulic Type)	MOLINA- BIANCI Mobi 1/ BUSM RBII	Per Hour	200
45	Heel Mulling M/c	157.6.17	Per Hour	40
46	Side and Seat Lasting	CERIME 58 E	Per Hour	200
47	Cement Seat Lasting Machine	Toreilli/ ORMAC- 760	Per Hour	100
48	Heel Seat Crowning Machine	Alen 211	Per Hour	50
49	Pounding & Ironing M/c	Torielli - 17/AGC	Per Hour	60
50	Hot Air Blower	TORIELLI	Per Hour	40
51	Hot Air Blower	Indigenous	Per Hour	40
52	Heat Setting Plant (4 Track)	Indigenous	Per Hour	120
53	Roughing & Scouring M/c	Torielli - CF78/ CF78 N	Per Hour	50
54	Flash Activating M/c	ISMC	Per Hour	30
55	Dryer & Reactivator	PR 1155	Per Hour	120
56	Sole Attaching M/c (Pneumatic)	Elettro Technica BC	Per Hour	75
57	Sole Attaching M/c (Hydraulic)	Sigma 756	Per Hour	100
58	Chiller Plant	Indigenous	Per Hour	80
59	Chiller Flash Activa M/c	706 MOLINA ITALY	Per Hour	70
60	Delasting & Re-Lasting M/c	Indigenous	Per Hour	20
61	Topline (Collar) Forming M/c	Alen- 102 SR	Per Hour	100
62	Brushing & Polishing Machine	Indigenous	Per Hour	50
63	Spray Booth	Indigenous	Per Hour	50
64	Side Wall/ Sole Stitching M/c	MECVAL CS 82 N	Per Hour	175
65	Heel Nailing Pneumatic Machine	Torielli 192/ SDV Lue Model	Per Hour	50

SPECIAL PURPOSE MACHINES

S.No.	Job Description	Description	UOM	Cost in INR
66	Dieless Cutting M/c	ZUND LC-2400 ECO	Per Hour	500
67	Comelz Cutting M/c	P55	Per Hour	400
68	PU - Pouring Maching	PUMA James 3 (12 station- Banana type)	Per Hour	1000
69	Laser Engraving & Cutting M/c	ELITA 32	Per Hour	300
70	Automated Pattern Sewing M/c	SB 1286201 BAS-341HXL	Per Hour	400
71	3D Customized EVA Foot Bed	Inescop	Per Pair	1100
72	Zig-Zag Sewing M/c with cording	Adler 527-847	Per Hour	50
73	Crimping M/c (Hydraulic Type)	SZ-571	Per Hour	100
74	Cutting Board Surfacing M/c	Indigenous	Per Side	50

For Job Works and Common Facility Services, please contact
Mr. Balaji - 98400 66440, balaji@cftichennai.in, jobwork@cftichennai.in

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S. No.	Name of the Course	NSQF Level	Duration	Eligibility	Age	Course Fee (in Rs.)		Last Date for submission of Application
						General Candidates	SC/ST Candidates Raw materials fees only	
1.	Advanced Certificate Course in "Footwear Manufacturing Technology" (FMT)	5	12 months	10th Pass	35 max	72,000	22,000	27.08.2021
2.	Advanced Certification Course in "Footwear Design & Product Development" (FDPD)	5	12 months	12th Pass	35 max	1,22,000	22,000	09.09.2021
3.	Certificate Course in "Footwear Design & Production" (CFDP)	4	6 months	10th Pass	35 max	40,000	10,000	24.09.2021
4.	Diploma in Footwear Manufacture & Design (DFMD)	6	24 months	12th Pass	17 to 25	1,56,000	36,000	26.09.2021
5.	Post Graduate Diploma in Footwear Technology (PGDFT)	7	18 months	Any Graduate	35 max	1,45,000	20,000	01.10.2021
6.	Post Diploma in Footwear Technology (PDFT)	6	12 months	Any Diploma	35 max	1,20,000	20,000	01.10.2021
7.	Leather Goods Maker (LGM)	3	12 months	10th Pass	35 max	85,000	18,000	01.10.2021

- No tuition fee for SC/ST candidates. Ony the cost of raw materials issued to them for practical purpose is charged. The finished goods (No. of pairs of shoes made in the practicals differ from course to course) are given back to the students for their own use. Also Hostel Fees is to be paid by all outstation candidates.

  Course mentioned at Sl. No. 4 affiliated with Leicester College, London, UK.
- For all other courses mentioned at Sl. No. 1, 2, 3 & 5, 6,7 above, certificates are issued by Government of India.
- Placement assistance will be provided for all successful candidates for the courses mentioned at Sl. No. 1 to 7.
- No Entrance Exam. Admission is based on "FIRST COME FIRST SERVE" basis and on merit basis as well.
- All above mentioned Long Term Courses are of NSQF Compliance.
- Apart from the above mentioned fees, caution money deposit of Rs. 5,000 is to be paid by all (including SC/ST) candidates for the courses mentioned at Sl. No. 1,2 & 4 to 7 and Rs. 3,000 for the course mentioned at Sl.No. 3.
- Caution Money Deposit will be refunded to all the Students (provided there is no recovery on account of loss of tools or property) after completion of the Course.

For further details
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Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai

Under Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India

Manpower Requirement Sheet

1. Name of the Company & Address :

Leather / Non Leather Footwear / Leather Goods & Garnents

2. Industry Type :

3. Required number of Employees (fresh worker) :

S. No.	Job Role	Requirement in Number	Minimum experience required (in years)	Approx. Salary per month	Preferred Locations of Employee
(i)	Stitching Operator Footwear (Non Leather)				
(ii)	Stitching Operator Footwear (Leather)				
(iii)	Stitcher Goods and Garments)				
(iv)	Cutter Footwear)				
(v)	Cutter (Goods and Garments)				
(vi)	Pre Assembly Operator (Non Leather)				
(vii)	Pre Assembly Operator (Leather)				
(viii)	Lasting Operator (Non Leather				
(xi)	Lasting Operator (Leather)				
(x)	Helper Upper Making				
(xi)	Helper Finishing Footwear				
(xii)	Helper Finishing Operators				
(xiii)	Others				

4. Manpower Requirement period : From _____ To _____

5. Availability of Vehicle for employee transportation (Area name coverred) :

6. Name of the Company Authority & Designation :

7. Contact Number & Email :

8. Signature :

9. Company Seal :

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