ALUMNI SOUVENIR-2016

MSME-TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, CHENNAI
(CENTRAL FOOTWEAR TRAINING INSTITUTE)

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

65/1, G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032. Telephone : 044-22501529
E-mail: cfti@vsnl.net Telefax : 044-22500876, Website : www.cftichennai.in

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम
MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
MSME-TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE-CHENNAI

CFTI - CHENNAI

Government of India

CENTRAL FOOTWEAR TRAINING INSTITUTE, CHENNAI

MSME - TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

(Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India Society,)

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ADMISSION NOTICE

INVITES APPLICATIONS FROM ELIGIBLE CANDIDATES FOR THE FOLLOWING JOB ORIENTED LONG TERM & SHORT TERM COURSES.

S No	Name of the Course	Course Duration	Eligibile Qualification	Eligible Age	Course Fees (in Rs)					Scheduled Month for Commencement of Course
					Tuition Fees	Raw Material Fees	Caution Money Deposit	Moderation Fees	Total Fees	
1	Diploma in Footwear Design & Production	2 Years	12th Pass	17-25	70,000	30,000	5,000	18,000	1,23,000 for 2 Years	August
2	Post Graduate Higher Diploma in Footwear Technology & Management Studies (PGHD)***	18 Months	Any Graduate	35 Max	2,10,000	25,000	5,000	25,000	4,65,000** for 18 Months	
3	Post Graduate Diploma in Footwear Technology	1 Year	Any Graduate	35 Max	50,000	10,000	2,000	N.A	62,000	September
4	Post Diploma in Footwear Technology	1 Year	Any Diploma	35 Max	50,000	10,000	2,000	N.A	62,000	September
5	Certificate in Footwear Technology	1 Year	10th	35 Max	32,000	10,000	2,000	N.A	44,000	
6	Advanced Shoe Styling	3 Months	10th	18 to 35	18,000		N.A	N.A		Jan, Apr, July & Oct
7	Designing & Pattern Cutting	3 Months	10th	18 to 35	10,000		N.A	N.A		Jan, Apr, July & Oct
8	Shoe CAD	1 Month	10th	18 to 35	10,000		N.A	N.A		Jan, Mar, May, July, Sept & Nov
9	Shoe Upper Clicking	1 Month	8th	18 to 35	10,000		N.A	N.A		Jan, Mar, May, July, Sept & Nov
10	Shoe Upper Closing	3 Months	8th	18 to 35	12,500		N.A	N.A		Jan, Apr, July & Oct
11	Lasting, Full Shoe Making & Finishing	3 Months	8th	18 to 35	12,500		N.A	N.A		Jan, Apr, July & Oct
12	Leather Goods Making	1 Month	8th	18 to 35	10,000		N.A	N.A		Jan, Mar, May, July, Sept & Nov

☐ LONG TERM COURSE ☐ SHORT TERM COURSE

Note : 22.5% Seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates for which No Tution Fees will be charged subject to productions of caste Certificate, in original from competent authority at the time of submission of application and at time of admission.

* ** Rs. 4,65,000 for PGHD includes 6 weeks study at Leicester College, London, UK.
* 5 years age relaxation and 100 % Tution Fees exemption for SC/ST Candidates
* Cost of Application fee Rs.500 for Long term courses except PGHD Courses*** of Rs.600 & Rs.100 for short term courses. Filled in application forms should be submitted before the date of course commencement
* Part time courses (related to Footwear & Allied Field) are conducted on subject to demand basis.

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CHENNAI

MSME-TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

a member of SATRA TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

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Accredited with
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- Post Graduate Higher Diploma in Footwear Technology & Management Studies (PGHD)- 11/2 Year
- Post Graduate Diploma in Footwear Technology (PGDFT) - 1 Year
- Post Diploma in Footwear Technology (PDFT) - 1 Year.
- Certificate Course in Footwear Technology (CFT) – 1 Year.
- Patronized with "The International Institute. UK".
- Two year International Diploma approved by " Leicester college of Footwear,UK".
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TRAINING CFTI SERVICE

CENTRAL FOOTWEAR TRAINING INSTITUTE
CAM - 2016
ALUMNI MEET 2016

ALUMNI SOUVENIR - 2016

MSME-TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, CHENNAI
(CENTRAL FOOTWEAR TRAINING INSTITUTE)
Chennai - 600 032

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF CFTI, CHENNAI FINANCIAL YEAR 2015 - 2016

a) CFTI, Chennai trained about total of 6719 Numbers during 2015-16, out of which 91 candidates belong to Long Term Course category.

b) Also this Institute has trained about 6628 numbers during 2015-16 under short term course category.

c) Introduced and commenced a new Long term course Post Graduate Higher Diploma in Footwear technology and management studies (PGHD) with duration of 18 months in association with Leicester College of Footwear, UK FY 2015-16 and the 1st batch is leaving to UK for 45 days to Leicester College of Footwear on September 2016 as per curriculum and agreement.

d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)- 4209 Nos, TNSDC (Placement linked training programme) - 1727 nos, NSDC - PMKVY (RPL) - 786 nos, were completed by this Institute for FY 2015-16 under NSQF Compliance.

- PMKVY training programme commenced for 897 candidates during Feb & March 2016 at North East India.
- The unique feature of CFTI, Chennai on training programmes shows 84% women participants FY 2015-16.

e) This Institute under STAR scheme, through Ministry of Finance, Govt of India, NSDC in coordination with LSSC, has completed a target of 1993 candidates and generated Rs.205 Lakhs against skill development for youth, than any other training partner in the Leather sector skill Council with success rate of about 94% as on date.

f) CFTI, Chennai, through Leather Sector Skill Council (LSSC) funded by Tamilnadu Skill Development Corporation (TNSDC), Govt of Tamil Nadu, under the scheme "Placement linked leather sector skill training program for unemployed youth" in various NSQF levels of leather footwear/ Leather Goods & Garments sector, 2300 Nos were trained and successfully placed for employment with success rate of 94% during 2014-16.

g) Placement Drive through which Campus interviews were conducted for all the successfull training completed candidates in the long term course of CFTI, Chennai & More than 75% Students were selected by leading companies like M/S East wind Footwear company Ltd - Unit 1, Cheyyar (Feng Tay Group), M/s. Sara Group, Bangalore, M/S VKC Group, M/S AH Group, Ranipet, M/S BBK Shoes, Ranipet, M/S Osuri Footwear Components Pvt. Ltd, M/S PA Footwear Pvt. Ltd, Red Hills, M/S Pronto Franchising Pvt. Ltd & M/s Irbaz Shoes, Ambur before two months of their course completion.

h) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Skill certificates were distributed to all the successfully completed candidates trained by CFTI, Chennai along with placement order at Ambur in the presence of Shri.Senguttuvan, Member of Parliament, Vellore Constituency, Mr.Rafeeque Ahmed (Chairman CLE), Mr.Ramesh Kumar IAS, ED-CLE & Industrialists on 20th February 2016.

I) Skill certificates & Skill cards through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme were distributed to all the successfully completed candidates trained by CFTI, Chennai at Thalaiyuthu, Tirunelveli District in the presence of Shri. Rajaram DSP Thalaiyuthu, Shri. Maqsood Ali Manager Admin Leather Sector Skill council,

Smt. T.Jancy Tamil Mani - Panchayat President, Smt. Usha, Principal - Jeyandra saraswathi vidhyala school on 3rd July 2016. The function was presided over by

Shri K.MURALI Director CFTI, Chennai

j) New tie up made with "Gandhigram Rural Institute", A Deemed University, under Ministry of HRD, for technical assistance in establishing the footwear workshop for the "B.Voc Footwear and Accessories Design" course

k) This Institute got notification to conduct Assessors Competency Evaluation (ACE) exams under MES Courses.

l) Rendered Consultancy works for Tamilnadu Text Book Corporation (TTBC), Govt of Tamilnadu, towards inspection of factories participated in the tender for free sandal supply to the school students of Tamilnadu.

m) The Physical testing laboratory is newly established in CFTI, Chennai during 2014-15, initially for training purpose and now setting up for commercial under common facility services.

n) This Institute and students of CFTI, Chennai participated in many International & National Expo and Events like Designer Fair 2016, UITIC Footwear Congress-2016, IILF 2014-2016, LERIG 2014-16, 2015-IILF Calcutta, MSME EXPO 2013-15, Kerala Rising Expo 2015.

o) World skill day celebrated by this Institute on 15.07.15 through TNSDC & PMKVY Skill Training Programmes.

p) Initiated CFTI, Alumni during the year 2014-15. Now, around 115 Industry Alumni, who in setting out of new units (or) being in a good position with leading Footwear Manufacturers have registered their names. Through which success stories can be compiled and bring Industry much closer through CFTI Alumni.

q) CFTI, News letter in the name of "Footwear chronicle" started during the year 2015-16 on quarterly basis.

r) An Exclusive Placement cell of CFTI, Chennai established during 2015-16, helps the students of CFTI and CFTI Alumni to create a Job assistance platform for both employers as well as job seekers.

s) The total damages caused by Flood have been recovered back to normalcy particularly in the area of Training assets within 45 days from the date of flood devastation.

t) Cafeteria inside the campus is introduced to students at subsidized rates.

u) The CFTI, Chennai is yielding good name and fame among Footwear Industries in South India and regain its confidence among MSME's of footwear sector by its current training programmes, consultancy services and common facility services.

सुरेन्द्र नाथ त्रिपाठी, भा.प्र.से.
अपर सचित एवं विकास आयुक्त (सू.ल. और म.उ.)
Surendra Nath Tripathi, IAS
Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME)

सत्यमेव जयते

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम
भारत सरकार
सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF
MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110 108

FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to learn that CFTI, Chennai is bringing out a "Souvenir" on the occasion of their first ever "Alumni Meet CAM-2016" which is scheduled to be held on the 14th of August, 2016.

CFTI, Chennai is one of the Premier Training Institutes in the field of Footwear sector and is one of the leading training partners of Leather Sector Skill Council. Therefore, it is obvious that the students who have been trained by CFTI, Chennai in the long and short term courses should have been well placed after completion of their respective courses. I hope that by creating a Alumni group of CFTI, Chennai it would certainly be beneficial for both the old students and the Institute.

I wish CFTI, Chennai all the very best and success in all their future endeavour.

10/8/16

(Surendra Nath Tripathi)

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केन्द्रीय पादुका प्रशिक्षण संस्थान
CENTRAL FOOTWEAR TRAINING INSTITUTE
एम एस एम ई तकनीकि विकास केन्द्र
MSME - TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
भारत सरकार की सोसायटी
सूक्ष्म, लघु, एवं मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय
Government of India Society
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Shri. K. MURALI
Director, CFTI

From the Director's Desk

Welcome all on this 1st Alumni of CFTI, Chennai Alumni Meet - CAM 2016 of this Institute.

We are joined here today in a reunion, between you and your former classmates. This is a reunion of the members of the CFTI-Chennai Family, CFTI-Chennai Alumni Member (CAM) is a community of stakeholders. From the moment we enrolled as a CAM student, became part of our community, and we remain so today. We now have an even more crucial role to play as we move on in life in continuing pursuit of our aspirations. CAM are the valued stakeholders, who, by continue participation of members, help the rest of the students in the CAM community to fulfill their educational mission. All members of our community, students, faculty, staff, and alumni, have a place on the continuum linking the Institute to the society around us. CAM's primary "customers" are the present students, who first will move on to become alumni and who then, we hope, will continue to be the customers as well as fellow stakeholders.

Since the inception of the Alumni in the 2014, it has played the role of a facilitator for connectivity between members of the Alumni and the CFTI, Chennai, and served as a platform for sharing information between the two. We appreciate the Alumni members for their contribution of ideas and suggestions which will bring forward this Alumni in the right direction. Besides that, in order to move forward the various programs and activities more effectively and systematically, we urge the members to update their data respectively in the Alumni registration form available in our Website (www.cftichennai.in). All involvement and cooperation from the members of Alumni are highly appreciated.

contd...

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Government of India Society
Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

TRAINING CFTI SERVICE

With your rich experience, you can contribute greatly to the educational experience of CFTI students. This can bring a real-world perspective to the academic pursuits of the students and faculty. What can the alumni do? This Alumni have first-hand knowledge of CFTI from our technical expertise in experience. You can help to mentor our students here in CFTI, Chennai. You can act as our Institute's special ambassadors in spreading words about the exciting developments on campus. You can also make presentations to prospective students. Alumni can provide feedback to this Institute. You can pass your observations, comments, and suggestions. We can channel these thoughts to the Institute through the Alumni Affairs. We keep in touch with the faculties, departments, where you were associated. This Institute needs your voluntary service. You can assist this Institute in the professional enhancement or personal enrichment courses organized for fellow alumni or even current students. You can also provide leadership in various activities. This Institute, Our Institute is a very, very special place. Individually, and collectively, this as alumni, are the measure of it's success and the foundation of our future.

I feel pride and privileged that the Alumni Meet 2016 coincides with the celebrations of 70th Independence Day of our country. Let us take this opportunity to rejoice the moment of celebrating Alumni Meet 2016 alongwith the 70th Independence Day.

It is hoped that the manifestation of love for the Alumni and the strength of the membership will continue to grow from time to time and this will help the students in the expansion of training activities.

Thank You.

What is leather

Hide or skin with its original fibrous structure more or less intact tanned to be imputrecible. The hair or wool may or may not have been removed. It is also made from a hide or skin that has been split into layers or segmented either before or after tanning.

Leather production process

The leather manufacturing process is divided into three fundamental sub process :

Preparatory stages

Tanning

Crusting

All true leathers undergo these sub process. A further sub process surface coating can be added into the leather process sequence but not all leathers receive surface treatment. Since many types of leather exist. It is the difficult to create a list of operations that all leathers must undergo.

The preparatory stages are when the hide/skin is prepared for tanning. Preparatory stages may include preservation soaking liming un hairing fleshing splitting relining delining bating degreasing frizzing bleaching pickling and depickling.

Tanning is a process that stabilizes the protein of the raw hide or skin so it does not pufrefy making it suitable for a wide variety of end applications. The principal difference between a raw and tanned hides is that raw hides dry out to form a hard inflexible material that when rewetted putrety while tanned material dries to a flexible form that does not become putrid when wetted back.

Many tanning methods and materials exit. The choice ultimately depends on the end applications for the leather. The most common tanning material is chromium which leaves the tanned leather pale blue color. This product is commonly called wet blue. The hides when finished pickling are typically between pH 2.8 and 3.2. At this point tannery workers load the hides into a drum and slowly rotates about its axis and the tanning liquor slowly penetrates through the full thickness of the hide workers periodically cut a cross-section of a hide and observe the degree of penetration workers slowly raise the floats pH in a process called basification, which fixes the tanning material to the leather and the more tanning material fixed the higher the leathers

hydrothermal stability and shrinkage temperature resistance chrome tanned leather pH is typically between pH 3.8 and 4.2.

Crusting is a process that thins retains and lubricates leather. It often includes a colouring operation. Chemical added during crusting must be fixed in place. Crusting culminates with a drying and softening operation and may include.

Sammying	Splitting
Shaving	Rechroming
Neutralization	Retanning
Dyeing	Fatiquoring
Filling	Stuffing
Stripping	Whitening
Fixating	Setting
Drying	Conditioning
Milling	Staking
Buffing	

For some leathers, workers apply a surface coating tanners call this finishing. Finishing operations can includes.

Oiling	Brushing
Padding	Impregnation
Buffing	Spraying
Roller coating	Curtain coating
Polishing	Platting
Embossing	Ironing
Glazing	Tumbling

Quotes about shoes

A shoes is not only a design but it is part of your body language the way you walk. The way you are going to move is quite dedicated by your shoes.

Shoes make an outfit. You can throw on a crazy shirt and crazy pants but you add those shoes done.

Shoes transform your body language and attitude and attitude. The lift you physically and emotionally.

You cannot put the same shoe on every foot.

Shoes are the first adult machines we are given to master.

Never underestimate the power of a shoes.

Name : ***AJAY KATARAKE***
Batch : LIDKAR Batch

Flame or Stretched

Heres what the shape of your feet says about you....

Do you have a Roman Foot or a Fire foot ?Perhaps all your toes are the same length, or may be your big toe wanes at the tip.

Whatever your foot shape here is what it is supposed to reveal about you character.

The Common Foot

Also known as the Roman Foot the toes all have proper sizes, which is indicative of a well proportioned body & sound health.

This foot shape denotes a very sociable personality. These people are usually open to new experience & are natural born innovators.

They tend to love travel and discovery new cultures.

However, people with the common foot also apparently have a tendency to be proud & eccentric.

The Flame foot

Also known as the Greek Foot Fire foot or Fine Foot this foot type is triangular in shape with the second toe longer and narrower than the others.

This shape is meant to represent someone who is active, enthusiastic and creative.

They are supposed to possess an infectious energy that motivates others.

That said, people with the Flame foot are said to be anxious by nature and sometimes impulsive.

The Square foot

This foot type also called peasant foot is where all the toes are almost the same length.

People with square feet are supposed to have a tendency to over-analyse their decisions.

They are also supposed to be very practical and reliable and make dependable friends.

They are also apparently not indined to follow the majority and so they set goals, they accomplish them.

The stretched foot

The toes on a stretched foot are long & tightly brand together with the first toe tapering off at the tip.

This dainty foot type is meant to be indicative of private people with a tendency for secrecy.

People with stretched feet are apparently more likely to suffer mood swings & more controlled by their emotions.

Name : AKILESH V.N.
Batch : 16th PGDFT
Roll No. 02

ARTICLE OF FRIENDSHIP

A friend is someone who reaches for your hand but touches your heart

PHOTOGRAPHY

A Great beach selfies doesn't make itself .A cool hairstyle helps.

Footwear

Footwear refers to garments worn on the feet, which originally serves to purpose of protection against adversities of the environment. Usually regarding ground texture, and temperature.

Footwear in the manner of shoes therefore primarily serves the purpose to ease the locomotion and prevent injuries.

Secondly footwear can also be used for fashion and adornment as well as to indicate the status or rank of the person within a social structure.

Key success

Wise and successful person always have two things on their face

"Smile and Silence".

"Smile solves the problem"

"Silence avoid the problem"

Mother pain

The worst pain a mother can go through is having to give her blessings back to heaven.

Thought

When we are no longer able to change a situation we are challenged to change ourselves.

Name : Amir Habib Shaikh
Batch : 16th PGDFT
Roll No. 17

THE VALUE OF WATER

We, the coastal people do not have an idea of the importance of water. We waste it because it is a free good and it is available in abundance. Let us now see how people in some areas face the problem of water scarcity. In Rajasthan especially in avoid areas women walk four or five kilometre to bring water for drinking. In some areas of Africa water is considered as liquid gold. The Bushmen sometimes use the dew drops formed on grass on leaves to quench this thirst.

To us water is as much important as food because nearly sixty percent of our blood consists of water. Government are now asking people to harvest the rain and preserve it in the bowels of earth.

By D.V.R. Prasad, JTO,
CFTI, Chennai

INFORMATION ABOUT FOOTWEAR
FOOTWEAR ON 1500-YEAR - OLD MUMMY RESEMBLES ADIDAS SPEAKERS

This mummy had style and apparently liked to go running.

Archeologists have found human remains that are 1500 years old man Mongolia apparently they had fashionable taste in footwear back then.

The feet of the remains were wrapped in such a way that they reasonable modern looking speakers.

Social media and message boards were abuzz about Adidas wearing mummy. May be time travel is not a myth some people wrote.

Did the Docnor lose one if his companions in the part? Wrote one person on Twitter Possibly referencing Doctor who the science Fiction favarine who travels through time occasionally picking up companions along the way.

You know that mummy that has been found wearing adidas? It isn't i want taller stripes anyway so K- swiss at best another twitter user cracked.

"Wow this is an amazing and rather significant find & all people care about is how her shoes look like adidas?

The discovery is being praised the first complete tuckik burial found in central Asia.

This is very race phenomenon khord museum ceseracher B.Sukhbaatar told the Siberian times "These finds show as the beliefs and rituals of turkiks.

In addition to human remains archaeologists found a saddle a clay vase a wooden bowl, the remains of an Entire hours and others items according to the newspaper.

"An interesting thing we found is that not only sheep wool", the researcher told the paper we can date the burial by the things we have found these also the type of hat H gives us a puceliminary date of around the 6th century AD".

Name : AMIRTHALINGAM.K
Batch : 16th PGDFT
Roll No. 03

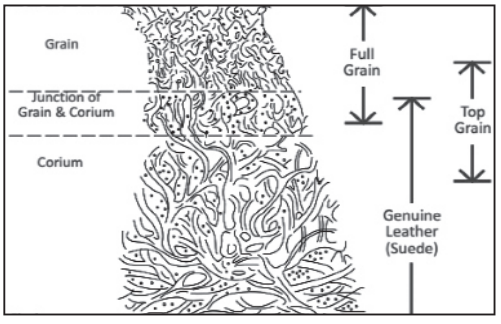
Leather is unique - Is n'tit?

Leather making is a combination of art and science involving the use of natural bio fabric namely skins or hides, chemicals of varying nature and sophisticated machinery and process technologies during different unit processes and operations. Leather is a natural bio-fabric with three dimensional structure namely collagen with inherent good physico - chemical character-istics and properties such as bio-compatibility and breathing property. Leather is a wonderful material with many uses.

Leather is an intermediate industrial product with numerous applications in downstream sectors. It can be cut and assembled into shoes, clothing, leather goods, furniture and many other items of daily use. The raw material in the production of leather is a by product of the meat industry. Tanners recover the hides and skinsfrom slaughter-houses and transform them into a stable material that can be used in the manufacture of a wide range of products.

THE STRUCTURE OF LEATHER

The structure of leather is very complex. The main layers are the grain, the corium and the flesh. The grain includes the epidermis or "skin" of the animal and the follicles in which the hairs of the animal grow. The feature of the grain layer is its, fine tough, fibrous structure. It also displays all the natural hallmarks and characteristics of the animal's lifestyle. The corium underlies the grain layer. It is composed of a fibrous structure. The grain and the corium form the outer layer of an animal and encase the flesh, blood vessels and bones.



Fibrous structure of true skin (collagen)

Fibre bundles composed of fibres (20 - 200 μm in diameter) which in turn consist of elementary fibres (about 5 μm in diameter), and these of fibrils (10 - 100 nm in diameter), and these of microfibrils (about 5 nm in dia-

meter), and these of macromolecules.

The collagen molecules (tropocollagen) are about 280 nm long, about 1.5 nm in diameter and have a molecular weight of about 300000. They are composed of three polypeptide chains which are twisted together in form of a helix (triple helix) and which consist of amino acids that are linked together by peptide bonds.

1 kg raw skin has a reactive inner fibre surface area of 1000 - 2500 m^2.

Mechanical properties

The many uses of leather have largely relied on the range of mechanical properties which it can provide, according to the raw material employed in its manufacture and the manufacturing processes themselves. The contrasting behaviour of stiff sole leather and of fine gloving leather exemplify this point. The last twenty years have seen intensive investigation of many mechanical properties of leather and the design of test methods now accepted internationally.

At ambient temperatures and humidities most types of leather show mainly elastic behaviour, although delayed elastic effects may give the resemblance of plasticity. The stress relaxation-time relation for constant linear strain shows the stress decaying linearly with log (time). The stress decay becomes discontinuous after sufficient time. The stress-strain relation for extension of leather strips is often markedly non-linear even at low strains (<2%). Two dimensional extension of leather has been analysed using an instrument allowing independent extens-ion in two perpendicular directions. To a first approxi-mation each stress component is linearly related to the two elastic strain components in the perpendicular directions.

As with other materials of biological origin, the mechanical behaviour of leather varies from place to place in the skin, not only over its area, but also through its thickness. The extent of variation is briefly discussed and related to the underlying fibre structure.

Leather which has been strained and then subjected to either heat alone or heat and moisture, shows much more extensive plasticity than occurs at lower temperatures. This behaviour has been used to enable leather to be given appropriate shapes, as in the heat setting of upper leathers. Quantitative

studies of heat setting are reported and the influence of such variables as temperature, moisture content of the applied air stream, the air stream velocity and the duration of treatment are discussed. The plastic deformation obtained in this way is contrasted with "run" in gloving leather.

Properties of leather

The physical properties which make leather a unique and valuable material for upholstery purposes includes:

- High tensile strength
- Elasticity and plasticity
- Stretch and strength
- Flexibility
- Resistance to tear
- High resistance to flexing
- High resistance to puncture
- Good heat insulation
- Water resistance
- Abrasion resistance
- Leather contains a great deal of air, which is a poor conductor of heat. This is an important comfort consideration.
- Dimensional stability
- Shape retention
- Permeability to water vapour

Leather fibres will hold large quantities of water vapour. This property enables leather to absorb perspiration, which is later dissipated. A significant factor in comfort.

Thermostatic properties

- Leather is warm in winter and cool in summer.

Mouldability

- Leather can be moulded and will retain its new shape. It has both elastic and plastic properties in wear.

  Resistance to wet and dry abrasion
- These properties, concern-ed with wear and maintenance, are controll-ed by the tannage and surface finish. These have now reached high levels of excellence.

Resistance to fire

- Leather is inherently resistant to heat and flame.

Resistance to fungi

- Leather is resistant to mildew.

Resistance to chemical attack

The atmosphere of modern cities is polluted from the burning of carbon fuels with sulphur dioxide gas, which can accelerate the deterioration of leather. Modern leathers are tanned and dressed to resist these harmful chemicals.

Comfort properties - unique material

- It has a high tensile strength and is resistant to tearing, flexing and puncturing. This helps leather items last for a long time while retaining their look and feel.
- It is a good heat barrier and provides excellent heat insulation. Leather contains a large amount of air and air is a poor conductor of heat. This makes leather a very comfortable item for the human skin.
- It is able to hold large quantities of water vapor such as human pers-piration and then dissipate it later. This makes leather a comfortable item to wear or sit on.
- Leather's thermostatic properties make it warm in the winter and cool in the summer. This makes leather comfortable to wear.
- It can be made to stiffen or can be made to be flexible. It can be molded into a certain shape and then remolded into another shape later.
- Leather is resistant to abrasion in both wet and dry environments. This makes leather an excellent protector of human skin.
- It is resistant to heat and fire. It is also resistant to fungal growth such as mildew.
- It consists of many fibers that are breathable. This breathability makes it very comfortable to wear in any climate.
- Leather can be dyed many different colors that makes it attractive in the production of leather clothing, as a cover for furniture and for many other color sensitive applications.
- It is can be soft and supple. Leather clothing becomes a literal second skin. It warms to your body temperature. It is not itchy and does not scratch. It is non-irritating to the skin.

- Leather is a fantastic material with excellent physical properties that enables it to be used in many diverse applications from furniture to clothing.

It's unique properties and characteristics make it the ideal choice for many different applications.

By G. Devikavathi
Faculty
CFTI Chennai

SMALL HISTORY OF MOCCASIN SHOE

A moccasin is a shoe made of deer skin or other soft leather consisting of a sole(made with leather has not been worked)and side made of one piece of leather, stitched together at the top and some times with a vamp (additional panel of leather) the sole is soft and flexible and the upper part often is adonned with embroidery on beading through sometimes worn inside it is chiefly intended for our door use as in exploring wildness and running. Historically it is the footwear of many indigenous people of North America moreover hunter traders and European settlers wore them. Etymologically the moccasin derives from the Algonquiam language powhatyan word makasincongnate to massachusettmohakissonmokussi n Ojibwa makizinmiakmagmkstn and from the proto Algonquian word maxkesine (shoe)

Some Quotes

Life is short buy the shoes

A woman with good shoes is never ugly

Good shoes take you good places

Name :HEBBALAPPA MADAR

Batch : CFT LIDKAR

A lawyer was just waking up from anesthesia after surgery, and his wife was sitting by his side. His eyes fluttered open and he said, “You’re beautiful!” and then he fell asleep again. His wife had never heard him say that so she stayed by his side.

A couple of minutes later, his eyes fluttered open and he said, “You’re cute!” Well, the wife was disappointed because instead of “beautiful,” it was “cute.” She asked, “What happened to ‘beautiful’?” His reply was “The drugs are wearing off!”

DEVELOPMENT OF ICONIC SHOE WITH SLIPPER FLIPPER - A NEW FOOTWEAR INVENTION

A vertically integrated manufacturer and engineer of patented products, announces the Slipper Flipper, a type of footwear designed to work on land and water.

"Walking and swimming will naturally entail the use of two different types of footwear," "When one is in need of something to wear both on land and in water, this can be quite a challenging find. The Slipper Flipper is a footwear invention which allows people to use one type of shoe that can be adjusted with ease to accommodate different uses."

The Slipper Flipper is a footwear invention that can be worn on land and in water. It consists of a pair of open-front, amphibious, slipper type shoes that is made of highly durable and lightweight Styrofoam material. Furthermore, it is designed with an adjustable rubber strap that can be attached to the outer layer. The outer layer is a detachable component which acts as a flipper that can be utilized when swimming. When on land, simply remove the outer layer and use it like a regular pair of slippers or sandals and vice versa.

"The Slipper Flipper will become one of the most practical footwear accessories when swimming or walking on the beach. "This footwear invention is definitely unlike any other invention out in the market today because it provides two separate practical uses. On land, it can be used as a pair of slippers, and in water, it can serve as a pair of flippers that allows people to swim in a more efficient manner."

SUBMITTED BY
T. Gnanapazhani &
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FACTS ABOUT CRICKET

➢ The rivalry between England and Australia gave birth to The Ashes in 1882 and this has remained Test cricket's most famous contest. Test cricket began to expand in 1888-89 when South Africa played England. The last two decades before the First World War have been called the "Golden Age of cricket".

➢ William Gilbert "W. G." Grace, MRCS, LRCP (18 July 1848 - 23 October 1915) was an English amateur cricketer who was important in the development of the sport and is widely considered one of its greatest-ever players.

➢ Charles Bannerman, the scorer of Test cricket first run and first hundred, March 1877.

➢ The first attempt at any kind of world championship was in 1912, when a three-way series was arranged between the then current Test playing nations, Australia, England and South Africa. Dogged by poor weather, the experiment was dropped and not repeated until 1975, when, following the success of domestic one-day competitions, the six Test-playing nations (England, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, India and Pakistan) were joined by Sri Lanka and East Africa in the first World Cup in England. A resounding success, the tournament was repeated in 1979 and 1983 in England, before moving abroad, maintaining a four-year cycle. The 2007 World Cup, held in the Caribbean for the first time, was criticised by many for its lengthy format and poor management. The 2011 World Cup returned

to the subcontinent after 15 years and the tournament was a success, buoyed by the performances of the host nations and smaller teams like Ireland. The next edition will be played in Australia and New Zealand in 2015.

- 1975 World Cup in England - West Indies beat Australia
- 1979 World Cup in England - West Indies beat England
- 1983 World Cup in England - India beat West Indies
- 1987 World Cup in India and Pakistan - Australia beat England
- 1992 World Cup in Australia and New Zealand - Pakistan beat England
- 1996 World Cup in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka - Sri Lanka beat Australia
- 1999 World Cup in England - Australia beat Pakistan
- 2003 World Cup in South Africa - Australia beat India
- 2007 World Cup in the Caribbean - Australia beat Sri Lanka
- 2011 World Cup in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh - India beat Sri Lanka
- 2015 World Cup in Australia and New Zealand - Australia beat New Zealand,
- The origins of cricket lie somewhere in the Dark Ages - probably after the Roman Empire, almost certainly before the Normans invaded England, and almost certainly somewhere in Northern Europe. All research concedes that the game derived from a very old, widespread and uncomplicated pastime by which one player served up an object, be it a small piece of wood or a ball, and another hit it with a suitably fashioned club.
- How and when this club-ball game developed into one where the hitter defended a target against the thrower is simply not known. Nor is there any evidence as to when points were awarded dependent upon how far the hitter was able to

despatch the missile; nor when helpers joined the two-player contest, thus beginning the evolution into a team game; nor when the defining concept of placing wickets at either end of the pitch was adopted.

- Etymological scholarship has variously placed the game in the Celtic, Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, Dutch and Norman-French traditions; sociological historians have variously attributed its mediaeval development to high-born country landowners, emigré Flemish cloth-workers, shepherds on the close-cropped downland of south-east England and the close-knit communities of iron- and glass-workers deep in the Kentish Weald. Most of these theories have a solid academic basis, but none is backed with enough evidence to establish a watertight case. The research goes on.
- What is agreed is that by Tudor times cricket had evolved far enough from club-ball to be recognisable as the game played today; that it was well established in many parts of Kent, Sussex and Surrey; that within a few years it had become a feature of leisure time at a significant number of schools; and - a sure sign of the wide acceptance of any game - that it had become popular enough among young men to earn the disapproval of local magistrates..
- 2001 Sir Donald Bradman dies, aged 92.
- 2003 Twenty20 Cup, a 20-over-per-side evening tournament, inaugurated in England.
- 2004 Lara becomes the first man to score 400 in a Test innings, against England.
- 2005 The ICC introduces Powerplays and Supersubs in ODIs, and hosts the inaugural Superseries.
- 2006 Pakistan forfeit a Test at The Oval after being accused of ball tampering.

Name: KAVIARASAN. R
CFTI, Chennai

THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TECHNOLOGY IN OUR DAILY LIVES

We never really acknowledge the way technology has evolved over the years and how much it has both helped and hurt us. Using the term "hurt" to describe the negative impact of technology may be a bit much, but I think it sums it up rather well. Just think about how technology has made it possible to communicate with people all over the world through email, instant messaging, Skype, social media, etc.

In many ways technology has enabled us to strengthen relationships by keeping in contact with old friends, colleagues, and co-workers. What would we do if we could not find old friends from high school through Face book? Technology has even provided opportunities for students all over the world to receive an education online, while still maintaining work schedules and family. Students are now able to take webinar courses and attain their degree online just as any student on campus. Isn't that awesome!

Let's use our imagination a bit. If the internet, mobile devices, and games were taken away from us, how would we feel? I know many of us would feel like a part of our life is missing due to technology now being a necessity in our everyday life. However, the big question is, does technology take away from interpersonal communication and inter-actions with our co-workers, peers, and colleagues. How many of you have rather talked to someone through text messaging, email, or social media to avoid a face to face communication?

We may not realize it, but in my opinion, being dependent upon technology has only conditioned us to become less social, interactive, and outgoing.

Take a minute to ask yourself, when you go out with a group of friends or even on a date, do you find yourself fiddling or browsing on your phone due to the dullness of the conversation or the lack of interest. I sure do, and I have heard people refer to this as the security blanket approach. The security blanket approach can be defined as an individual using a source of technology to protect themselves from being interactive with another person or to simply occupy themselves in a situation that is not very interesting.

There are many times I find myself going to dinner with friends or my significant other and as soon as there is a moment of silence or the conversation seems boring we instantly result to Face book, Instagram, or Twitter to fulfill that sense or boredom and/or lack of interest.

With technology playing a significant role in my life as a student, parent, and employee, sometimes I find it rather difficult to engage in a conversation with friends without the use of technology. My friends and I find excitement through watching YouTube videos and listening to music, which then leads to conversation.

I have yet to see people engage in conversations the "old fashion" way, without phones, tablets, or computers and that is something that I would like to see more of, I am challenging myself to power my phone off when I am at dinner or hanging out with friends. I also have some challenges for you as the reader.

1. The next time you go to a restaurant or hang out with your friends, observe how many people are occupying their phones, tablets, and/or computers instead of engaging in a conversation. How does that make you feel?

2. While you're walking to your next meeting, to your office or to a class across campus, take a look up from your phone and speak to someone you do not know. If you're an overachiever like myself, don't be afraid to engage in a conversation.

Created By,
V. DAISY VALENTINA,
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Mr. Confusion

This is the story about 4 people named Everybody. Somebody, Anybody and Nobody. Three were in an important job to be done and Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought that Anybody could do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed somebody, when actually Nobody accused Anybody.

Name : S.Lalitha, O.S

The Impact of the Internet on Society: A Global Perspective

The Internet is the decisive technology of the Information Age, and with the explosion of wireless communication in the early twenty-first century, we can say that humankind is now almost entirely connected, albeit with great levels of inequality in bandwidth, efficiency, and price.

People, companies, and institutions feel the depth of this technological change, but the speed and scope of the transformation has triggered all manner of utopian and dystopian perceptions that, when examined closely through methodologically rigorous empirical research, turn out not to be accurate. For instance, media often report that intense use of the Internet increases the risk of isolation, alienation, and withdrawal from society, but available evidence shows that the Internet neither isolates people nor reduces their sociability; it actually increases sociability, civic engagement, and the intensity of family and friendship relationships, in all cultures.

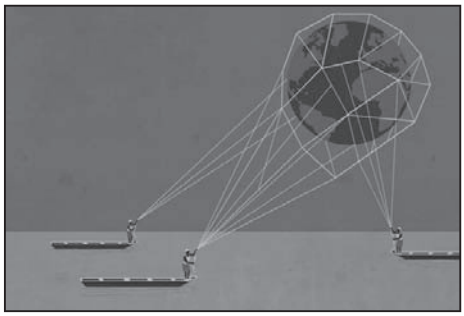
Our current "network society" is a product of the digital revolution and some major sociocultural changes. One of these is the rise of the "Me-centered society," marked by an increased focus on individual growth and a decline in community understood in terms of space, work, family, and ascription in general.

But individuation does not mean isolation, or the end of community. Instead, social relationships are being reconstructed on the basis of individual interests, values, and projects. Community is formed through individuals' quests for like-minded people in a process that combines online inter-action with offline interaction, cyberspace, and the local space.

Globally, time spent on social networking sites surpassed time spent on e-mail in November 2007, and the number of social networking users surpassed the number of e-mail users in July 2009.

Today, social networking sites are the preferred platforms for all kinds of activities, both business and personal, and sociability has dramatically increased - but it is a different kind of sociability. Most Face book users visit the site daily, and they connect on multiple dimensions, but only on the dimensions they choose. The virtual life is becoming more social than the physical life, but it is less a virtual reality than a real

virtuality, facilitating real-life work and urban living.



Because people are increasingly at ease in the Web's multidimensionality, marketers, government, and civil society are migrating massively to the networks people construct by themselves and for themselves. At root, social-networking entrepreneurs are really selling spaces in which people can freely and autonomously construct their lives.

Sites that attempt to impede free communication are soon abandoned by many users in favor of friendlier and less restricted spaces.

Perhaps the most telling expression of this new freedom is the Internet's transformation of sociopolitical practices. Messages no longer flow solely from the few to the many, with little interactivity. Now, messages also flow from the many to the many, multi-modally and interactively.

By disintermediating government and corporate control of communication, horizontal communication networks have created a new landscape of social and political change.

Networked social movements have been particularly active since 2010, notably in the Arab revolutions against dictatorships and the protests against the manage-ment of the financial crisis. Online and particularly wire-less communication has helped social movements pose more of a challenge to state power.

The Internet and the Web constitute the technological infrastructure of the global network society, and the understanding of their logic is a key field of research. It is only scholarly research that will enable us to cut through the myths surrounding this digital communication technology that is already a second skin for young people, yet continues to feed the fears and the fantasies of those who are still in charge of a society that they barely understand.

Created By,
V. Daisy Valentina,
CFTI, Chennai.

E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES IN INDIA

"The Government would implement a comprehensive programme to accelerate e-governance at all levels of the Government to improve efficiency, transparency and accountability at the Government-Citizen Inter-face." - Hon'ble Prime Minister's Declaration on Independence Day - 15th August 2002.

E-government refers to the delivery of national or local govern-ment information and services via the Internet or other digital means to citizens or businesses or other governmental agencies. E-government is a one-stop Internet gateway to major government services. E-govern-ment facilitates provision of relevant government information in electronic form to the citizens in a timely manner; better service delivery to citizens; empowerment of the people through access to information without the bureaucracy; improved productivity and cost savings in doing business with suppliers and customers of government; and participation in public policy decision-making. E-Governance refers to how managers and supervisors utilize IT and Internet to execute their functions of supervising, planning, organizing, coordinating, and staffing effectively.

The e-Governance projects have very high potential of offering cost-effective, improved and easy-to-access services to citizens, and improved processing of transactions both within the government and between the government and other agencies. The planning, implementation, and monitoring of government programmes, projects, and activities can be significantly strengthened by these applications. Successful e-Governance projects involved, in the design process, all stakeholders such as government officials, legislators, regulatory agencies, citizens, voluntary organizations, technology consultants and vendors, academics, researchers, funding agencies, and media. However, the government as well as project champions need to pay attention to the sustenance problems faced by these projects. Proper planning is needed in working out revenue models, ensuring the full implementations through appropriate tenure appointments of project champions, ensuring effective monitoring and maintenance of systems.

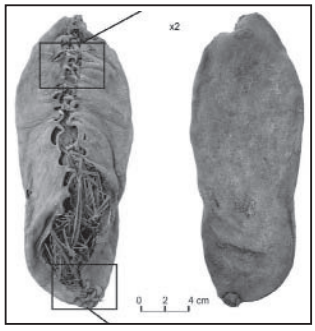
A.SURENDAR,
B.B.A., M.B.A and MPhil.

HISTORY OF FOOTWEAR

INTRODUCTION:

The history of shoes that is to say Archeological and Paleoanthropological evidence for the earliest use of protective covering for the human foot appears to start during the Middle Paleolithic Period of approx-40,000 years ago.

"FOOTWEAR" is in use since earliest human history, Archeological finds of complete shoes date back to to the copper age [5000 BC] . Some ancient civilization such as "EGYPT" used shoes primarily as ornaments and insignia of power. The "ROMANS" saw clothing and footwear as unmistakable signs of power and status in society and most ROMAN wore footwear while slaves and peasants remained barefoot. The Middle Ages saw the rise of high-heeled shoes ,also associated with power.Moccasine was the oldest shoes in the history of Footwear.



HISTORY:

During the Middle Ages Men and Women wore patterns, commonly seen as the predecessor of the modern high-heeled shoes.While the poor and lower classes in EUROPE as well as slaves in the WORLD. In 15th Century "CHOPINES" were created in TURKEY and were usually 7-8

inches.these shoes became popular in VINICE and throughout EUROPE , as a status symbol revealing wealth and social standing.

During 16th Century Royality such as "CATHERINE DE MEDICI" and "MARY I OF ENGLAND" began wearing high-heeled shoes to make them look taller or larger than life. By 1580 men also wore them .

MATERIALS:

FOOTWEAR is usually made up of Leathers , Plastic and Rubber . Historically shoes were made up of WOOD. The soles was made of Rubber Or Plastics. ROMAN sandals had sheets of metal on their soles so that it would not band out of shapes.

Name: Ignatius D. Souza
Batch: 24th DFDP Roll No.: 11

THINGS TO DO WITH YOUR OLD SHOES

Outworn outgrown or out of style old shoes are a fact of life. And unlike easily recycled or repurposed items such as secondhand clothing or empty plastic bottles no longer new footgear poses a dilemma. What exactly is a green-thinking person supposed to do with leftover loafers or rundown runners? Well depending on their condition you can take your pick. Restore down-at-heel shoes to a reusable state with a little TLC. Recycle by donating to a good cause or as a lost resort repurpose.

Restore -

To keep your shoes feeling comfortable longer rotate several pairs. This allows them to dry out between wearing and extends their life. Store in a place with some ventilation a closet floor or shelf is fine but a shoe box is too stuffy. If you live in sunny southern California you might want to just slip off your shoes when you get home and walk barefoot on your San Diego Floor.

Caught in the rain? Resist the temptation to put your soaked leather shoes or boots next to a heater as well as drying out the leather this treatment may be harmful to the glue that holds your footwear together.

When sneakers or pumps have become a little funky-smelling slip an unused tea bag into each one and leave for a few days. Gently had wash smelly insoles or orthotics with shampoo and dry in the sun.

If muddy shoes are the issue scrap off as much soil as possible. Then scrub cross or non-leather running shoes with toothpaste and rinse or run through a delicate machine wash cycle using cold water. Avoid shoe warp by removing laces to be washed separately. Tie each shoe into an old pillow case and add some towels to the load to protect both your footwear and your washing machine. Air dry away from direct sunlight.

Clean leather according to manufacturing instruction. Generally it's advisable to wipe off surface dirt from smooth leather with a soft brush or dry rag and then go over with a lightly dampened cloth. Use a specially made brush for used & nu-back finishes.

Resole-

(You can DIY with the tread from a discarded tire for super strength) or re-heel as necessary cheaper and more eco-friendly than buying a whole new pair.

Recycle

Donate shoes that longer fit your feet or your fashion sense. Should you be unable to find a local Charity that will accept them try an international aid organisation like Soles 4 soules.Hope runs or shoes 4 Africa. Footwear should be in reasonable shape clean and without holes and if you have a pair of unused to go with the shoes your donation will be even more helpful.

Repurpose

Turn an old shoe or two little into a whimsical trendy planter that might pay tribute to discoera glitz or offer the contrast of an old army boot. Make sure there is adequate drainage or use your footwear as cache pots or vases.

Fill still hand some closed shoes or cowboy boots with sand to convert to easy instant doorstops quirky bookends.

Use flip flops as the basis for a salute to summer door wreath.

Flip flops can also be cut up heated and impressed with interesting textured objects to craft uniquely artistic ink stamps.

Shoes that are truly on their last legs may be recycled for their materials. Nike runs a reuse-a-shoe recycling program drop off up to 10 pairs at their stores. The innovative manufacturing and construction Research Centre at Englands Laughborough University is researching new recycling process that will make salvagind old shoes even more feasible in the future.

"Cinderella is proof that a new pair of shoes can change your life"

"Shoes make me happy iam superficial whatever"

"Give a Girl the right SHOES, AND she can CONQUER the WORLD".

USES OF SHOES

Anchoring a small boat to a dick

Hammering in nails

Door stopper - Don't have real door stopper on hand. Throw a shoe in there and continue on with your day.

Nifty candy bowl holder - Pretty functional & now sweet. Just wipe the shoe out first no one like's foot smell.

Flower planter - Shoes and flowers? What more could a girl want?

Book end - Unstable ? Put to shoes at the end of it.

Paper weight - Windly ? Put a shoe on it.

Weight - Too lazy to go to the gym? Just grab those 80's throw backs out of your closet and get to lifting.

Soup lable - Don't want to wash the dishes ? No problem.

Bug swatter/ Killer - Scary spider in the corner? No issue here just grab a shoe.

Handy Dandy back scratcher

Importantce Mic - You can use it to sing like a rock star in the shower or in the privacy of your own room.

Incognito Money Hider - Most robbers look between the mattress, toilet bowl and freezer and in drawers. Your shoe will be a random and therefore safe place for your rainy day money.

ART - Place your shoes in thick edged frames and frame them. Take them down when you want to wear them. No one will be able to call you out on your shoe habits because it's art.

SOS Flag - If your going through a natural disaster and need to let everyone know your in trouble and need help just tie a white or cream colored shoe to the end of a stick and wave it around. Remember shoes save lives.

Toy Dog Bed - Have a toy poodle? Don't know where to put the little guy for his nap? Try a sneaker They are warm cozy and allow you to carry your little guy where ever you go.

"Shoes transform your body Language AND Attitude they lift your physically & emotionally".

Good Shoes take you Good places

So many shoes AND only two feet.

Name : KRISHNA MADAR

Batch : LIDKAR Students

Anybody can celebrate the victory but only the mighties can bear the defeat.

Submitted by
Md Hammad Barkat
(23rd DFDP)

Thoughts

A dream you dream alone is only a dream
A dream you dream together is reality
You don't need anybody to tell you who you are
Or what you are you are what you are
One thing you cant hide is when you crippled inside
Time you enjoy wasting was not wasted
Count your age by friends not year
Count your life say smiles not tears
Science is not only a disciple of reason but also one of romance and passion.

POEM

Only as high as i reach can i grow
Only as far as i can seek can i go
Only as deep as i look can i see
Only as much as i dream can i be.

Name : Kumar Kunal
Batch : 24th DFDP Roll No. 13

SELF REFLECTION

As I look back on my life i realize that every time i thought i was being rejected from something good. I was being actually being re-directed to something better you must convince your heart that whatever god has decreed is most appropriate and most beneficial for you.

It is the states of the heart, the place of our intentions that holds us accountable never have i dealt with anything more difficult than my own soul. Sometimes it helps me and sometimes it helps me and sometimes it opposes me. If we had perfect power to determine our destinier and perfect vision to see the future and know what is best for us we would choose exactly the fate that god had choses for us people count with self-satisfaction the number of times they gave recited the name of god on their prayer beads but they keep no beeds for reckoning the number of idle words they speak one departs from the station of patience through anxiety exaggeration of complaint making an exhibition of sorrow possessions and food.

Do not allow your hear to take pleasure with the praises of people nor be saddened by their condemnation verify the soul becomes accustomed to what you accustom it to. That is to say what you at first burden the soul with becomes nature to it in the end.

To get what you love you must first be patient with what you hate.

Destiny

What is destined will reach you even if it be beneath two mountains.

What is not destined will not reach you even if be between your own lips.

To completely trust in God is to be like a child who knows deeply that even if he does not call for the mother, the mother is totally aware of his condition and is looking after him.

Name :MOHAMMED RASHIK
Batch : 24th DFDP

Iam a footwear

Where ever you go
i will come along with you - footwear
Before you get hurt from throns
i will be there to protect you - footwear
If i get tried
i don't worry about it,
because my next generations,
their to take care (protect) of you - footwear.

Joke with Moral

An old man had 8 chairs on his head. He went to a barber shop.
Barber and asked Shall i cut or correct ?
Old man smiled and said :- "Colour it"

Moral : Life is to enjoy with whatever you have with you.
Enjoy you life till your last breathe.

To my sweet friend.
There is nothing as precious in life as a true friend.
A true friend is the best thing to have in the world.
I am proud of your my friend
Life moves on but memories don't
You may have gone away but our friendship is light here In my heart
Iam lucky to have you
my sweet friend.?

Success

If you want to rise up & sine keep trying don't hesitate (or) worry that you have fallen into the pit. Stand again & Start again.
Life is lived only once
Enjoy your life keep smiling
Work hard to reach your goal.

Name : POONAM.R
Batch : 16th PGDFT

THOUGHTS

Good judgement comes from experience and a lot of that comes from bad judgement.

Don't waste your time with explanations people only hear what they want to hear.

Be faithful in small things because it is in them that you strength lies.

Ignorance is always afraid of change.

Love conquers all

In order for the light to shine so brightly the darkness must be present

Life is 10% what happens to you and 90% how you react to it.

SMART IDIOMS

"At the drop of a hat ": Without any hesitation instantly.

"Be glad to see the back of" : Be happy when a person leaves.

"Burn the midnight oil": To work late into the night alluding to the time before electric lighting.

"Don't put all your egg in one basket" : Do not put all your resources in one possibility

"Last straw": The final problem in a serious of problems.

True Life inspiration quote

You don't have to do anything very special you just become aware of the fact that you are breathing in.

I know iam breathing in

I know iam breathing out

I enjoy my in breath and i enjoy my out breath and suddenly i find that iam truely alive and truely present.

This every one can do but it makes a big difference.

One true home is life and life is only in the present moment.

In the here and the now this is the address of true life so mindfull breathing can bring us back to our true home thats life.

What us shoe?

An outer covering for the human foot typically having a thick or stiff sole on upper port of lighter material (or leather).

A metal plate or rim for the hoof of an animal.

Sometimes resembling a shoe in function or placement.

Another's place function or viewpoint steps from assistance stage manager into the stars shoes steven fuller.

A device that retards stops or controls the motion of an object especially

The part of a brake that presses on the brake drum.

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Synthesis and Characterization of Chemically Modified Collagen based Nanobiocomposite Containing Silver Nanorods incorporated with Ciprofloxacin

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Abstract: Recently development of nanobiocomposites (NBC) from biowastes, which has potential biomedical applications has gained momentum. Extraction of collagen for biomedical applications from biowastes such as fish scales has received much attention. The present study aims at designing a biocompatible collagen based NBC impregnated with silver nanorods (AgNRs) and coupled with ciprofloxacin to make it suitable for biomedical purposes. Collagen coated AgNRs were graft co-polymerized with a biocompatible polymer, glycidyl methacrylate (GMA), and coupled with an antibiotic, ciprofloxacin (C-Ag-G-D). Infrared spectroscopy studies confirmed the grafting of GMA on C while SEM images showed coating of collagen on silver nanorods. DSC and TGA results indicate higher denaturation temperature with improved thermal stability for the NBC. Antimicrobial studies using E.Coli have shown enhanced antibacterial effect for the NBC. Thus, C-Ag-G-D nanobio-composite with improved thermal stability and antibacterial activity might be a suitable candidate for biomedical applications.

Keywords: Fish scales, Collagen, Silver nanorods, Nanobio-composites, Ciprofloxacin.

I. INTRODUCTION

Collagen, a biopolymer is a major constituent in the connective tissue proteins of vertebrates. Among the 14 different kinds, type I collagen is the most common. Its use as a biomaterial in various forms such as sutures, wound dressing agents, haemostatic agents, surgical tampons, vascular prosthesis etc is well established. Collagen in pure form has low immunological activity and thereby acts as an excellent substrate for cell attachment and cell in growth.

The advantages of using a naturally-derived material such as collagen arise from its biocompatibility and intrinsic biological recognition. This biopolymer possess features such as high biocompatibility and

biodegradability, low toxicity and immunogenicity compared to other natural polymers. Also, its structure and interaction with host tissue makes it an efficient matrix to produce diverse forms of biomaterials and therefore used extensively in various biomedical fields such as scaffold in tissue engineering applications. Although synthetic polymers have been widely used as a biodegradable material in tissue engineering, bio-derived materials such as collagen are being increasingly applied in regenerative medicine. Type I collagen extracted from bovine source is mainly used in biomedical applications. However, recent reports of several transmissible diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy etc observed in collagen products extracted from bovine source has further led to the search for safer alternative options. Thus, collagen extracted from bio wastes such as fish scales have gained significant importance and received attention.

Silver nanoparticles have been studied for many years not only for their antibacterial activity but also for their low toxicity. They are small in size and possess high surface area which enables them to effectively fuse with bacterial cell membranes and thereby serving as an effective antibacterial agent. Multi-functional materials, containing silver nanoparticles in reactive or non reactive polymer networks have attained top priority in research as biocidal products, biomaterials, drug delivery vehicle etc for biomedical applications. Recently, research is focused on the third generation of biomaterials such as composites and nanocomposites which have enhanced bioactive and bioresorbable properties. Thus, the combination of the properties of collagen and silver nanorods could create a unique biomaterial with improved and novel characteristics.

Ciprofloxacin (1-cyclopropyl-6-fluro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-[1-piperaZinyl]-3-quinoline carboxylic acid hydrochloride monohydrate) is the drug of choice as it exhibits broad spectrum antimicrobial activity and shows bactericidal effects on gram negative bacterial strains. In addition to that, it has good tissue penetration property essential for the closure of wounds at the site of infection. Therefore, the objective of this study is to devise a ciprofloxacin entrapped

collagen based NBC containing silver nanorods with improved properties which could be utilised for biomedical applications. The schematic representation of this study is shown in Fig. S1.

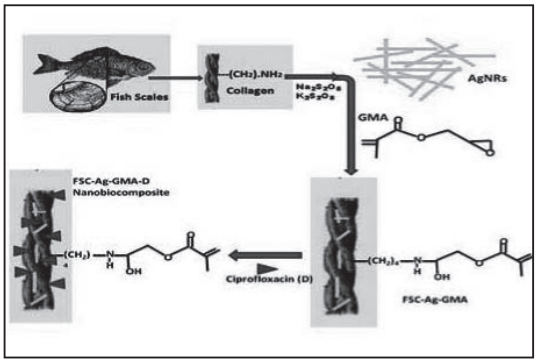

Fig. S1: The schematic representation of the prepared nanobiocomposites (FSC-Ag-GMA-D).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish scales were collected from nearby fish market. Glycidyl Methacrylate (GMA), silver nitrate (AgNO3), sodium borohydride (NaBH4) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, Mo, USA. Bacterial strain, Escherichia coli (E. coli) was kindly supplied by the Microbiology Department of the Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai. Muller Hinton medium was purchased from Hi-media laboratories Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai, India. All other reagents used were of analytical grade.

a) Preparation of fish scale collagen

The isolation of collagen from fish scales was performed using a modified method reported by Sankar et al. In brief; fish scales were washed with running water to remove sand and other foreign bodies and later exposed under sunlight. 200 g of dried fish scales were soaked in 10% sulphuric acid solution for 24 h. The fish scales were then minced with an industrial mixie. The resultant fine paste was subjected to centrifugation (12,000 rpm) at 4ºC for 20 mins. This supernatant was collected and its pH was adjusted to 7 using calcium hydroxide solution. The supernant solution was further centrifuged at 10,000 rpm for 15 mins to remove calcium sulphate salts. The supernatant solution contains collagen (60% solids) which was stored at 4oC until further use.

b) Preparation of fish scale collagen film (C)

To the fish scale collagen (20 mL), ethylene glycol (10 µL) was added and mixed thoroughly. Subsequently, the solution was poured into a polythene tray having a dimension of 10 x 6 cm and air dried at room temperature (30ºC) to obtain the film.

c) Preparation of silver nanorods (AgNRs)

The experiment was carried in a dark cold room at 4ºC. To 2 mL of AgNO3 (0.001 M) solution, 30 mL of sodium borohydride (0.002 M) solution was added dropwise with continuous stirring for 20 min. The appearance of pale yellow colour indicates the formation of silver nanorods in the solution.

d) Preparation of fish scale collagen film impregnated with AgNRs (C-Ag)

To the beaker containing 10 mL of the fish scale collagen solution, added 10 mL of silver nanorods solution with continuous stirring by the magnetic stirrer. The process of stirring was carried on for 15 min. Subsequently, 10 µL of ethylene glycol was added to the contents. The resultant solution was then poured into a polythene tray with measurements of 10 x 6 cm and air dried (30ºC). This dried film was stored in a polythene cover.

e) Preparation of C-Ag graft copolymerized with GMA (C-Ag-G)

To a beaker containing 10 mL of the fish scale collagen solution, added 10 mL of silver nanorods solution with continuous stirring by the magnetic stirrer. The process of stirring was carried on for 15 min. 25 mg of potassium per sulphate and 25 mg of sodium meta bi-sulphate were added to the contents followed by the subsequent addition of monomer GMA (100 µL) and stirred for 1 h. Later, 10 µL of ethylene glycol was added to this solution (all the experiments were carried out in N2 atm) and poured into a polythene tray with measurements of 10 x 6 cm and air dried. This dried film was then stored in a polythene cover.

f) Incorporation of drug into C-Ag-G film (C-Ag-G-D)

To a beaker containing 10 mL of the fish scale collagen solution, added 10 mL of silver nanorods solution with continuous stirring by the magnetic stirrer. The process of stirring was carried on for 15 min. 25 mg of potassium per sulphate and 25 mg of sodium meta bi-sulphate were added to the contents followed by the subsequent addition of monomer GMA (100 µL) and stirred for 1 h. To this solution, 1mg of the ciprofloxacin drug is added and is stirred for 1 h. Finally, 10 ?L of ethylene glycol was added to the solution (all the experiments were carried out in N2 atm.) and

poured into a polythene tray with measurements of 10 x 6 cm and air dried. This dried film was stored in a polythene cover.

III. CHARACTERIZATION

The NBC prepared was characterized using UV, SDS-PAGE, IR, DSC, TGA, SEM, EDAX techniques and the antibacterial activity was evaluated using Escherichia coli, a Gram negative bacterial strain.

a) UV-vis Spectroscopy

The UV-Vis absorption spectra were recorded for the samples on a Jasco UV-VIS-V530 spectrometer with a spectral resolution of 2 nm.

b) SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE was done by Laemmli's method and an 8% gel was prepared [23]. The films were dissolved in SDS sample buffer solution containing 1% SDS, 1% mercaptoethanol, 20% glycerol and heated for 5 min at 100°C. The films were subjected to gel electrophoresis at a constant current of 2 V/cm. After electrophoresis, the gels were stained with 0.1% (w/v) Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 and the gel images were captured on a BIOVIS gel documentation system.

c) Tensile Strength

Two dumbbell-shaped specimens of 4 mm wide and 10 mm length were punched out from the prepared films using a die. Mechanical property, tensile strength (MPa) was measured using a universal testing machine (INSTRON model 1405) at an extension rate of 5 mm/min.

d) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy

FTIR spectra of samples prepared were recorded using Nicollet impact 400 FTIR spectroscopy by preparing a 500 mg KBr pellet containing 2-6 mg of the sample.

e) Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

DSC of the prepared films was recorded using calorimeter (DSC 204). The heating rate (1K/min) and temperature range between -5 C and 200 C in an N2 atmosphere, were maintained.

f) Thermal gravimetric analysis

The thermal stability of prepared samples was determined with a thermo gravimetric (TG) analyzer (Perkin-Elmer TGA) over a temperature range of 37ºC to 585ºC at a heating rate of 20ºC/min under nitrogen atmosphere.

g) Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (EDX)

SEM measurements were carried out on a Leica stereo scan-440 scanning electron microscope equipped with phoenix EDX attachment. The EDX spectrum was recorded in the spot profile mode by focusing the electron beam onto the specific regions of the NBC.

h) Antibacterial screening

To establish the antibacterial properties of the C, C-Ag and C-Ag-G-D, the bacterial cells were cultured aerobically in 25 mL of nutrient broth at 37ºC for 24 h. Disc diffusion method with some modifications was used for screening the antibacterial activity of samples. Nutrient agar (for bacteria) plates were inoculated with 0.1 mL of an appropriate dilution of the tested culture (E. coli, A.T.C.C. 8739). C, C-Ag and C- Ag-G-D discs were placed on the surface of the inoculated plates and incubated at 37ºC for 24 h. The diameter of inhibition zone (mm) including the disc diameter was measured to evaluate the antibacterial activity.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

a) UV-vis spectroscopy (UV-Vis)

The UV absorption maxima of prepared AgNRs dispersed in the sodium chloride solution is recorded where the absorption band was observed in the visible range at 401 cm-1 Fig. 1 (b). The observed absorption band is in agreement with that of the values reported for AgNRs in the literature.

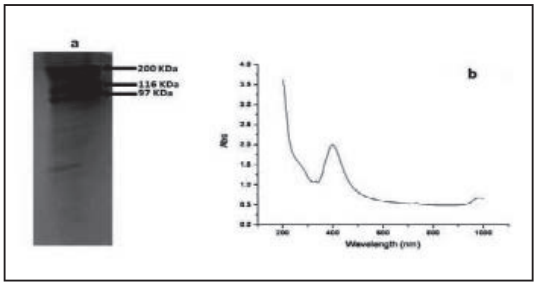

Fig. 1: Confirmation of collagen and silver nanorods in NBC from a) SDSPAGE and b) UV-Vis spectra respectively. b) SDS-PAGE

The result of the SDS-PAGE for collagen isolated from fish scales is depicted in Fig. 1 (a). The characteristic ?1, ?2 and ? bands were observed which confirms the triple helicity of the type I collagen.

c) Tensile strength (TS)

The tensile strength (TS) of collagen film prepared was found to be 2.1 MPa. The low tensile

strength value observed was because the demineralized scales were finely grounded into a paste and reconstituted in the form of a film. This result is in accordance with the findings reported in our earlier study [21]. However, the tensile strength of the C-Ag-G-D film was found to be 4.5 MPa. This significant increase may be due to the co-polymerization of GMA to fish scale collagen. The increased value of tensile strength fulfils the requirement for its usage as a wound dressing material.

d) Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (FTIR)

The FTIR spectra of the films are given in the Figs. 2 (a to d). The IR spectrum of C shows the characteristic amide absorption bands at 1628, 1535 and 1239 cm-1 representing amide I, amide II and amide III respectively. Also, the bands observed between 1101-1154 cm-1 are assigned as hydroxyl groups present in the collagen. However, collagen in the presence of silver (C-Ag) shows a shift in the absorption peaks of amides which can be attributed to the presence of silver nanorods. In the sample (C-Ag-G) a peak at 1725 cm-1 represents the carbonyl moiety of GMA, the presence of oxirane ring of glycydyl group was observed at 850 and 906 cm-1 respectively. This confirms the grafting of GMA on to C-Ag. The IR spectrum of the drug ciprofloxacin shows the C-C-stretching in aromatic compound at 1507 cm-1, the carboxylic group is represented at 1398 cm-1. The N-H stretching and C-N stretching is represented at 1147 cm-1 and the C-F stretching band is noticed at 1247 cm-1. The IR spectrum of C-Ag-G-D shows a band shift for C-C stretching from 1507 cm-1 to 1548 cm-1 while the peak at 1398 cm-1 is absent. The C-C aromatic shift could possibly be due to the interaction of the drug with the functional groups of collagen. The wide peak around 3417 cm-1 shows the formation of hydrogen bonding; this COO- group might have reacted with the NH2 group available on the backbone of collagen and probably the cause for the absence of COOH peak at 1398 cm-1.

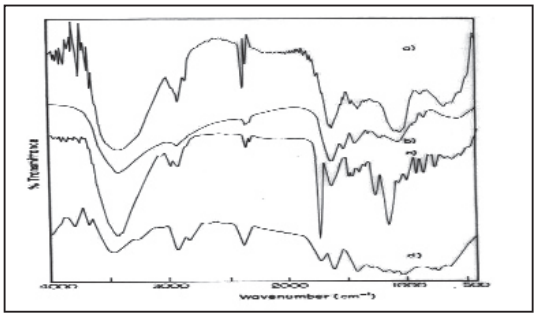

Fig. 2: FTIR spectra of (a) C, (b) C-Ag, (c) C-Ag-G and (d) C-Ag-G-D respectively.

e) Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

In this investigation, the denaturation temperature (Td) of collagen derived from the scales of Lates calcarifer (C) alone was found to be 35.3ºC Fig. 3 (a). However, collagen in the presence of AgNRs and ciprofloxacin drug in C-Ag-G-D exhibit a denaturation temperature of 42.2ºC, a value higher than that of C. This suggests that the grafting of AgNRs with GMA via copolymerization onto collagen surface is useful in stabilizing the collagen structure. This result has significant importance as a rise in Td value increases the biocompatibility of the NBC and renders itself suitable as biomaterial for biomedical applications. Also, in the DSC curve of C there are two other sharp peaks at 85.5 and 191.8°C and they are associated with the water loss due to dehydration. It was found in the above DSC curves Fig. 3 (a,b) that there are two sharp peaks at 85.5°C and 191.8°C for C and 95.2°C and 202.5°C for C-Ag-G-D respectively. These peaks are associated with the water loss due to dehydration [17]. The peak at 251°C is due to charring and carbon formation in the systems. However, these phenomena occurring at extreme high temperatures were not concerned in the present study.

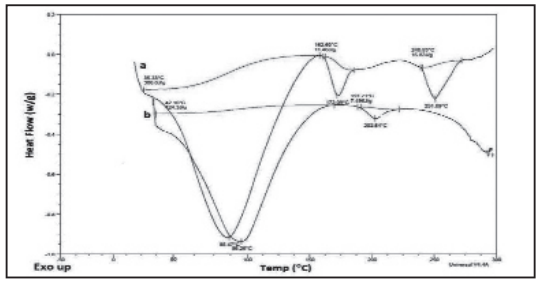

Fig. 3: DSC of a) fish scale collagen (C) and b) NBC (C-Ag-G-D) f) Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA)

In TGA, the weight loss of materials with increase in temperature is monitored. In the present study, C as control and C-Ag-G-D are subjected to thermogravimetric analysis. The C shows a single step weight loss from 250ºC to 436ºC Fig. 4 (a). This loss is due to the decomposition of protein. About 69% of weight loss occurred at 436ºC. However, in the case of C-Ag-G and C-Ag-G-D a single step weight loss of 53% at 511ºC was observed Fig. 4 (b) and (c). The stability of the film (C-Ag-G-D) at higher temperature might be due to the presence of AgNRs in the film. At 750ºC, in control film (C), around 20% of the contents are still not decomposed whereas at the same temperature

about 41% of the contents are intact in C-Ag-G-D. This increased stability of the film (C-Ag-G-D) is attributed to the grafting of GMA onto the collagen matrix.

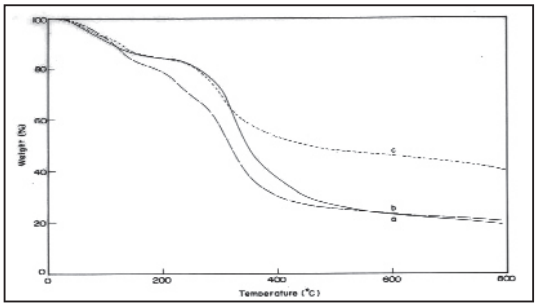

Fig. 4: Thermogram of a) C, b) C-Ag-G and c) C-Ag-G-D respectively.

g) Scanning electron microscope (SEM) and Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (EDX)

The surface morphology of NBC C-Ag-G-D was studied using scanning electron microscope (SEM) technique. The SEM image Fig. 5 (a) displayed the non-agglomerated, uniform and homogenous distribution of silver nanorods grafted onto the drug incorporated collagen matrix. Moreover, the AgNRs were monodispersed with minimum agglomerations on the collagen surface. Furthermore, the particle size of the silver nanorods was determined to be in the range of 60-200 nm. The energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) spectra of the NBC showed strong signal of the silver atoms Present nanorods.

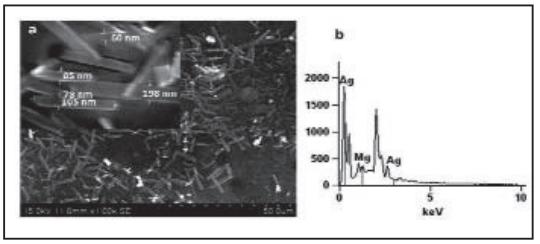

Fig. 5: a) SEM image of NBC (C-Ag-G-D) and b) EDAX spectrum of NBC respectively

h) Antibacterial activity

There was no zone of inhibition around the C disc Fig. 6 (a). However, zone of inhibitions obtained around C-Ag Fig. 6

(b) and C-Ag-G-D Fig. 6 (c) were found out to be 8 and 16 mm respectively. The antibacterial activity of C-Ag might be due to the presence of AgNRs. The increased antibacterial activity C-Ag-G-D in comparison to C-Ag is due to the presence of drug. As the overall charge on the cell surface at biological pH is negative; this facilitates the adherence of the positively charged silver atoms on to the bacterial cell walls. These oppositely charged electrostatic interactions could possibly be the

reason for the bactericidal effect exerted by AgNRs as it inhibits the ATP synthesis, denatures DNA and blocks the respiratory process.

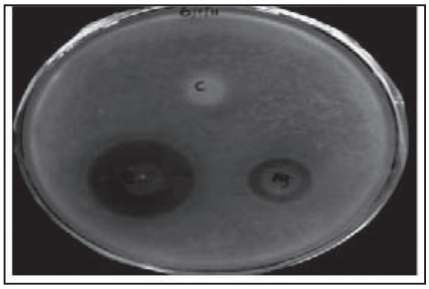

Fig. 6: Antibacterial activity of a) C, b) C-Ag-G and c) C-Ag-G-D respectively.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The NBC C-Ag-G-D possessed a tensile strength of 4.5 MPa, which is better that of C (2.1 MPa). The enhanced antibacterial effect of the NBC was observed on the E. coli, a gram negative bacterial strain. Hence, the association of AgNRs and ciprofloxacin with biopolymer such as collagen derived from fish scales offers an attractive approach in developing biocomposites that has potential in biomedical applications especially in clinical wound healing and tissue regeneration.

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India's Run Machine - Virat Kohli

Virat Kholi was born on 5 November 1988 in Delhi. This father Prem Kohli worked as a criminal lanfex and his mother. Saroj Kohli is a housewife he has an elder brother Vikash and an elder sister Bhavana . According to his family when he was three years old Kohli would pick up a cricket bat. Start swinging it and ask his father to boul at him.

Kohli was raised in Uttam Nagar and started his schooling at Vishal Bharati Public School. In 1998 in West Delhi Cricket Academy and created and Kohli in 9 years old was part of its first intake Kohli trained at the academy under Rajkumar Sharma and also played matches at the Sumit Dogra Acadamy near Noida at the same time.

Delhi under -15 team in October 2002 in the 2002-03 Polly Umriger Trophy. In late 2004. He was selected in the delhi under 17 team for the 2003-04. Virat Kohli under-17 worn the 2004-05 finished 757 runs from 7 matches.

March 2008, Kohli captained the victories Indian team at the 2008 ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup held in Malasiya.

Prior the Sri Lankan tour Kohli had played only eight list A matches.

This was the earlier life Virat Kohli.

A successful life start with hardness it lead be grand success.

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DIMENSIONAL RELATION BETWEEN THE FOOT AND THE SHOE LAST

A shoe last is an aid model used in shoe making. Shoe technology in the modern footwear industry consists of three stages: (1) Design and manufacture of the shoe last. (2) Design and manufacture of the upper pattern. (3) Design and manufacture of the sole and other accessories. The design and manufacture of the last is at the core of shoe technology. The design of the last determines the style of the upper and other accessories. For example, the shape of an outsole is determined by the shoe last bottom pattern; the pitch of a heel must match a shank cure of the last; and the design of the toe shape of a last will influence the design of the upper. The shoe last is the mould as well as the support for joining the upper, sole and other accessories in the manufacturing process. It therefore influences not only style and aesthetics, but also the fit and comfort of the shoes.

Shoe lasts are made of variety of materials: typically wood, metal or plastic. Before the era of mass production, hardwood was whittled or chiseled into a wooden last. This was an inexpensive method and may be easily modified. However, changes in temperature may cause expansion or contraction, thus limiting its useful life. Wooden lasts have now been replaced by plastic lasts, though there is still high class wooden lasts designed and made by eminent craftsmen for the purpose of customization of art. Aluminium is the most commonly used metal for making shoe lasts, though iron is also used. Aluminium lasts are widely used in mass mechanized production, as they are stable, firm and recyclable. However when compared with wood, Aluminium is heavier and its contraction percentage may cause differences between the right and left lasts during manufacturing. Plastic lasts are the current choice of most manufacturers. Its advantages are: high precision, stapled for implanted easily, short production cycle, long useful life, can be recycled and remoulded.

Relation between the foot and shoe last

The dimensions of a shoe last are not exactly equivalent to the homologous dimension of the foot, though the foot is the model for it. Footwear is designed and made as a fit and a protective container for walking and other foot movements, and must accommodate both the static and dynamic states. The dimensions of a foot will differ slightly between the static state and dynamic states, and the difference must be considered when designing a shoe last.

Last length and foot length: There are three primary lengths in a shoe last: Last Length, Last Bottom Centre line and Last Bottom Length. Last Length (Ll): the distance in a straight line between the front point and the maximum point of heel curve (last pternion). Last Bottom Centre line (Lc): It is the straight line measurement of the bottom centre line. Last Bottom Length: (Lp) is its curved length and is equal to the bottom pattern length. The first step in making a shoe last is the design of the bottom pattern, which should be based on the foot length. The relationship between the foot length (L) and the bottom pattern length is shown as follows:

Last bottom length (curved) is calculated by subtracting the 'room around heel' from foot length and then adding 'toe allowance' to the remaining foot length. It can be represented in an equation Lp = L - rh + ra Where rh (OB) is the room around heel; and ra (O'A) is the toe allowance. Thus bottom pattern length is not the sum total of actual foot length and toe allowance, but it is a **sum total of foot insole length and toe allowance (OA + ra).** The below table lists the relationship between the other longitudinal dimensions and foot length, according to statistics derived from the dimensions of Chinese feet. The relationship between the longitudinal dimensions of the bottom pattern length can be obtained from the above equation.

Length from back point of bottom to	Percentage of foot length
Big toe tip point	100.0%
Big toe contact point	90.0%
Little toe contact point	78.0%
1st Metatarsophalangeal point	72.5%
5th Metatarsophalangeal point	63.5%

Last width and foot width: The last width is closely related to the foot print and girth, which may influence the design of the last, the fit and aesthetics of the footwear and also the economic use of the raw materials. However the width of the last is not equal to the footprint width, as this must be determined by considering the foot shape and movement, the heel height, the type and style of the shoe last and technicalities of manufacturing. There are several definitions of foot width (Wf) based on the longitudinal axis of last bottom (O'B) the 1st and 5th MPJ (M1 and P1). The most widely adopted is the distance between the 1st and 5th MPJ on the direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis (Wf = MM1 + PP1). The last width (Wl), as previously illustrated, should be neither greater than the foot width, nor smaller than the footprint width, or the shoe will be too flat or too narrow in the MPJ area. Therefore the last width should be an intermediate value between two widths, according to different solutions. For example: last width of a leather shoe may be slightly narrower than the foot print width because leather is flexible, resilient and resistant to aberration. The foot will also become wider due to the pressure created when the heel is elevated, thus a last for high heels should be designed to be wider than one for flat and middle heels.

Last girth and foot girth: Several foot girth measurements may be utilized in shoe last designing, such as ball girth, waist girth, instep girth, heel girth and ankle girth. The ball, waist and instep girths are fundamental for low cur shoes, the heel girth and sometimes ankle girth are added in high cut shoes. Ball girth which is the circumference length of the MPJ, is one of the most important dimensions in shoe last designing. The joint bends and bears the body weight and pressure while walking and running. The ball girth of a last is also slightly longer or shorter than the ball girth of the foot as the foot dimensions may be deformed by factors such as environment inside the shoe and the movement of the foot. For instance there is a variation in the ball girth during different seasons and even between day and night. The thickness of socks must be taken into account, especially when considering shoes worn in winter. The heel is elevated during sporting activity and when high heels are worn, so causing the MPJ to bear greater body weight. The ball girth of lasts for high heels and spots shoes should therefore be larger. The waist girth

also changes according to different situations and is similar in lasts for high-heeled shoes. To ensure comfortable wear, the instep girth of most lasts should be greater than the foot, especially for laced shoes and boots. As leather extends while on the last, and contracts when removed, the instep girth of a last, should be greater than that of foot. The instep girth of high heels is also smaller to prevent the foot from slipping forward while walking.

Shoe last design

As foot consists of bones, muscles and tissues, it is flexible and asymmetrical in all directions. The shoe last should represent both the dimensions of the foot, as an intermediate modality for the footwear manufacture, and take account of design factors with regard to aesthetics and fashion. The dimensions of a last will affect the fit and comfort of footwear, whereas the design of style and function must meet the demands of market trends. Most shoes are designed for routine wear, with the exception of some art works created for fashion shows. It is therefore fundamental that lasts be designed in accordance with the anatomy and structure of the foot. Relevant factors such as dimensions for good fitting, the dynamics of motion and the protection of health must be considered.

Shoe last - Bottom pattern design

Each country has its own guidelines and standards for the shoe last sizing and grading. However, all shoe last design starts from the design of the bottom pattern. Two main shoe-last design guidelines publicly available are the AKA64-WMS system and the Chinese System. The methods for bottom pattern design in these two systems are largely similar, though there is a slight discrepancy in parameters.

AKA64-WMS system: With this system, a template for a master shoe last is determined by a series of angles and distances. Here the size of the last for women's is considered as 6 and 9 for men. The flow chart of the design begins with the longitudinal axis. Some feature points are later determined by standard angles and distances. Finally the bottom outline drawn based on these points gives the bottom profile of the last to be developed.

The Chinese system provides many more detailed table's for foot and shoe last data and their relationship between them. The bottom design involves more lengths and widths, though the drawing steps are almost the same

as in AKA64-WMS system. The process starts by drawing a straight line as the longitudinal axis. Locate the feature points: heel region on insole, waist of the foot, outer ball point position, inner ball point position, outer toe position, big toe position and actual foot length on the longitudinal axis. Locate the horizontal feature points: heel region on insole, waist region of the foot, outer ball point position, inner ball point position, outer toe position, big toe position, and toe allowance. Locate point G (GN1 = MM1) to obtain the heel centre line OG. Heel area should be marked perpendicular to the line OG. Connect these points by a smooth curve.

The shape o the curve is determined by considering aspects such as the design of the toe shape, the requirements of fitting, the comfort and economical use of materials. Experience and practice is needed to achieve an effective bottom pattern. The standard values of these features are not fixed. They are set principally for mass production but must also meet the needs of different groups, thus slight modifications are acceptable. According to the physiological characteristics of the foot, the value may be decreased in the muscular region and increased in the bonny area. When considering the fashion element, especially that of the toe design, the corresponding dimensions may be suitably modified. The designer should also take note of the influence of foot movements, material and manufacturing techniques on these dimensions.

Footwear last designers must be both technically and aesthetically competent if footwear products are to meet customer demand. Knowledge of craft work and materials is also necessary as Computer Aided Design (CAD) is now in widespread use. It is the last maker rather than the footwear designer who will need to consider manufacturing technology when designing a regular last for mass production. However to design a distinctive last, the designer must have sufficient knowledge of the manufacturing process to ensure the practicality o the design. As previously described, lasts made from different raw materials have different strengths and weaknesses that must be considered by designers if production failures are to be avoided.

By Sreesma Vignesh,
CFTI, Chennai

TONGUE TWISTERS

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

Where's the peck of picked peppers Peter piper picked?

I saw Susie sitting a shoe shine shop.

Where she sits she shines, and where she shines she sits.

Denise sees the fleece,

Denise sees the fleas,

At least Denise could sneeze

And feed and freeze the fleas.

There was fisherman named Fisher

Who fished for some fish in a fissure

Till a fish with a grin,

Pulled the fisherman in

Now they're fishing the fissure for Fisher.

GOD IS LIKE SOFTWARE PROGRAMMER

He enters our life

Gives us new life

Views us each and every second

Opens path in a critical situation

Scans our problems

Edits our tensions

Down loads solutions

Deletes worries

Saves us throughout our life

Helps us when we are in danger

Refreshes us by forgiving our sins

Exits our life till the end

BY **K. UNIES**

Thoughts

A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new.

The best way to predict the future is to create it.

The best and most beautiful things in the word cannot be seen or even touched they must be felt with the heart.

Shayari

Sometimes you hurt the ones who loves you most,

Sometimes you hold the ones who leave you lost

and sometimes, you learn but its too late.

The History of shoes Ancient and early footwear

Shoes are the foundation of every outfit they allow a person to move safely and comfortably on unforgiving surfaces protect the foot from the elements and add that final statement of panache.

Archeological evidence suggests that East Asians may have won shoes 42000 years ago. A Skeleton studied by anthropologist erik thinkaus shows slimmer toe bones than most early humans who walked bare foot which develops thicker lesser toe bones.

Pain

Pain is a distressing feeling often caused by intense our changing stimuli such as stubbing a toe burning a finger putting alcohol on a cut and bumping the funny bone because it is a complex subjective phenomeraon defining pain has been a challenge.

Name : **Vikas Pachuri**
Batch : 24th DFDP
Roll No. 28

LOOKING FOR GOD?

Yes, you are!
But He is'nt there
In the temple
In the Mosque
In the Church
He's deserted
Those Holy places
On Finding them
Festering.
Why don't you
Look for him
In the faces
Around You?
Those of beggers
Those of lepers
Those of orphans
Those of passers by
There you may find Him

By Gayathri. M

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Quotes in Hindi

1 केवल कर्म करना है ही मनुष्य के वश मे है कर्मफल नही।
उसलिए तुम कर्मफल की आशक्ति में ना फंसो तथा अपने कर्म का त्याग भी ना करो।

2 कामयाब होने के लिए अकेले ही आगे बढना पडता है लोग तो पीछे तब आते है जब हम कामयाब होने लगते है।

3 किसी मूर्ख व्यक्ति के लिए किताबें उतनी ही उपयोगी है जितना कि एक अंधे व्यक्ति के लिए आइना।

4 जैसे जल मे तैरती नाब को तुफान उसे अपने लक्ष्य से दूर ले जाता है वैसे ही इन्द्रिय सुख मनुष्य को गलत रास्ते की ओर ले जाता है।

5 सम्मानित व्यक्ति के लिए अपमान मृत्यु से भी बढकर है।

6 जो मनुष्य सब कामनाओं को त्यागकर इच्छा शहित होकर विचरण करता है वही शांति होकर विचरण्रा करता है वही शंति प्राप्त करता है।

7 किसी के साथ कभी ऐसी बहस मत करो कि बहस तो जीत जाओ मगर रिश्ता हार जाओ।

8 संतुलित दिमाग जैसी कोई सादगी नही है संतोष

Name: **NARESH KUMAR**
Batch 16th PGDFT Roll No. 13

Benefits of a Proper Shoe

Choosing a proper shoe can help to protect you against common injuries associated with your type of workout. Good shoes can lessen the impact of your step and cushion the foot from heavy landings. In addition, sport or exercise specific shoes can improve your performance, enabling, for example, quick direction changes.

Foot Injuries and Shoes

Improper workout footwear can cause a number of injuries. Besides the more obvious injuries, including ankle strains and fractures, bunions and corns, some other lesser known injuries are common. Metatarsal, a condition which presents as pain in the ball of the foot, can be worsened by poorly fitting footwear

Replacing Your Shoes

Worn out sport shoes do not provide your feet with adequate protection during your workout. Running shoes should be replaced after every 350 to 500 miles. If you run 20 miles a week, this means you should replace your shoes every 20 to 25 weeks. Check the mid-sole of the shoe that will show damage sooner.

Heel Crack Remedies

Some of the causes of cracked heels are dry air, lack of moisture, improper foot care, an unhealthy diet, aging, prolonged standing on hard floors and wearing the wrong types of shoes. Conditions like eczema, psoriasis, corns and calluses, diabetes and thyroid disease may also contribute to the problem.

Parachute oil (Coconut Oil)

- Wash your foot properly.
- Wipe the water of your foot with a soft towel.
- Apply original Coconut Oil on the affected area.(original 100% Coconut oil only).
- Let the oil get into the cracks.

- Massage the cracks equally (Do not apply pressure)
- Daily 15min before sleeping.

Name: **VINAYAK SURENDRA KAMBLE**
Batch: 24th DFDP Roll No.: 30

Thoughts

A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new.

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Pain

Pain is a distressing feeling often caused by intense our changing stimuli such as stubbing a toe burning a finger putting alcohol on a cut and bumping the funny bone because it is a complex subjective phenomeraon defining pain has been a challenge.

Jokes

1 क्या मौसम आया है हर तरफ पानी पानी फैलाया है।
तुम बाहर मत निकलना नही तो ऐसा लगेगा कि
बासिर हुई नही और मेढक बाहर आया है

2 टीचर रू चल बताए 4 और 4 कितने होते है।
पप्पू रू 10 होते है।
टीचर रू 8 होते है ..... नालायक
पप्पू रू हम दिलदार घर से है।
2 मैंने अपने खुद के भी डाले है।

शायर

वो कह गये मेरा इंतजार मत करना
मैं कहूँ तो भी मेरा ऐतवार मत करना
ये भी कहा उन्हें प्यार नही मुझसे
और ये भी कह गये किसी और से प्यार मत करना।

Name : Vikas Pachuri
Batch : 24th DFDP
Roll No. 28

आजाद भारत की गुलामी की जंजीर

भारत देश को आजाद हुये काफी समय बीत चुका है। लेकिन हम अभी गुलामी की जंजीर मे ही जकडे हुये है। देश आजाद तो हुआ । लेकिन सिर्फ अंग्रेजी से आज के समय मे तो भाई को आजादी की जिंदगी नहीं जीने दे रहा। नेता लोगो के अपने भजे है कभी अपने गॉव मे गरीबो का हाल देखा है। अगर वह जाकर कुछ पैसे कमा लाता है तो उसके घर में चूल्हा जलता है। अगर वह किसी कारण वश एक दिन मजदूरी पर ना जा पाये तो रात को उसके बच्चों को भूखा ही सोना पडता है। कहने को तो बहुत आसान है कि हम सब आम आदमी है। लेकिन आम आदमी को किन संघर्षों से गुजरना पडता है। कि आम आदमी भर भी जाये। तो किसी को कोई फर्क नहीं पडता लेकिन अगर किसी नेता को बुखार भी आ जाये तो भीडिया हाबी हो जाती है। अगर आज आम आदमी विरोध करे तो उसे बोलने तक की आजादी नहीं क्यो झेल रहे है ये सब हम क्या यह वही देश जिसे कभी सोने की चिडिया कहा जाता था। गरीब के पास दिमाग तो है अच्छे नम्बरो से पास भी होता है। लेकिन पैसा नही न तो उसके बाद भी पेरोजगार रहेगा क्योकि बीच मे कुछ दलाल लोग बैठे है जिन्हें रिश्वत चाहिए। अब बेचारा गरीब रिश्वत कहॉ से लायें।

ज्ब तक देश के लोग ईमानदारी से काम नही करेंगे और ईमानदार नही होगे। तब तक कोई कुछ भी कर ले कुछ नहीं हो सकता गॉव के एक सरकारी स्कूल मे एक अध्यापक को 20 से 25 हजार रूपये मिलते है लेकिन वही अध्यापक 12 बजे स्कूल पहुॅचकर सर्दियों मे आग जलाकर बैठ जाते है। क्योंकि हम लोग अपनी कुछ भी जिम्मेदारी नही समझते कब समझेंगे हम ऐसे स्कूलों मे कौन मॉ बाप अपने बच्चों को भेजना चाहेंगें। हमरी आर्मी अपनी जान की परवाह किये बिना सीमा पर हमारे देश की सुरक्षा करता है।

उसे ये भी नही पता कि कौन गोली उसके सीने के पार हो जाये। उनका क्या और भारत की बेटियों को तो जन्म तक लेने का अधिकार नही है आज भी कई प्रान्त है देश मे उन्हें जन्म से पहले ही भार दिया जाता है और अगर आ भी गई तो किस तरह इस समाज मे जीना होता है। कहॉ का इन्साफ है ये । मेरे भारत के बहनों और भाइयों मै आप से निवेदन करता हुॅ कि हम अपने आप को सुधार ले तो आने वाला कल खुद ही सुधर जायेगा

Name : **YASHPAL YADAV**
Batch : 16th PGDFT
Roll No. 26

Inspirational Quotes

आपकी दुनिया आपके जज्बात.....
चाह नहीं, मै सुरबुला के
ग्हनों मे गूंथा जाऊ।
चह नहीं प्रेमी माता मे बिंध
प्यारी को ललचाऊ ।
चाह नहीं सम्राटों के शव पर, है हरि डाला जाऊं।
चाह नहीं देवों के सिर पर, चढ़ुं भाग्य पर इठलाऊं
मुझे तोड लेना बनमाली, उस पथ पर देना तुम फेंक
मातृ भूमि पर शीश -चढाने, जिस पथ पर जावें वीर अनेक।।
आपकी दुनिया ..... आपके जज्बात.....
हिज्र की लंबी रात का खौफ बिकल जाए
आंखों पर फिर नींद का जादू चल जाए
बडी भयानक साअत (घड़ी) आने वाली है।
आओ जताकर देखें शायद टल जाए
मैं फिर कागज की कश्ती पर आता हूँ
दरिया से कहला दो जरा संभल जाए
जितनी प्यास है उससे ज्यादा पानी हो
मुमकिन है, काश ये खतरा टल जाए।।
आपकी दुनिया..... आपके जज्बात .....
हर तरफ अपने को बिखरा पाओगे
आइनों को तोड़कर मछाता ओगे
जब बदी के फूल महकेंगे यहां
नेकियों पर अपनी तुम सरमाओगे
फैलता जाएगा सहरा -ए- सुकूत
दूर की आवाज बनते जाओगे
सरी सिम्ते बेकशिश हो जायेगी
धूम फिर कर फिर यहीं आ जाओगे।
सहरा-ए-सुकूत:मौन का रेगिस्तान, बेकशिश:
अनाकर्षक

Thoughts

Experience is one thing, you can't get far nothing.
तजुर्बा एक ऐसी चीज है जिसे आप बिना कुछ किये नहीं या सकते।
A man that studieth revenge, keeps his own wonds green.
जो व्यक्ति बदले की भरावना रखता है तो दरअसल अपने ही घावों को हरा रखता है।
Beauty is power, a smile is its sword
सौन्दर्य शक्ति है एक मुस्कान उसकी तलवार है।
To succeed in life, you need two things , Ignorance and confidence
जीवन मे सफल होने के लिए आपको दो चीजें चाहिए अनभिजता और आत्मविश्वास।
Education is not the filling of a pall, but the lighting of fire.
शिक्षा किसी घड़े को भरने जैसी नहीं है , यह तो अग्नि उज्जवलित करने जैसा है।

Purpose is more important than need and why is important than what.
Meaning – life is like a race between rat and cat. But rat mostly wins because cat runs for food, rat runs for life.

Name : **KUSHAGRA AWASTHI**
Batch : 24th DFDP
Roll No. 14

चेन्नई की शान है सी एफ टी आई

चेन्नई की शान है सी एफ टी आई,
हमारे सपनो को साकार करने,
का स्थान है सी एफ टी आई,
बढते कदमों को सही रास्ता दिखाता है,
हमारे उद्देश्यों को पूर्ण कराता है,
विद्या का सम्मान है,
चेन्नई की शान है सी एफ टी आई,
इसके लिये क्या अपने क्या पराये,
अज्ञान के अंधेरे मे ज्ञान का दीप जलाए ,
इसी लिए हमारी आन है,
चेन्नई की शान है सी एफ टी आई ।

जिन्दगी एक क्रिकेट है

जिन्दगी एक क्रिकेट है,
धरती एक पिच है बॉलर यम का दूत है।
विकेट कीपर यमराज है। एम्पायर भगवान है।
जान जैसे विकेट है। जिन्दगी एक क्रिकेट है।
गिल्लियॉ उडाने का मतलब प्राण पखेरू उड जाना।
और L.B.W होना
दिल का दौरा पड जाना
रन आउट होना, तो जैसे होना एक्सीडेन्ट है।
कैच आउट होने से तो वीरगति मिल जाती है।
स्टम्प आउट होने वाले की तो हत्या कर दी जाती है।
आत्म हत्या कर लेना तो होना हिट विकेट है।
जिन्दगी एक क्रिकेट है।
फ्रीज पर भी कुछ ऐसे है। जो नॉट आउट रह जाते है।
महापुरूष जैसे मरकर भी अमरत्व पा जाते है।
कमेन्ट्रेटर नारद जी है। करते डिसाइड है।
जिन्दगी एक क्रिकेट है।

Name : KOKILA SARASWAT
Batch : 24th DFDP
Roll No. 12TH

அம்மா

என் விழிகள் இரண்டும் திறக்கும் முன்பே
என்னகாக கனவு சுமந்தவள் !
என் முகம் நான் அடையும் முன்பே
எனக்காய் உயிர் சுமந்தவள் !
என் உடல் உலகை காணும் முன்பே
என்னகாய் வலி சுமந்தவள் !
என் கால்கள் பூமியில் தொடும் முன்பே
என்னகாய் என்னை சுமந்தவள் !
இன்னும் சில நேரம் நான் தாமதித்தாலும்
என்னகாய் பயம் சுமந்தவள் !
சில காயம் நான் கொடுத்தாலும்
என்னகாய் பொறுமை சுமப்பவள் !
சில வெற்றி நான் பெற்றாலும்
என்னகாய் கர்வம் சுமப்பவள் !
சில குற்றங்கள் நான் செய்தாலும்
என்னகாய் பழி சுமப்பவள் !
மொத்தத்தில் அவள் ஒரு சுமைதாங்கி !
அவள் மூலமாய உலகிற்கு என்னை அழைத்த
இறைவனின் நம்பிக்கைகுரிய கொந்தக்காரி

தெரியுமா

ஞாயிறு விடுமுறை ஆரம்பமான ஆண்டு - 1843
ஒரு கொசுவின் வாயில் உள்ள பற்கள் - 21
உலகிலேயே உயரமான சிகரம் - எவரெஸ்ட்
பாம்புகள் இல்லாத நாடு - ஹவாய்தீவு
மிகப்பெரிய கண்காட்சி சாலை -ஆல்பர்ட் கண்காட்சி சாலை
உணவும் நீரும் இல்லாமல் வாழக்கூடிய பறவை - துருவியத பெண்குயின்
கனடாவின் தேசிய விளையாட்டு - பனிஹாக்கி
மிக நிண்டநாள் வாழம் மிருகம் - முதலை
தன் காலடிகளை தரையில் வைக்காத பறவை - ஹரியால் பறவை
வேகமாக வளரும் தாவரம் - முங்கில்
ஆடிபட்டாடல் மனிதன் போல் அழம் விலங்கு - கரடி
இந்தியாவிலுள்ள அழகிய உலக அதிசயம் - தாஜமஹால்
இந்தியாவின் தேசிய முழக்கம் சத்தியவேவ ஜெயதே - வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
கிரிக்கெட்டின் தந்தை - W.G. க்ரெஸ்
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கனவுகள்

தெளிவில்லாத நீரில் - முகம் தெரியாது
ஒளியில்லாத விளக்கால் - இருள் போகாது
உவர்க்காத கடல்நீர் - உப்பாகாது
உரசாத தீக்குச்சி - நெருப்பாகாது
செதுக்காத மலைக்கால்லும் - சிற்பமாகாது
முயற்சி இல்லாக் கனவுகள் - வெற்றியாகாது

By GAYATHRI. M

HEART HEALTH

*Heart Attacks And Drinking Warm Water:**

```This is a very good article. Not only about the warm water after your meal, but about Heart Attack's . The Chinese and Japanese drink hot tea with their meals, not cold water, maybe it is time we adopt their drinking habit while eating. For those who like to drink cold water, this article is applicable to you. It is very Harmful to have Cold Drink/Water during a meal. Because, the cold water will solidify the oily stuff that you have just consumed. It will slow down the digestion. Once this 'sludge' reacts with the acid, it will break down and be absorbed by the intestine faster than the solid food. It will line the intestine. Very soon, this will turn into fats and lead to cancer . It is best to drink hot soup or warm water after a meal. Drink one glass of warm water just when you are about to go to bed to avoid clotting of the blood at night to avoid heart attacks or strokes.

A cardiologist says if everyone who reads this message sends it to 10 people, you can be sure that we'll save at least one life. ...```

**Name: Akshay Arjun Majgaonkar**
BATCH : 16TH PGDFT
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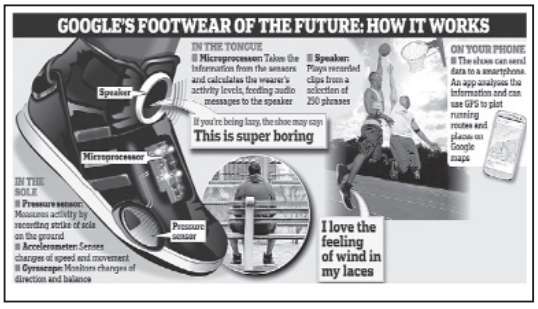
LATEST TECHNOLOGY

The talking trainers: Hi-tech shoes that nag you to get off the sofa and work out. New footwear from Google can provide directions, speed and can even dish out trash talk. Shoe is outfitted with a speaker, computer, accelerometer, gyroscope and pressure sensor. It is the perfect invention for anyone who needs a gentle reminder to get off the sofa.



Google has invented a talking shoe that can sense activity - and inactivity - and tells the wearer when they need to get moving.

Fitted with a host of gadgets that measure movement, direction and balance, the built-in microprocessor connects to an audio speaker in the tongue of the Adidas trainer.

Googles future footwear

Stop motion: The sneakers are designed to detect when its wearer is moving or not moving, and may let you know that it doesn't like being inactive

Commentary: The shoe may be programmed to offer encouragement or trash talk

The gadgets are programmed to translate the pressure sensor and accelerometer readings into simple audio instructions for the wearer.

But not content simply to give someone feedback, the inventors at Google has given the shoes their own personality - that of a sarcastic, impatient personal trainer who cheers and sneers in equal measure.

When the wearer, for example, is stationary for too long, the trainers will say, 'This is super boring', or 'Let's do this'.

When someone ups their activity, the shoes will pipe up with, 'That's more like it', and 'I love the feel of the wind in my laces'.

And increasing to a sprint will prompt the speakers to call out: 'Call 911, you are on fire', or the ultimate in praise: 'You have made me a very proud shoe.'

Where am I? The shoe utilizes Bluetooth technology to connect itself to the internet, and can provide location and directions using Google's mapping app

Cheerleaders: The shoes can also utilize social networking sites, allowing a wearer's friends to comment and 'like' the performance

He got game: The footwear could do all the trash talking for you during a high-intensity game on the court

The trainers also connect to the internet via bluetooth and an Android phone and work with Google's mapping software to track and plot runs.

Mike Glaser, product marketing manager for Google, said: 'The trainer has pressure sensors in the sole and all of those collect the wearer's data in real time.

'So if I'm running, it recognizes how many times my foot hits the ground in a minute through the accelerometer and sends the information to the web to an Android app allowing us to tell a very rich story of the wearer.'

But, unfortunately for anyone who likes the sound of super-smart trainers, there are no plans to put them on sale.

Google, which unveiled the trainers at the SXSW technology festival in Austin, Texas, developed the concept to showcase the possibilities of integrating everyday objects with cutting-edge technology.

Advertising executive Aman Govil said the shoe was an exercise in showing what could be done - 'an experiment' in connecting any kind of object to the web and using it to collect and analyze information.

Close-up: While making movements, the shoe can literally talk to the person wearing them

Job well done: The shoe can offer compliments to its owner on a particularly good basketball game or other athletic performance

Name: **Pramod Homkumar Marsinge**
BATCH : 16TH PGDFT

Sports Meet on the occasion of CFTI Alumni - 2016 Meet















Tariff of Common Facility 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

* 1 Series = Single Article upto 6 sizes (Max)

Sl.No	Job Description	Code	Qty Available	Description in Details	UOM	Cost in INR
1	Digitizing & Pattern Grading (1.01)	1.011		For any Normal Construction	1 Series *	1200
2		1.012		For Boot & Mocassin	1 Series *	1500
3		1.013		Normal Model in Sandal	1 Series *	750
4		1.014		Punch Model in Sandal	1 Series *	1000
5	Marketing Patterns(1.02)	1.021		Type by Plastic	1 Series *	1500
6		1.022		Type by Insole Board	1 Series *	2500
7		1.023		Type by Shank Board	1 Series *	3500
8	Cut file on Paper patterns	1.03		Type by Chart	1 Series *	1000
9	Insole / Sole Grading	1.04		For Any Type	1 Series *	250
10	Vaccum Shell (1.05)	1.051		Less than 50 Pairs	1 Series *	120
11		1.052		More than 50 Pairs	1 Series *	60
12	Product Development (1.06)	1.061		Shoe	1 Series *	1500
13		1.062		Sandal	1 Series *	1000

CLICKING SECTION

Sl.No	Name of the Machine	Code	Qty Available	Make & Model	UOM	Cost in INR
14	Swinging Arm Clicking M/c	2.01	2	ATOM SE16 (16 T Capacity)	Per hour	100
15	Swinging Arm Clicking M/c	2.02	1	ATOM SE-18 (20 T Capacity)	Per hour	110
16	Travel Head Cutting Machine	2.03	1	ATOM -SP588 25 Tonnes	Per hour	250
17	Die-less cutting Machine	2.04	1	ZUND Model 2400	Per hour	500
18	Splitting Machine with width 400 mm	2.05	1	SEAZEN SZ 400	Per hour	150
19	Strap Cutting Machine (Circular Type)	2.06	1	Indigenous	Per hour	50
20	Strap Cutting Machine (Vertical Type)	2.07	1	Indigenous (TSE)	Per hour	50
21	Stamping Machine	2.08	1	BRUGGI	Per hour	50
22	Stamping Machine	2.09	1	Indigenous(TSE)	Per hour	50

CLOSING & PRECLOSING SECTION

Sl.No	Name of the Machine	Code	Qty Available	Make & Model	UOM	Cost in INR
23	Flat Bed Single Needle Machine	3.01	2	PFAFF -563	Per hour	50
24	Post Bed Single Needle Machine	3.02	5	PFAFF -491	Per hour	50
25	Post Bed Single Needle Machine	3.03	1	PFAFF -1293	Per hour	50
26	Post Bed Single Needle Machine	3.04	1	DURKOPP ADLER - 888	Per hour	60
27	Post Bed Single Needle Machine	3.05	1	DURKOPP ADLER-888 (Classic)	Per hour	60
28	Post Bed Double Needle Machine	3.06	1	DURKOPP ADLER-4280-611	Per hour	70
29	Post Bed Double Needle Machine	3.07	4	DURKOPP ADLER-2260 -211	Per hour	70
30	Cylinder Bed I Needle Machine	3.08	1	PFAFF - 335-H3	Per hour	50
31	Zig Zag Machine with cording	3.09	1	DURKOPP ADLER-527	Per hour	250
32	Skiving Machine	3.1	2	Torielli 11/72.3	Per hour	40
33	Strobel Machine	3.11	1	L-141	Per hour	100
34	Strobel Machine	3.12	1	KL-141-25	Per hour	100
35	Pneumatic Eyeletting Machine	3.13	1	Torrielli - 11/72.3	Per hour	40
36	Seam Rubbing & Tape Attaching Mc	3.14	2	Torielli 17 AS 93	Per hour	40
37	Crimping Machine (Type Hydraulic)	3.15	1	Seazen SZ-571	Per hour	250
38	Fusing & Lamination Machine	3.16	1	Torielli 06/PR 86	Per hour	50
39	Toe Puff attaching Machine	3.17	1	Torielli, Italy	Per hour	50

SOLE/INSOLE MAKING SECTION

Sl.No	Name of the Machine	Code	Qty Available	Make & Model	UOM	Cost in INR
40	Insole Moulding Machine	4.01	1	Torielli 4078/PB	Per hour	75
41	Insole Bevelling Machine	4.02	1	DASUNG	Per hour	60
42	Insole Rivetting Mc	4.03	1	BRUGGI -BRU-112	Per hour	50
43	Sole Buffing Machine	4.04	1		Per hour	70
44	Skiving Machine	4.05	1	Lee Foot	Per hour	50
45	Skiving Machine (Heavy Duty)	4.06	1	Torielli	Per hour	60
46	Skiving Machine (Heavy Duty)	4.07	2	Golden Rhombus	Per hour	50
47	PU - Pouring Machine (4.08)	4.081	1	PUMA James 3 (12 Station - Banana Type)	Per hour	1200
48	PU - Pouring Machine (4.08)	4.082	1	PUMA James 3 (12 Station - Banana Type)	Per pair	12

Tariff of Common Facility Services

FULL SHOE LASTING/BOTTOMING SECTION

Sl.No	Name of the Machine	Code	Qty Available	Make & Model	UOM	Cost in INR
49	Pre Forming (Moccassin) Mc (4 Pairs)	5.01	1	Torielli 1461 Per Hour	Per hour	75
50	Toe Moulding Mc (2 Hot & 2 Cold)	5.02	1	SEAZEN SZ -625	Per hour	150
51	Counter Moulding M/c (2 Hot & 2 Cold)	5.03	1	SABAL PR	Per hour	100
52	Fore part Conditioning (Mulling) Mc	5.04	1	ISMC -UK 11PP 1022	Per hour	65
53	Toe Lasting Machine(Hydraulic Type)	5.05	1	MOLINA -BIANCI Mobi 1	Per hour	300
54	Side & Seat Lasting by Thermoplastic	5.06	1	CERIM 58 E	Per hour	400
55	Seat Lasting Machine by Tacks	5.07	1	ORMAC -750	Per hour	100
56	Back Part Conditioning (Mulling) Mc	5.08	1	Indigenous	Per hour	45
57	Heel Seat Crowning Machine	5.09	1	Alen 211	Per hour	70
58	Pounding & Ironing Machine	5.1	1	Torielli - 17/ACG	Per hour	65
59	Hot Air Blower (Wrinkle Chaser)	5.11	1	Torielli BC	Per hour	60
60	Heat Setting Plant (4 Track)	5.12	1	Indigenous PRE	Per hour	175
61	Roughing & Scouring M/c	5.13	1	Torielli - CF78	Per hour	50
62	Roughing & Scouring M/c	5.14	1	Torielli - CF78 N	Per hour	50
63	Dryer & Reactivator	5.15	1	Indigenous PRE	Per hour	250
64	Sole Attaching Machine (Pneumatic)	5.16	1	Elettro Technica BC	Per hour	50
65	Sole Attaching Pneumatic (Hydraulic)	5.17	1	Sigma 756	Per hour	100
66	Chiller	5.18	1	BDF Chiller "O"	Per hour	200
67	Delasting Machine	5.19	1	Torielli 148/BA	Per hour	40
68	Topline (Collar) Forming Machine	5.2	1	Alen - 102 SR	Per hour	100
69	Brushing & Polishing Machine	5.21	1	Indigenous (TSE)	Per hour	50
70	Spray Booth with Finishing Table	5.22	1	Indigenous	Per hour	100
71	Combined Finishing Machine	5.23	1	Frankling KING	Per hour	100

SPECIAL PURPOSE MACHINES

Sl.No	Name of the Machine	Code	Qty Available	Make & Model	UOM	Cost in INR
72	Sole Stitching Machine	6.01	1	BUSM UK	Per hour	100
73	SideWall/sole stiching Machine	6.02	1	MECVAL CS 82 N	Per hour	250
74	Heel Nailing Pneumatic Machine	6.03	1	TORIELLI 192/SDV Lue Model	Per hour	75

GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINES

Sl.No	Name of the Machine	Code	Qty Available	Make & Model	UOM	Cost in INR
75	Compressor 3 HP	7.01	1	Indigenous 3 HP	Per hour	40
76	Compressor 5 HP	7.02	1	Indigenous 5 HP	Per hour	50
77	Compressor 25 HP	7.03	1	ELGI E 18, Germany	Per hour	120
78	Generator	7.04	1	Kilrloskar 36 L8-4	Per hour	750

For further details please contact:

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