

**T.C.
MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI**

AYAKKABI VE SARACİYE TEKNOLOJİSİ

**MESLEKİ YABANCI DİL 2
(SARACİYE İNGİLİZCE)
222YDK038**

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- Bu modül, mesleki ve teknik eğitim okul/kurumlarında uygulanan Çerçeve Öğretim Programlarında yer alan yeterlikleri kazandırmaya yönelik olarak öğrencilere rehberlik etmek amacıyla hazırlanmış bireysel öğrenme materyalidir.
- Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca ücretsiz olarak verilmiştir.
- **PARA İLE SATILMAZ.**

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AÇIKLAMALAR

KOD	222YDK038
ALAN	Ayakkabı ve Saraciye Teknolojisi
DAL/MESLEK	Saraciye Üretimi-Saraciye Modelistliği
MODÜLÜN ADI	Saraciye İngilizce
MODÜL TANITIMI	Öğrenci uygun ortam sağlandığında; saraciye Üretimiyle ilgili Mesleki İngilizceyi okuma, anlama, yazma ve konuşma düzeyinde öğrenebilecektir
SÜRE	40/24
ÖN KOŞUL	Modülün ön koşulu yok
YETERLİK	Saraciye üretimiyle ilgili mesleki İngilizceyi, öğrenmek.
MODÜLÜN AMACI	<p>Genel Amaç Gerekli ortam sağlandığında bu modül ile uygun ortam ve araç gereç hazırlandığında tekniğe ve ürüne uygun saraciye kesimi, montajı ve süslemesini yapıp, İngilizce okuyabileceksiniz.</p> <p>Amaçlar:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Standartta uygun olarak saraciye kesim teknikleri ile ilgili mesleki İngilizceyi okuma yazma ve konuşma düzeyinde öğrenebileceksiniz2. Standartta uygun saraciye montaj teknikleri ile ilgili mesleki İngilizceyi okuma yazma ve konuşma düzeyinde öğrenebileceksiniz3. Süsleme teknikleri ile ilgili mesleki İngilizceyi okuma yazma ve konuşma düzeyinde öğrenebileceksiniz
EĞİTİM ÖĞRETİM ORTAMLARI VE DONANIMLARI	Yabancı dil sınıfı, saraciye üretim atelye ortamı,deri, deri kesim masası, kesim bıçakları, masat eğe,pres kesim masası,saya dikiş iğnesi,dikiş makinesi,logo basma makinesi,klışe baskı malzemeleri, biz çarklı zımba ,çeşitli kalınlıkta kordon şeritler,pul boncuk, açık kapalı zımba , zımba, basma makinesi,

**ÖLÇME VE
DEĞERLENDİRME**

- Her faaliyet sonrasında o faaliyetle ilgili değerlendirme soruları ile kendi kendinizi değerlendireceksiniz.
- Modül sonunda uygulanacak ölçme araçları ile modül uygulamalarında kazandığınız bilgi ve beceriler ölçülerek değerlendirilecektir.

INTRODUCTION

Dear student,

You will apply cutting, mounting and embellishing techniques which form base for leathercraft products in practice with this module. You can make simple and pretty products by using these techniques in making different leathercraft products.

Today, it is almost obligatory to know a foreign language. You will be able to make English sentences by learning simple English words used in leathercraft production steps with this module. You can improve your English with this module.

LEARNING ACTIVITY-1

AIM

In line with information given in this activity, you will be able to speak professional English related to cutting in manual or machine in practice when necessary environment is provided.

SEARCH

- Visit workshops where cutting is made.
- Observe people who make cutting.
- Report information you obtained about cutting to your friends.

1. CUTTING

Leather cutting is made in cutting workshops by manual or machine. Cutting in machine is made by using steel cutting knives in press machine. As for cutting by manual, it is made with moulds prepared from paperboard with help of cutting knives.

Cutting process is made in cutting workshops in large establishments. Cutting process is made on rubber. When making cutting, using leather economically is an important point which requires attention. Cutting moulds are placed on the correct part of the leather without additional piece. In cutting process, the sharpness of the edge of the knife should be paid attention.

Cutting in machine is made in cutting press with mould made from steel.

1.1. Leather

It is the upper layer covering bodies of the people and animals. Leathers used in leather craft are named according to the kind of animals and finishing process made.

Leather should be chosen according to the features of the products which will be produced. Certain products are called by the materials from which they are made. For example, while one prefers snake or crocodile leather for a fancy belt, one prefers stout leather in sports belts. Snake and crocodile leathers are expensive and used in special products. Packing these products produced from these leathers should be special, too. Person who will pack them should know that leather products should be stored, classified, protected according to their features.

1.1.1. Kinds of Leathers

It is important to separate them according to the animal kinds to which they belong before analyzing produced leather types. Bovine animals are cattle, calves and buffalos. Leathers of pigs, sheep and goats are used as lining because they are loose. Leather industry is a sector which follows world trend and so certain main leather types are given below despite of continuous innovations;

➤ **Analine Leather**

Analine is a type of paint which penetrates into skin of the leather. These types of leathers are more delicate than other leathers because they do not contain surface cover.

➤ **Pigmented Leather**

They are leathers which are painted with pigment and analine paint.

➤ **Nubuck Leather**

This is a type of leather in which upper part of the leather is used and it is produced with techniques of special finishing and grinding.

➤ **Suede Leather**

This is a type of leather in which lower part (flesh part) of the leather is used and it is produced with techniques of special finishing and grinding.

➤ **Adjusted Skin Leather**

It means that natural surface appearance of the leather is adjusted and changed.

➤ **Split Leather**

It means lower part of the leather skin layer which is extracted fully.

➤ **Pressed Leather**

In order to erase the intended appearance to leather, this is surface pattern pressed on the surface of the leather.

1.1.2. Artificial Leathers

Artificial leathers are obtained by covering fabric with plastic material. This fabric may be woven fabric or non-woven fabric. Here, fabrics give resistance to artificial leather material. Even if, it is possible to produce artificial leathers without having fabric under them, their resistances are weak. Artificial leathers are produced only by covering PVC before, then artificial leathers covered by PU (Polyurathane) enter among them.

1.1.3. Textile

In leathercraft, different lining fabrics are used as a textile material. lining fabrics made from cotton or nylon are used according to the models and place where it will be used in lining them.

Required features in lining fabrics are:

- It should not affect stitching features of leathercraft products,
- It should be slippery and smooth.
- It should be clearable.
- It should be appropriate for colors of leathercraft products and should not fade.
- It should be durable.
- It should not be creased in a short time.
- It should not be electrified.

1.2. Kinds of Leather Cutting

Today, the most widespread cutting method used in leathercraft sector is cutting in manual and press. Cutting with computer is also made by developing technology even if it is not widespread so much.

1.2.1. Cutting in Manual

Cutting in manual means cutting leather and paperboard moulds with the help of cutting knives. Cutting in manual is made places where serial production is absent or made in model production.

Moulds extracted as appropriate for models are transferred to cutting paperboard. Because cutting paperboard is thick, process of cutting is made easily. In cutting in manual, one cuts leather after sharpens leather cutting knife.

In cutting in manual, mould is placed on correct part of the leather after leather surface is controlled. Without sliding mould which is placed on leather surface, cutting is made (photograph 1.1.).

Information signs are made on pieces which are cut.



Photograph .1.1:Cutting in manual

1.2.2. Cutting in Machine

It means cutting in press with help of cutting knives whose parts are made from steel. Cutting in press is faster and smoother. Because press cutting knife is expensive, this is preferred in establishments where serial production is made.

For cutting in press, tonnage adjustment which is appropriate for thickness of the leather is made. Leather which will be cut is placed as sharp edge of the knife places on it. Cutting process is made by simultaneously pressing two buttons of the pressing machine. (photograph 1.2).



Photograph .1.2:Cutting in press machine

1.2.3. Cutting with computer

Cutting with computer is used in large leathercraft establishments. Moulds which are extracted through computer are sent to the cutting machines. Cutting is made with laser.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Instruments used in cutting

- Cutting knife
- Knife sharpener
- File
- Paperboard
- File
- Cutting plastics
- Press cutting knives
- Press cutting machine
- Leather

Make cutting by manually, on computer and with the machine by taking process steps and points into consideration stated in suggestions.

Steps of Process	Suggestions
➤ Sharpen cutting knife.	➤ Be careful against risks of cutting knife.
➤ Place mould on perfect part of leather for cutting in manual	➤ When cutting, study with least error
➤ Cut over mould.	➤ Pay attention to not sliding mould while cutting.
➤ For cutting in machine, place cutting moulds on leather	➤ Pay attention to placing sharp parts of cutting moulds on leather.
➤ Adjust pressure of the machine.	➤ Make pressure adjustment appropriate for thickness of leather.
➤ Order types of leathers.	➤ Analyze differences between leathers by analyzing different leathers
➤ Observe cutting in computer.	➤ Be careful against risks of cutting in cutting leathers.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in "Yes" box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in "No" box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you sharpen cutting knife?		
2. Did you place the mould on correct part of leather of leather?		
3. Did you make cutting without sliding on the mould?		
4. Did you place cutting mould on the leather as leaving its sharp part below for cutting in machine?		
5. Did you make pressure adjustment of the machine as appropriate for thickness of leather?		
6. Did you order types of leathers by knowing their features?		
7. Did you observe cutting in computer by paying attention to its steps?		

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not see enough yourself, be repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Assess information you have learnt in this activity by answering questions given below.

Assess answers of the questions as true (T) or false (F).

1. () Point of cutting knife should be sharp in cutting in manual
2. () One makes tonnage adjustment as appropriate for thickness of leather in cutting press.
3. () Nubuck leather is more delicate than other types of leather.
4. () Split leather is more delicate than other types of leather.
5. () One makes cutting with paperboard moulds in press machine.
6. () One makes cutting in machine in serial production.
7. () One uses steel ruler in curvaceous cutting.

Compare your answers with answer key.

LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

AIM

In line with information given in this activity, you will be able to make mounting when necessary environment is provided.

SEARCH

- Before this activity, necessary researches should be done in the following:.
- Observe steps in mounting by visiting establishments which make leather craft production.
- Observe steps in mounting by dismounting a leather craft product.

2. MOUNTING IN LEATHERCRAFT

Mounting (uniting) of leather craft products is made according to the features of the products. Mounting is one of the most important steps. Stall processes are made for pieces which are cut and its mounting is made as appropriate for models. One should pay attention not to slide pieces when mounting by controlling in each step of production and corrects errors.

2.1. STALL PROCESSES

Stall processes which are one of the steps in production of leathercraft products are processes made on stall.

- Stall processes are:
 - - Glairing,
 - - Goffering
 - -Uniting pieces (mounting)
 - - Painting
 - -Burning

2.1.1. Glairing

All surface is glaired for mounting pieces into each other or place where will be folded in order to fold (photograph 2.1.). Type of glue should be chosen according to place where it will be used. Different glues are used in leather, fabric for lining and feed materials.

Hair pencils are used in order to glair. When glairing, one pays attention to not leaving glue box open in a long time.



Photograph :2.1.Glairing

2.1.2. Goffering

Folding made in order to provide smoothness and cover edge errors of pieces which are cut is named as “**goffering**” in leathercraft products. Goffering process is made on the piece which will be united or on leather itself. If leather whose edge will be goffered is thick, one goffers it after trimming in required thickness.

For goffering, edge is glaired which will be goffered. The person in the picture goffers in manual or with the help of bone or in goffering machine. (photograph 2.2-3)



Photograph. 2. 2:Goffering in manual Photograph. 2.3:Goffering in machine

2.2.3. Uniting Pieces (Mounting)

Person glairs place where unity will be occur according to pieces, models or features of products. One unites pieces as appropriate for model. (Photograph 2.4.) In order to glair well, the person hits with hammer. They are united with stitching in manual or in machine (Photograph 2.5.).



Photograph 2. 4: Mounting (uniting)



Photograph 2.5: Stitching in machine

2.2.4. Painting Edges

Edges of the leather which are cut are rough due to the features of the leather. After cutting leather, differences in colors catch one's eyes. In this case, the person has to paint edges. Painting is made in manual or in machine.

Painting in manual is made with help of a sponge or a stick whose point is with sponge or covered with cotton. The person paints with the stick which is smashed in a color same with the leather without effusing. (photograph 2.6.).



Photograph 2. 6: Painting edges

Edges are painted by putting paints in the same color or contrastive color with the leather in pool in machine of painting edges. Painted leathers are dried in drying stoves.

2.2.5. Burning

Burning process is made in order to erase roughness formed because of cutting edges of leather and clear strands. Burning is made with lighter or spirit stoves. One should pay attention not to give harm to leather when burning it. (photograph 2.7.)



Photograph 2. 7: Burning edges

2.3. Stitching

Forming loop order is made by passing strand in the surface which will be stitched or among them in manual or machine as **stitching**. Stitch step is the stitch line formed by strands or loops over fabric. Stitching is made in manual and machine.

2.3.1. Stitching in manual

Stitching in manual means stitching with the help of the needle by using different strands or thong by drilling with punch or staple with the paddle in order to unite and embellish leather.

Stitching in manual is really hard and a demanding technique. Compared to stitching in the machine, it is less preferable. Stitching in manual is used for embellishing in clearing edges in leathercraft.

Different stitching in manual techniques are used in clearing edges, embellishing and uniting. (photograph 2. 8) Techniques are determined according to models and places where it will be used.



Photograph 2.8: A bag united with stitching in manual

2.3.2. Stitching in machine

Leathercraft stitching is made by using leathercraft stitching machine. Stitching leather is one of the important steps of production. Stitching leather is a process which requires more attention and does not accept mistake. Stitching does not accept mistake because when stitch is turned out, there will be holes on leather. When a person makes stitch in the machine, s/he chooses thickness and color which is appropriate for the leather.

2.4. Quality Control

Controls are made in order to decrease or avoid mistakes which may occur during production. Before starting to produce leathercraft products, accessories controls with assistant material which will be used and leather control. In each step of production, interlude controls are done. Therefore, mistakes are corrected during production.

Before packing leathercraft products, quality controls are done. Then, one makes packing.

APPLICATION ACTIVITY

Instruments used in mounting

- Leather pieces which are cut
- Glue
- Brush
- Marble
- Bone
- Goffering machine
- Punch
- Staple with paddle
- Thong and stitching strand
- Stitching machine
- Leather paint
- Stick with cotton for paint
- Lighter

Make mounting by taking points and steps given in advises into consideration.

Steps Of Process	Suggestions
➤ Put glue in place which is glair.	➤ Pay attention not to effuse glue while glairing
➤ Goffer in manual or machine.	➤ Pay attention not to form battery while goffering curvaceous parts.
➤ Unite model features while mounting	➤ Pay attention not to slide pieces while mounting
➤ Paint edges as appropriate for color of leather	➤ Pay attention not to effuse paint out of edges while painting
➤ Burn lightly rough edges of leather.	➤ Pay attention not to give harm leather while burning.
➤ Open holes with punch or staple with paddle in equal spaces appropriate for the model for stitching in manual	➤ Pay attention to spaces between holes are equal or not.
➤ Make stitching with nylon strand or thong appropriate for stitching technique	➤ Pay attention to choose stitching technique and strand appropriate for the model which will be made

➤ Make adjustment of stitch density by putting strand appropriate for the leather in the machine	➤ Do not forget that stitching process does not accept mistake
➤ Make stitching appropriate for the model	➤ Pay attention not to slide while stitching
➤ Correct product mistakes in production step	➤ Be careful while making product control

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in “Yes” box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Did you put glue without effusing it?		
2. Did you goffer without folding while goffering in manual or machine?		
3. Did you paint leather edges which you united according to feature of the model while mounting as appropriate for color of the leather?		
4. Did you burn rough edges of the leather lightly?		
5. Did you make holes on leather with equal spaces appropriate for the model for stitching in manual?		
6. Did you make stitching with nylon strand or thong appropriate for stitching technique?		
7. Did you make stitching and strand density appropriate for leather in machine?		
8. Did you make stitching without sliding as appropriate for the model?		
9. Did you correct product mistakes during production step?		

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not see enough yourself, be repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Evaluate the given knowledge, If the knowledge is TRUE, write “T” , if it is FALSE, write “F” to end of the empty parenthesis.

1. () Stall processes are processes made in machine.
2. () Goffering is one of the stall processes.
3. () The same glue is used in glairing leather, lining and feed materials.
4. () Bone is used in goffering in manual.
5. () Painting in manual is made with a stick whose point is with cotton.
6. () Painting edges is made in manual and machine.
7. () Controling is made only in packing product.

EVALUATION

Please compare the answers with the answer key. If you have wrong answers, you need to review the Learning Activity. If you give right answers to all questions, pass to the next learning activity

LEARNING ACTIVITY-3

AIM

When necessary conditions are provided in accordance with the information given in this activity, you will be able to embellish according to the type of the product and tell the stages of embellishment in English.

SEARCH

Make research about the leather craft products and the ornamental materials used in embellishment.

Before this activity, the prior necessary researches are following:

- Examine various staples and metal apparatus used in leather craft embellishment.
- Explore the techniques of the embellishment of beads and sequins.
- Observe the products embellished with the ready-made equipments by visiting the shops selling leather craft products.
- Watch the embellishment works made with ready-made equipments by visiting the factories and workshops manufacturing leather craft products.

File your research away by making reports. When the turn of activity comes, share them with your friends in the class.

3. EMBELLISHMENT

Embellishment is an art of adorning and forming by using different techniques and materials for making a surface more beautiful, attractive and nicer.

The role of designment in embellishment is of utmost important. The aim of designment in embellishment is to beautify the product without changing the function of it.

The embellishment of leather craft products is made manually and by machine.

3.1. Manual embellishment techniques

Manual embellishment is a technique of embellishment by using various tools and equipments in compliance with the feature of the product and the place where it will be used.

3.1.1. Embellishing by dyeing

Leather craft products can be embellished with the use of aniline, acrylic and felt pens or with leather dyes according to the characteristic of the model in the production process or after production.

The pattern, suitable for the product is passed on leather. The pattern is colored conformably with the defined colors without overflowing the edges (picture 3.1.)



Picture 3.1: Embellishing by dyeing

3.1.2. Embellishing by burning

Ignition is the marks resulted from the burning of the surface by different heated points. Embellishing by burning is made by singeing machine or burning of the pattern by sharp tools like knitting needle warmed up beforehand. The pattern which has been put on the leather is burned by the hot point of the singeing machine in spots creating lines.

Embellishing by burning is applied to the thick leathers like stout leather. During the process of embellishing by burning, it is necessary to pay attention not to burn the leather (picture 3.2.).



Picture 3.1: Embellishing on singeing machine

3.1.3. Embellishing by sewing manually

Embellishing by stitching is carried out manually and with sewing machine. In accordance with the feature of the model and the product, embellishment is made manually or with the sewing machine. When the process is performed manually, thong or spun yarns with variant thickness are used in embellishment. Manual embellishment is applied on beadworks or surfaces of the product (picture 3.2-3)



Picture 3.2 Surface embellishment manually



Picture. 3.3 Beadworks embellishment manually

3.2. Embellishment techniques on machine

3.2.1. Embellishment by sewing on machine

Spun treats with different thicknesses are used in embellishment with machine sewing. Sewing is done by fixing of the frequency of stitch by-step as desired. It is also possible to embellish by using different gathering techniques on machine. For gathering, laces and rubbers with variant thicknesses are shirred (picture 3.4)



Picture. 3.4 Embellishing by machine sewing

3.2.2. Embellishing with machine embroidery

Embellishing with the embroidery machine is carried out on industrial machines. Embellishing with embroidery machine is applied on thin leathers (picture3.5).



Picture 3.5: embellishing with machine embroidery

3.2.3. Embellishing by printing

The process of scouring on the leather caused by the printing blocks is called printing. Printing is used either to define the logos of the company or to embellish the product. Printing process is carried out with the use of stereotypes in printing machine. Printing can be done either colorless or in the color of gold or silver with the foil put on the surface of the leather.

First of all, the space where the printing will be applied and the stereotype are defined. The chosen stereotype is mounted to the printing machine and temperature adjustment and timing are fixed. The temperature adjustment is set according to the thickness of the leather. The piece of the leather which is intended to be printed is placed under the machine and pressure is exerted. When printing, be careful not to move the printing place (picture 3.6).



Picture.3.6: Stereotype printing

3.3. Embellishing with ready-made equipments

In the production of leather craft, various ready-made equipments are used in compliance with the characteristic of the model.

3.3.1. Embellishing with staples

Open or close staples are chosen according to the feature of the model and the product. In pursuant with model, the places which will be stapled are marked on the leather. They are holed by a paddle stapler. The staples are placed by mounting apparatus to the perforator. When you decorate with staples, be careful for making the holes with equivalent spaces. (Picture 3.7).



Picture 3.7Leathercraft products embellished with staples

3.3.2. Embellishing with apparatus

They are colorful decorative materials made from various sizes and materials. Among the apparatus which is frequently used in embellishment are letters, animal and plant patterns. In embellishment, either the apparatus suitable for the model are sewed or printed on the leather by machine (Picture.3.8.)



Picture 3.8: Embellishing with different apparatus

3.3.3. Embellishing with beads and sequins

Sequins are plastic embellishment materials which are thin with different size and shape. They have a hole inside and are used in embellishment. In the leather craft production, it is possible to see embellishment with beads and sequins both in daily and fantasy products.

Beads and sequins are sewed on the leather in accordance with the model by using various techniques. During the sewing of sequins, thin needles should be used to prevent the leather from damaging (Picture 3.9)



Picture 3.9: Embellishing with beads and sequins

3.4. Embellishment techniques with

String is a thick tread made from spinning of various yarns. Since it is hard to give small details, big and superficial patterns are chosen for embellishment with strings. With string stripes, it is also possible to create free compositions without depending on a particular shape.

In embellishment with string, pattern is selected according to the characteristic of the product. The color and thickness of the string are chosen in compliance with the model. The pattern is put on the leather. Strings are placed compliance with the pattern and sewed without revealing the sewing. During string sewing, it is important to pay attention the usage the same color with tread and string and thin neddles.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY

The tools and equipments used in the mounting process

- The leather which will be embellished
- Sewing machine
- Sewing yarns and thongs
- Prickle
- Paddle staple
- Beads, sequins
- Metal apparatus
- Stapler press machine
- Leather dyes
- Singeing machine
- To convey pattern, moulage and parchment paper
- Pencil, eraser
- Needles with various thicknesses

Make embellishment process by taking the process steps and suggestions into consideration.

Steps Of Process	Suggestions
➤ For embellishing by dyeing, pass the pattern on the leather.	➤ Choose pattern suitable for the product.
➤ Dye the leather by selecting suitable color for the pattern.	➤ Take care of the color of the leather while choosing the color.
➤ Adjust the temperature of singeing machine.	➤ Pay attention to adjust the temperature which is proper for the thickness of the leather.
➤ Burn the leather above the pattern.	➤ Be careful against risk of accidents during the burning process.
➤ Pass the pattern on the leather for embellishing with manual sewing.	
➤ Pierce the leather with a paddle stapler or a pricker convenient for the sewing technique.	➤ Pay attention that there are equal spaces between holes.

➤ Make manual sewing with thong or nylon yarn proper for the sewing technique	➤ Pay attention to choose suitable sewing technique and yarn for the model planned
➤ String the right yarn for the leather on the machine, adjust the frequency of sewing	➤ Don't forget that sewing process doesn't accept any failure
➤ Make embellishment with sewing suitable for the model	➤ Take care not to dislocate while sewing
➤ Place the stereotype proper for the pattern on the printing machine	➤ Be careful while performing product control
➤ Print by checking the adjustment of printing machine	➤ Pay attention not to dislocate the printing place while printing
➤ Determine the place where you will staple and the size of staples	➤ Take care of choosing the right size of staples for the model
➤ Press staples by mounting appropriate apparatus for the staple machine	➤ Adjust apparatus on the machine suitable for staples
➤ Press staples after selecting right apparatus for the model and the product.	➤ Take care of selecting the right size of apparatus for the product and the model along with being appropriate for the model.
➤ Choose the right size and color of beads and sequins for the model and the leather.	➤ Take care of selecting the convenient color for the model and the product.
➤ Pass the model on the leather.	➤ Pay attention not to dislocate the model while passing it on the leather.
➤ Make embellishment with appropriate sewing technique for the model	➤ Take into consideration that needle tracks don't accept any failure
➤ For string embellishment, choose the right pattern and pass it on the leather.	➤ While selecting a pattern, take care of choosing the geometrical shapes.
➤ Arrange the string on the pattern and sew it.	➤ Choose the right color of the yarn and sew it with a thin needle.

CHECKLIST

If you have behaviors listed below, put (X) in “Yes” box for earned your the skills within the scope of this activity otherwise put (X) in “No” box.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
1. Have you passed the pattern on the leather without dislocating it for embellishment by dying?		
2. Have you dyed the leather without overflowing the edges by choosing the right color for the pattern?		
3. Have you adjusted the temperature of the singeing machine appropriate for the leather?		
4. Have you burnt the leather above the pattern?		
5. For manual embellishment, have you passed the pattern on the leather without dislocating it?		
6. Have you pierced the leather with prickle or paddle staple relevant for the sewing technique?		
7. Have you performed manual sewing with thong or nylon yarn right for the sewing technique?		
8. Have you adjusted the frequency of sewing, after attaching suitable yarn for the leather to the machine?		
9. Have you exercised embellishment with appropriate for the model without dislocating it?		
10. Have you placed the right stereotype for the model on printing machine?		
11. Have you performed printing by adjusting the fixment of the printing machine?		
12. Have you defined the place where you will staple and the size of the staple?		
13. Have you pressed the staple by mounting suitable apparatus for the stapler machine?		
14. Have you mounted the apparatus after choosing the right apparatus for the model and the product?		
15. Have you selected the right size and color of beads and sequins for the model and leather?		
16. Have you passed the model on the leather without dislocating it?		
17. Have you chosen and passed the appropriate pattern on the leather for embellishment with string?		
18. Have you placed the string on the pattern and sewed it with the right color of tread?		

EVALUATION

Please review your "No" answers in the form at the end of evaluation. If you do not see enough yourself, be repeat learning activity. If you give all your answers "Yes" to all questions, pass to the "Measuring and Evaluation".

MEASURING AND EVALUATION

Assess what you have learnt in this activity by answering the following questions. Evaluate the following answers to questions as true (T) or false (F).

1. () The aim of designment in embellishment is to adorn the product without changing the function of it.
2. () Embellishment can only be done on the fantasy bags.
3. () Embellishing by dying is done with aniline, acrylic and felt pens.
4. () Embellishing by burning can only be performed with sewing machine.
5. () For manual sewing, leather strips are used.
6. () Since the leather is thick, beads and sequins cannot be sewed.
7. () The leather is pierced with the paddle staple or the pricker.
8. () For embellishments with strings, geometric and big patterns are used.

Compare your answers with the answer key.

MODULE EVALUATION

Evaluate the proficiency which you have gained through module according to the following criteria.

Evaluation Criteria	Yes	No
CUTTING		
1. Did you sharpen the tip of the cutting knife?		
2. Did you place the mold after checking the surface of the leather?		
3. Did you cut it manually without dislocating it?		
4. Did you place die-cut pattern on the leather?		
5. Did you cut the leather by adjusting the press tonnage setting?		
MOUNTING		
6. Did you spread the adhesive without overflowing the edges?		
7. Did you do curling without creating purl?		
8. Did you sew manually or on machine convenient for the model?		
9. Did you dye the borders without overflowing with the same color as that of leather?		
10. During burning process, did you give no damage to the leather?		
11. Did you perform mounting process in accordance with the model and without dislocating it?		
EMBELLISHMENT		
12. Did you choose the right color and size for the model and dye it?		
13. Did you do embellishment by burning without giving any damage to the leather?		
14. For embellishment with manual sewing and sewing on machine, did you choose the right yarn?		
15. For embellishment by dyeing, did you embellish it without dislocating the stereotype?		
16. Did you choose the suitable tools and equipments for the model?		

17. Did you make the embellishment with ready-use equipments compliant with the technique?		
18. While you were embellishing with string, did you choose the right needle and yarn for the string and the model?		

EVALUATION

If you have any deficiency after the evaluation, repeat learning activities.

Congratulations. You have completed the module. Your teacher will give you some assessment instruments. Contact with your teacher.

THE ANSWER KEY

THE ANSWER KEY OF LEARNING ACTIVITY-1

1	True
2	False
3	False
4	True
5	False
6	False
7	True
8	True

THE ANSWER KEY OF LEARNING ACTIVITY-2

1	True
2	False
3	True
4	False
5	False
6	False
7	True
8	True

THE ANSWER KEY OF LEARNING ACTIVITY-3

1	True
2	False
3	True
4	False
5	False
6	False
7	True
8	True

RESOURCE

- **Saddlery Catalogs Some; 2008**