



A STUDY ON STRENGTH PROPERTIES OF WOVEN LEATHER USED IN LEATHER PRODUCTS

Dr. R. Priyadharshini
Footwear Design and Development Institute
India





A study on Woven Leather



O1 Scope



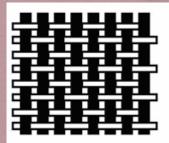
03 Methodology



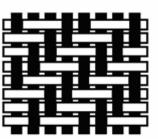
Textile Weaving



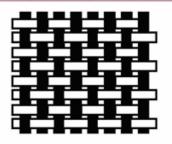
- **Textile manufacturing** technique
- Two sets of yarn/thread are intertwined at right angles to make a fabric
- Warp Longitudinal
- Weft Lateral



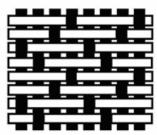
Plain weave (directional)

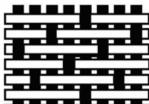


Various twill weaves



Plain weave (uniform)





Basket (panama) weave

5-harness satin weave



Leather Weaving

- Raw material Natural Leather (Low Grade)
- Straps of leather in various width dimensions are used for leather weaving
- The width dimension of leather strap depends on the design



Woven leather mat



Leather Weaving Patterns

Twill Weave	Plain Weave	Rib Weave	Basket Weave		
 Loose end weave style Involves an even number of same length strips 	Strips of same length and width half running perpendicular to the other half	Similar to plain weave except those strips placed horizontal are wider than those placed vertically	Similar to plain weave except two vertical strands are woven over and under two horizontal strands and repeated		
Twill Weave	Plain Weave	Warp rib weave regular	Basket Weave		





Scope

Need for the project



Factors affecting quality



Raw material

All parts of low grade leather is used for making straps



Design

Strength is related to various weave designs



Weaving Technique

- Strap cutting method
- Width of leather strap





Objectives

Aim of the project



Objectives

- To study the various factors that affects the strength of woven leather
- To study the relationship between cutting direction of leather straps used in woven leather and its strength after weaving
- To study the relationship between widths of leather straps used in woven leather and strength properties after weaving
- To study the relationship between weave design and strength properties of woven leather





Methodology

Experimental method used in the project



Methodology

Sample collection



Preparation of test specimens



Physical testing (SATRA TM 29)



Reporting the findings



Result Analysis



Samples

- 18 samples were collected
 - Base material Goat Leather
 - Design 3 different designs (Dama, Double Dama, Double Jump)
 - Width of Strap 4mm, 5mm and 7mm
 - Strap cutting method Straight cut and Circular strap cut



Samples

Strap cutting method



Circular strap cutting method





Weave Designs



Dama



Double Jump



Double Dama



Physical Testing

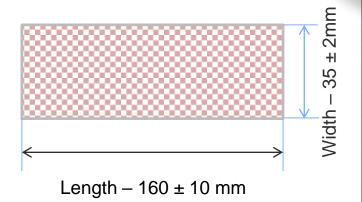
- SATRA TM 29 Breaking Strength and Extension at Break
- Apparatus: Universal testing machine (Brand: Testometric UK, Model: M350)
- A rectangular specimen is gradually stretched by a tensile testing machine until it fails.





Preparation of Test Specimen

- Rectangular specimen
- Conditioning of samples:
 - Temperature: $23 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C or $20 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C
 - Relative Humidity: $50 \pm 4\%$ or $65 \pm 4\%$
 - Duration 48 hours





Test Procedure

- The test specimen was clamped from both the ends to each of the jaws of the tensile testing machine
- The machine was operated so that the jaws separate at a speed of 50±5 mm/min
- The machine was stopped once the test specimen fails.



Testing Procedure



Breaking Strength.mp4



Result Parameters

- Breaking Force (F in Newtons)
- Extension at Break (E in millimeters)

Strength Property

• Breaking Strength (N/mm) = $\frac{F}{W}$

Where,

W – Width of the specimen in mm

• Extension at break (%) = $\frac{[E] \times 100}{GL}$

Where,

GL – Initial Jaw separation of the tensile machine in mm





Findings

Research Findings from the Test Results

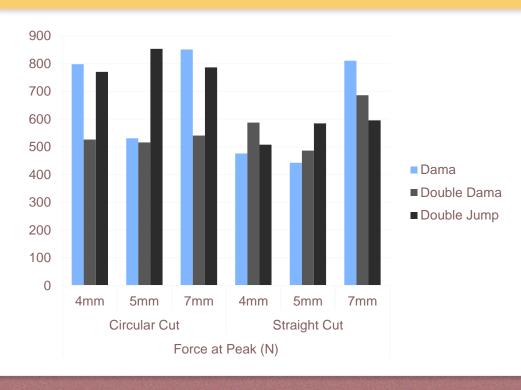


Results - Force at Peak (N)

Force at Peak (N)							
	Circular Cut			Straight Cut			
Weave Design	4mm	5mm	7mm	4mm	5mm	7mm	
Dama	798.3	530.7	851.3	476.23	442.65	810.8	
Double Dama	526.4	516	540.64	587.5	486.36	686.2	
Double Jump	770.4	853.7	786.9	507.7	584.8	595.8	



Results - Force at Peak (N)



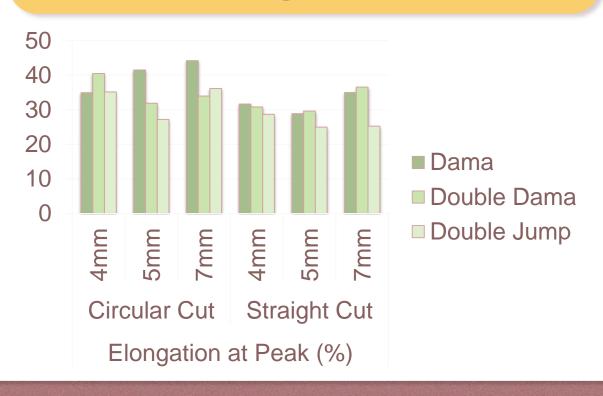


Results - Elongation at Peak (%)

Elongation at Peak (%)							
	Circular Cut			Straight Cut			
Weave Design	4mm	5mm	7mm	4mm	5mm	7mm	
Dama	34.944	41.491	44.207	31.639	28.87	34.955	
Double Dama	40.491	31.87	33.966	30.81	29.625	36.541	
Double Jump	35.158	27.206	36.114	28.674	24.971	25.266	



Results - Elongation at Peak (%)



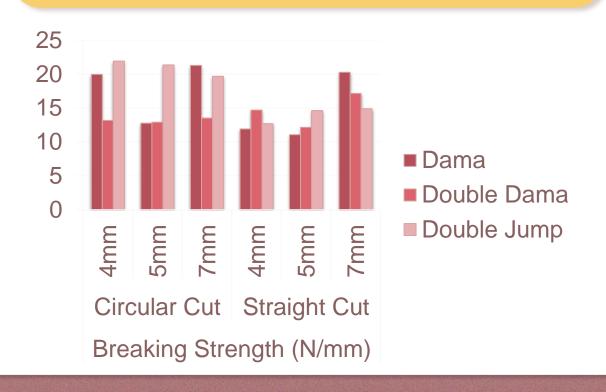


Results - Breaking Strength (N/mm)

Breaking Strength (N/mm)								
	Circular Cut			Straight Cut				
Weave Design	4mm	5mm	7mm	4mm	5mm	7mm		
Dama	19.957	12.77	21.282	11.906	11.066	20.27		
Double Dama	13.16	12.9	13.51	14.688	12.159	17.155		
Double Jump	21.913	21.343	19.673	12.693	14.62	14.895		



Results - Breaking Strength (N/mm)





Findings

- Significant difference in Force at peak is observed between circular cut and round cut irrespective of weave design
- The circular cut samples require more force when compared to the straight cut samples
- Circular cutting can be preferred for articles that demand more strength
- The elongation was more in circular cut than the straight cut samples
- The strength appears to be better for circular cut samples
- The breaking strength shows no significant difference among the weave design in straight cut samples
- The breaking strength shows significant changes with respect to weave design for circular cut samples



Take away

The leather strap cutting direction, strap width and weave design can be optimized for various leather products like handbags and shoes based on their end use



Acknowledgements

School of Footwear Design and Production, FDDI Chennai Campus

Ayyappa Enterprises

International Testing Centre, FDDI

Co-authors and Students

Almighty God and Family





Courses Offered

- B. Design (Footwear Designing) 4 Years
- B. Design (Fashion Designing) 4 Years
- B. Design (Leather Goods and Accessories Designing) 4 Years
- **BBA** Retail and Fashion Merchandise 3 Years
- M. Design (Footwear Design and Production) 2 Years
- MBA Retail and Fashion Merchandise 2 Years
- **Short Term Programmes**





Does anyone have any questions?

rpriyadharshini@fddiindia.com

+91 900 303 6756

www.fddiindia.com







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