



Guna



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Gujarat



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Jodhpur

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Kolkata

Research paper presented by FDDI, Jodhpur staff during the 2nd International Conference on Apparel, Textiles and Fashion Design

A research paper was presented by the staff of Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI), Jodhpur during the recently concluded 2nd International Conference on Apparel, Textiles and Fashion Design (ICATFD 2017).

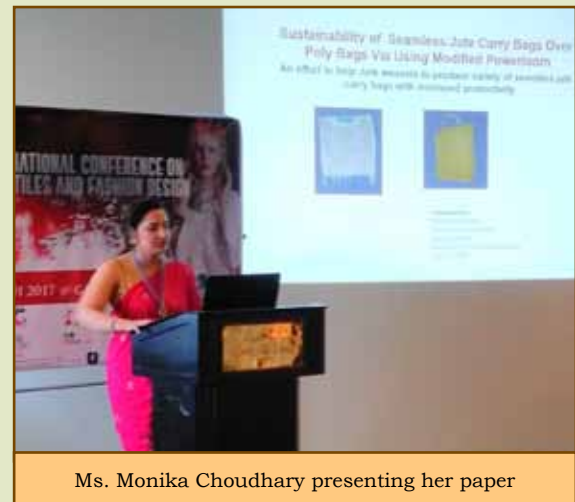
The research paper is an effort to promote use of jute by developing weaver friendly technology and to create awareness amongst people for using jute products in their day-to-day activities.



Rohtak

Ms. Monika Choudhary, Faculty of FDDI School of Fashion Design (FSFD) presented her paper on technical textiles based "Development of Technology to produce Seamless Jute Carry Bags using Modified Power Loom".

and is having professional experience of more than ten years.



Ms. Monika Choudhary presenting her paper

This international conference was held at Galle Face Hotel in Colombo, Sri Lanka where Ms. Monika represented & introduced FDDI to other experts from UK, US, Australia, China, Pakistan etc., who were also a part of this international conference.

The purpose of this international conference was to bring together scholars from various countries across the globe to promote discussion on the future trends and innovations from every area of textile application: design, fashion, retail, sustainable textile technologies, including recycling, dyeing and finishing, IT applications for fashion and textile processes, colour management, modelling and simulation of textile product, innovation for natural fibres, environmentally friendly polymer materials for textile application, quality testing and benchmarking, textile factory of the future, functional textiles for sport, protective, medical and smart textiles, education and training.



Chennai

Ms. Choudhary has done M.Sc. (Clothing & Textiles) from Ginni Devi Girls (PG.) College, Modinagar (Affiliated to C.C.S. University, Meerut)



Chhindwara



Fursatganj



Noida



The research paper is an effort to promote use of jute by developing weaver friendly technology and to create awareness amongst people for using jute products in their day-to-day activities.



A view of the participants

The conference discussed several aspects and the scholars presented various valuable research papers. Deliberations and discussions amongst the participants, during the course of various technical sessions paved the way for valuable inputs of research.

DIPP seeks Rs. 4,000 Crore package for leather sector

The scheme, on the lines of the special package for garment industry announced in June 2016, will be implemented over a period of 3 years.

The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has sought Rs. 4,000 Crore from the Union Budget for an incentive scheme for the leather and footwear segment designed to boost manufacturing, exports and job creation.

The scheme, on the lines of the special package for the garment industry announced in June last year, will be implemented over a period of three years to FY20-end.

“We have floated a revised policy for the leather industry. The Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP) ended with 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). Since such schemes are now being conceived for three years, we have projected the expenses up to 2020, which works out to around Rs. 4,000 Crore,” a senior official said.



The package for the labour-intensive garment sector gave garment factories the flexibility to hire contractual workers for a fixed period with ease so that they can meet seasonal supply commitments. The government also raised the overtime work limits to 8 hours per week (which will translate into roughly 100 hours a quarter) against the current 50 hours per quarter and said the employees’ provident fund contribution will be optional for employees earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month.

Besides, under the scheme, the government bears the entire 12% of the employers’ contribution to the Employees’ Provident Fund Scheme for new employees in the garment industry, earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month for three years. Job creation under the



scheme has been at a slow pace so far, due to administrative glitches and lack of enthusiasm in sections of the industry.

The sources said the package for the leather industry has similar components, although they refused to comment on the specifics. The DIPP is now awaiting comments from the ministries concerned such as the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Ministry of Water Resources, on the leather scheme.

“Once we get to know their views, then EFC (Expenditure Finance Committee) and Niti Aayog will examine the proposal... And once EFC approves the proposed amount, then the policy will take shape. It will then be taken up by Cabinet in July-September,” the official quoted above said.

The ILDP is aimed at augmenting the raw material base through modernisation and technology upgradation of leather units, addressing environmental concerns, human resource development, supporting traditional leather artisans, addressing infrastructure constraints and establishing institutional facilities.

(Source: The Financial Express)

Adidas made shoes out of plastic debris

Adidas is set to launch three new editions of its popular Ultraboost shoe

this month, made using plastic debris found in the ocean.

In a further bid to end pollution, the German sportswear brand has joined forces with environmental initiative Parley for the Ocean for the second time with the Ultraboost, Ultraboost X, and Ultraboost Uncaged.



Adidas is set to launch its three new editions

Available in-store and online starting May 10, the kicks will reuse 11 plastic bottles per pair and

feature laces, heel lining and sock liner covers made from other recycled materials.

Helping to achieve Adidas’ goal of creating one million pairs of Ultraboost sneakers using ocean plastic this year, Parley for the Oceans are helping to turn waste into thread which is used in building the running shoes.

“At Adidas, our core belief is that through sport, we have the power to change lives,” said Kasper Rorsted, Adidas CEO.

In a further bid to end pollution, the German sportswear brand has joined forced with environmental initiative Parley for the Ocean for the second time with the Ultraboost, Ultraboost X, and Ultraboost Uncaged.



“We are one of the very few companies that integrate sustainability into their business model, which becomes most visible in the fact that we take sustainability to the product level.

“We not only see sustainability as an opportunity to get a competitive advantage. We see it as an obligation for us as a global company to do business in a responsible and sustainable way.”

With plastics estimated to make up almost 80 per cent of the total marine debris in the world’s oceans, the Adidas x Parley collection is making waves in sustainability.

But for the sportswear giant, turning pollution into high-performance products is just part of a wider scheme to raise awareness of the problem.

Last year, the brand traded plastic bags in its retail stores for paper ones and, as a result, is said to have eliminated almost 70 million plastic shopping bags.

(Source: The Sunday Guardian)

Compiled by: Resource Centre (RCIP),
Footwear Design &
Development Institute (FDDI)
(Ministry of Commerce &
Industry, Government of India)
A-10/A, Sector-24,
NOIDA- 201301
Phone : + 91-120-4500100, 4500107
Fax : + 91-120-2412556, 2411301
Editor-in-Chief: Sameer Kumar Srivastava
Asst. Editor : Adarsh Kumar
Email : ashish@fddiindia.com
Website : http://www.fddiindia.com

Physical Laboratory Testing Services Provided by FDDI, NOIDA

S.No.	Test Description	Charges in ₹
1. COMPLETE FOOTWEAR		
1.1	Shoe water proofness	500
1.2	Shoe flexing at room temperature	
a.	Casual shoes	1200
b.	Sports/heavy duty shoes	1200
1.3	Shoe flexing at low temperature	2000
1.4	Heel attachment strength	600
1.5	Strap attachment	600
1.6	Strength of attachment of Bows & Trims	600
1.7	Whole shoe topline strength	600
1.8	SATRA sole adhesion test	600
1.9	16 point bondability test	1400
1.10	Calibration	1200
1.11	Leakage resistance	600
1.12	Slip resistance for safety	1400
1.13	Slip Resistance as per SATRA	4500
1.14	High Voltage	3000
1.15	Thong attachment	600
1.16	Top piece attachment	600
1.17	Heel impact	1500
1.18	Heel fatigue	1500
1.19	Peel Strength	600
1.20	Visual observation	1000
2. LEATHER/SYNTHETICS/UPPER MATERIALS		
2.1	Flexing resistance at room temperature	700
2.2	Flexing resistance at low temperature	2000
2.3	Tensile strength & extension at break	600
2.4	Seam strength/Stitch tear	600
2.5	Induced tear Strength	600
2.6	Tongue tear	600
2.7	Grain crack index	600
2.8	Burst Strength	600
2.9	Adhesion of coating (synthetics)	600
2.10	Dynamic water resistance	600
2.11	Break pipiness	100
2.12	Wrinkleometer test	100
2.13	Surface water absorption	200
2.14	Water vapour permeability	600
2.15	Water vapour coefficient	600
2.16	Adhesion of finish (Tape test)	100
2.17	Blocking test	600
2.18	Heat fastness of finish	250
2.19	Taber abrasion	600

FDDI ITC (NOIDA & CHENNAI) IS OFFERING FLAT 20 % DISCOUNT ON ALL TESTING TO ALL THE CUSTOMERS TILL THIS FINANCIAL YEAR 2017-18
* The said discount is not applicable on inter-lab testing & package fee

To be continued...