

# ANSWER KEY

## CHAPTER 1:

### LEATHER

- 1 **c.** China (page 12)
- 2 **d.** all of the above (page 14)
- 3 **b.** they needed protection in colder climates (page 14)
- 4 TRUE. (page 14)
- 5 **b.** Hebrews (page 14)
- 6 decorated boxes, screens and chests (page 15)
- 7 The **Etruscans** handed down their leather-working skills to the Romans. (page 15)
- 8 FALSE. The softly tanned dyed goatskin produced by the Moors in eighth century Spain is called Cordovan leather. (page 15)
- 9 **a.** bathing the skins in perfume (page 16)
- 10 **c.** oil tanning process (page 16)
- 11 In the nineteenth century, Augustus Schultz invented a newer and faster method of tanning using **chromium salts**. (page 16)
- 12 **b.** 1809 (page 16)
- 13 TRUE. (page 18)
- 14 availability of brighter colours, era of the biker jacket (page 19)
- 15 **c.** aviator jacket (page 19)
- 16 **d.** Bonnie Cashin (page 20)
- 17 **d.** all of the above (page 20)
- 18 **c.** black (page 22)
- 19 **d.** painting (page 24)
- 20 Gucci, Christian Lacroix, Gianni Versace, Fendi, Armani (pages 28–37)
- 21 **b.** the skin of a young sheep (pages 36 and 187)
- 22 glazing, distressing, laser cutting, embossing, burnishing and new metallic colours (page 38)
- 23 TRUE. (page 40)
- 24 **d.** John Galliano (page 42)
- 25 **Animal prints** and **exotic skins** took centre stage in leather design in 2004. (page 46)
- 26 **b.** Jean Claude Jitrois (page 54)
- 27 The leather cycle is said to peak every **3** years. (page 56)

## CHAPTER 2:

### THE TANNING PROCESS

- 1 preserves the skin so that it will not decompose, adds fats to the hide to make it soft (page 60)
- 2 **c.** slaughterhouse (page 60)
- 3 selecting the type of skin to purchase, deciding where to obtain the skin, deciding when to buy the skin (page 60)
- 4 **b.** lambskin (page 60)
- 5 **a.** a lamb (page 60)
- 6 **c.** spring (pages 60–61)
- 7 **b.** bruise mark vein lines on skins (page 61)
- 8 Flaying is the removing of **skin** from an animal carcass by hand and/or machine. (page 61).
- 9 **b.** curing skins (pages 61–62)
- 10 FALSE. Salting is the preferred method of preserving skins. (page 62)
- 11 **a.** pickled, **b.** flayed, **c.** unhaired (pages 61–62)
- 12 **a.** stop bacteria from forming (page 62)
- 13 TRUE. (page 62)
- 14 A **crust** is a dried raw skin. (page 62)
- 15 FALSE. Tanning cannot make a poor quality skin into an excellent quality skin. (page 64)
- 16 **c.** chrome tanned skins (page 65)
- 17 **c.** setting out (page 65)
- 18 **c.** physical qualities (page 65)
- 19 **c.** outside (page 66)
- 20 **b.** soft, without sprayed on additives (page 66)
- 21 **a.** skin with a surface treatment, dye or film (page 66)
- 22 **a.** stretch the skins (page 67)
- 23 put the leather through giant rollers to flatten it or stake it by hand (page 67)
- 24 TRUE. (page 68)
- 25 **b.** embossing (page 71)

—Continued on page 2

# ANSWER KEY

## CHAPTER 3:

### THE DESIGN PROCESS

- 1 **e.** all of the above (page 74)
- 2 **d.** all of the above (page 76)
- 3 the featured skin, the colour story, the mood, the styles offered in the line, the target customer (page 76)
- 4 **b.** smaller style groups (page 78)
- 5 **b.** sews a canvas or muslin prototype, **d.** cuts and sews the garment using production skins (page 78)
- 6 **a.** a design/spec sheet (page 78)

## CHAPTER 4:

### PLANNING

- 1 The overall feel of a skin, its stiffness or softness, is known as its **hand**. (page 82)
- 2 **b.** millimetres (page 82)
- 3 FALSE. Hide applies to the pelt of a larger animal. (page 82)
- 4 **c.** side leather (page 82)
- 5 **a.** square feet (page 83)
- 6 **b.** 10% (page 83)
- 7 **a.** hind and h. foot (page 87)
- 8 A bundle is defined as a 12-skin unit. (page 87)
- 9 TRUE. (page 87)
- 10 **b.** confirm the stability of a garment's colour (page 88)
- 11 Hard patterns which provide better cutting stability are known as **oak tag patterns**. (page 89)

## CHAPTER 6:

### SORTING, SHADING & CUTTING

- 1 **c.** short knife with replaceable blade (page 104)
- 2 **a.** folded and **d.** where there is heat (page 105)

## CHAPTER 8:

### LININGS & REINFORCEMENTS

- 1 TRUE. (page 112)
- 2 **b.** reinforce seams and **c.** prevent stretching (page 113)

## CHAPTER 9:

### SEAM FINISHES

- 1 open and glued, mock flat fell, raw edge lapped and stitched. (page 116)

## CHAPTER 13:

### LEATHER DEFECTS

- 1 colour, strength and resistance to deterioration in wear from abrasion or environmental factors, shrinkage, stains including oil and water spotting, mildew/mould, unpleasant odours, defects in the grain (page 162)
- 2 **c.** physical transfer of colour through a rubbing action (page 162)
- 3 The most common cause of low tear strength is **over-splitting**. (page 163)
- 4 **c.** adhesion of a leather finish to itself (page 164)
- 5 TRUE. (page 165)
- 6 **c.** a condition where the grain layer of skin separates from the inner layer of skin (page 166)

## CHAPTER 14:

### FAUX LEATHER

- 1 The name **pleather** is applied to any artificial leather product. (page 170)
- 2 **a.** Polyvinyl chloride (page 170)
- 3 machine washable, resistant to crocking, pilling, stretching and shrinking, no discoloration, holds its shape, does not wrinkle or crease (page 171)