**BINGHAM UNIVERSITY KARU**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES**

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**EPS 311 PRACTICAL NOTE**

**SHOE MAKING (CORD WAINING**

**1. WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT SHOE MAKING**

**What are shoes?**

Shoes are covering for the foot. Shoes are necessity for fashion and health. There are and will be abundance of brands, size, height, width, color, and designs that are used for different occasion. Shoes come in a variety of styles but can be classified into three main groups: Athletic, Casual, and Dressy.

**Athletic:** Athletic shoes are shoes utilized for jogging or road running and indoor sports.

**Casual:** Casual shoes are basically footwear which is a little less formal. They are comfortable footwear which could be easily used for daily wear. They are perfect for vacations and trips. Other than providing comfort these types of shoes come in great varieties and styles. Palms, sandals, clogs and other easy wears.

**Dressy:** Dress shoes are shoes worn as smart casual or more formal events. A dress shoe is typically contrasted to an athletic shoe. Dress shoes are worn by many as their standard daily shoes, and are widely used in dance, for parties, and for special occasions. A dress shoe is anything that's not a sneaker, boot or any style of footwear that exposes your feet which means a brogue, a Derby, an Oxford or a monk-strap shoe, a drivers or moccasin, a loafers and pumps for females.

**What is shoe making?**

**Shoemaking** is a craft, it is the process of building, making or producing footwear.

**Who is a shoe maker?**

A shoemaker is known in England as a cordwainer, known in Roman as Crispin. A shoe maker is a skilled artisan who makes footwear. A cordwainer is not a cobbler.

**Who is a cobbler?**

A cobbler is a person who makes or repairs shoes.

**NOTE:** Shoemakers produce range of footwear items, including shoes, boots, sandals, clogs, moccasins and more. The term cobbler was originally used pejoratively to indicate that someone did not know their craft; in the 18th century it became a term for those who repaired shoes but did not know enough to make them.

**Why are shoes made?**

Shoes are made because people needed a means to protect their feet from infections, calloused feet and strong muscles, also for use in ceremonial activities.

**Who was the first shoe maker?**

**Christopher Nelme, of England**, was the earliest recorded named shoemaker in the American colonies; he sailed to Virginia from Bristol in 1619. In 1620 the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts near the site of modern Provincetown. Nine years later, in 1629, the first shoemakers arrived, bringing their skills with them.

**2. FOT THE PURPOSE OF THIS CLASS**

We would be practicing the basis of shoe making and will be making casual shoes.

**Casual:** Casual shoes are basically footwear which is a little less formal. They are comfortable footwear which could be easily used for daily wear.

**Basic Instrument or Tools Shoe Making**

1. Masking Tape

2. Shoe Last

3. Utility Knife (cutter)

4. Card Board

5. Scissors

6. Punch

7. Hammer

8. Mallet

9. Punching Board

10. Gum Brushes

11. Gum Container

12. Filing Machine

13. Sewing Machine

14. Work stool and Table or Plank.

**Materials Required**

1. Pattern or Template

2. Feance/Leather/Skin

3. Nora and Heel (for in-sole and out-sole) or Readymade Sole

4. Mako (Either Mako 4 or 2)

5. Welt

6. Gum

7. Glue

8. Buckles

9. **Human Effort**

**Practical Plan;**1. Making the patterns,   
2. Cutting all the parts from raw materials,   
3. Stitching or attaching the material pieces together using simple tools,   
4. Hand lasting the uppers,   
5. Cementing on the sole and filing,   
6. **Proper finishing, polishing and packaging.**  
7. Marketing.

**3. HAVING GOOD GRADE**

**NOTE: It is vitally important that you attend classes and learn how to do every aspect of practical by participating in your group, as you will be assessed based on your individual contribution in your group if you hope to have good grade in EPS 311.**

**(Assign someone in the group to take pictures and make shot videos of your progress. Videos should be put together using inshot or other and sent to the facilitator at the end of the learning period)**

**With God Helping Us………**

**Amen!**

**THANK YOU!!!**