

Dictionnaire

Lexique technique
de la maroquinerie

- Français/Anglais - Anglais/Français -

CTC





Abat-carrer	 <i>Edge rounding</i>
Accessoires	 <i>Accessories</i>
Accessoires de bureau	 <i>Desk accessories</i>
Accessoires de voyage	 <i>Travel accessories</i>
Agenda	 <i>Ring binder diary/ Travel notes</i>
Agenda de bureau	 <i>Desk diary</i>
Agneau	 <i>Lamb</i>
Agrafe	 <i>Staple</i>
Agraffer	 <i>To staple</i>
Aiguille	 <i>Needle</i>
Alêne	 <i>Awl</i>
Âme	 <i>Heart (handle)</i>
Angle	 <i>Angle</i>
Anneau	 <i>Ring</i>
Anneau-clef	 <i>Key ring</i>
Anneau de boucle	 <i>Buckle ring</i>
Anneau de morillon	 <i>Hasp ring</i>

**A la découverte de****LA MAROQUINERIE**

Sous le terme "maroquinerie" se cache une grande variété de produits.

La famille "maroquinerie" est vaste. On peut y trouver : les sacs pour dames ou hommes, les articles de poche (portefeuilles, porte-carte...), les articles de voyage et de sport (mallette, valise, trousse, sac à dos...) les articles de sellerie-harnachement (selle, harnais, genouillère pour cavaliers...) les articles de chasse et pêche (cartouchière, étui-fusil, bourriche...) ainsi que les ceintures et bracelets-montre, sans oublier les articles animaliers pour nos amis à quatre pattes...

C'est l'accessoire sans doute le plus porté au quotidien et l'on ne connaît pas les nombreuses opérations nécessaires à sa fabrication. Prenons l'exemple de la réalisation d'un article en cuir, doublé d'un matériau synthétique.

**Discovering****LEATHER GOODS**

The term "leather goods" covers a great variety of products.

The category of fine leather goods is large. It includes bags for ladies or men, pocket items (wallets, card cases, etc.), sports and travel goods (attaché cases, suitcases, cases, backpacks, etc.), saddlery-harness articles (saddles, harness, kneepads for riders, etc.), items for hunting and fishing (cartridge pouches, rifle-cases, baskets, etc.), and also belts, wrist-watches and pets' accessories.

These are the accessories most carried and worn in everyday life and yet few people are aware of the many operations involved in producing them.

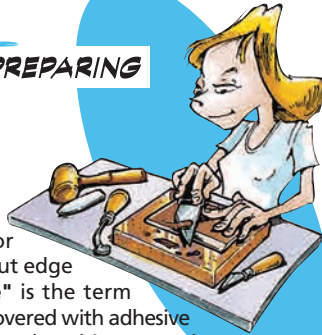
Let's take as an example the manufacture of a leather article with a lining made of synthetic material.

SPLITTING



Splitting is vital to obtain the ideal thickness and to allow components to be put together in the best way possible. If necessary, each piece of leather is divided in two horizontally.

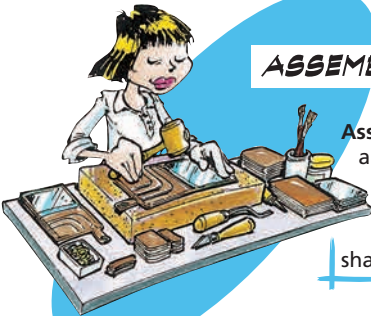
PREPARING



Skiving, which consists in regularly thinning the edges either manually or mechanically, makes it easier to carry out edge turning and binding. A "**turned edge**" is the term used to describe an edge that has been covered with adhesive and turned over on itself. Creasing is used to thin a cut edge or underline a stitch. The **filet** is produced by hot pressing, manually or mechanically.



ASSEMBLING



Assembling pre-glued pieces calls for accuracy and skill from the operator; it remains a **manual** operation. Once the pieces have been super-imposed, an **overcut tool** is used to eliminate any excess material and to obtain sharp edges.

Hand-sewn seams provide certain products with a traditional appearance and reliability (long life, strength): using an **awl**, the leather is perforated to enable a needle with coated thread to sew the leather. This operation calls for skill from the operator: the stitches have to be as regular as if they were pricked by a machine. Nevertheless they have a special appearance which is difficult to obtain mechanically.

HAND SEWING



QR

Quality assurance *Contrôle qualité*

Quilted *Matelassé*

Raw hides *Peaux brutes*

Reinforcement *Renfort*

Reinforcement strap *Bande d'armature*

Reject *Écart*

Removable
shoulder strap *Bandoulière amovible*

Removable tray *Châssis amovible*

Reporte bag *Sac reporter*

Reticule *Réticule*

Reversible bag *Sac réversible*

Revolving attachment *Attache-tournante*

Rigid frame/ Framework *Cadre*

Rigid handle *Poignée rigide*

Ring *Anneau*

Ring binder diary/
Travel notes *Agenda*

Ring compartment *Baguier*