

## Used Gunny Sacks and Leftover Leather Production in The Design of Boots for Women Withtie Dye and Smock Techniques

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### Abstract

This design is based on the gunny sacks (jute) that accumulate in Keden market, Kec. Pedan, Kab. Klaten, Central Java, there are conditions that are still worth using again. Gunny sacks are still feasible to use as the main material and the rest of the leather production as a supporting material in the product design boots in this design. Tie dye and smock techniques are applied to the burlap sack as an element of decoration. Women's boots are currently a trend, synonymous with masculine style. The method applied in realizing the idea of designing these boots is the method of creating artwork by Gustami SP., namely in designing the work there are three steps that must be passed: the stage of exploration, design and visualization. This design produces boots for women types of chelsea boots and wedges boots using the main material used gunny sacks given smock motifs and a combination of leather remaining production. Naphtol staining accompanied the visualization of the smock on this gunny sack.

**Keywords:** *jute sacks, boots for woman, tie dye, smock technique, chemical dyes naphtol.*

## INTRODUCTION

Jute sacks are made from jute or Roselle fibers, the fabric is hollow because it is woven from large threads. The fibers are coarse, limiting the fineness of the yarn that can be produced. Jute (jute) has properties that are resistant to the destruction of micro-organisms (Ningsih, 2015:11). Gunny sacks are usually used to store crops such as cassava, potatoes, because jute sacks have the ability to retain moisture products become more durable. Gunny (jute) is a fiber obtained from the bark of the *corchorus capsularis* and *corchorus olitorius* plants. Gunny (jute) plants grown for fiber have small, tall and straight stems. Jute sacks have a thick enough texture and are very strong, making it easier to arrange products in the storage room because their slightly rough texture makes them not easy to deteriorate when stacked. The use of this sack can be used repeatedly (Fadilla, et al, 2021:2). Some garbage or used burlap sacks can still be cleaned and then used as material for creative products that have selling points because of their uniqueness. Used jute sacks can be obtained from some collectors with relatively cheap prices between Rp 5,000.00 – Rp 10,000.00. Some creators utilize these used jute sacks into products, such as various bags, hats, wallets, living room decorations, matches, tissue boxes, ballpoint pens, plant pot containers and so on. The use of this sack can be repeated use. Jute sacks after several times of use, usually end up being garbage, and in some corners of Keden market, Pedan district, Klaten regency often witnessed this garbage.



**Figure 1.** dirty used gunny sacks, 2023  
source: pinterest.com

Based on the opportunity to utilize used jute sacks for functional products and aesthetic products, the author has the idea of designing shoes. Designed shoes are boots that are currently trending. Boots are shoes that are designed to be as high as the ankle, ankle and also up to the knee (Ningsih, Ayu, 2015:7). This type of shoe reflects the user is a strong, and also graceful although some people call boots synonymous with masculine style, shoes of that type are now in great demand by women. The reason is, the use of this type of shoe is flexible and practical for activities in any activity, whether casual or formal. The design of this shoe is combined with leather supporting materials, namely the remaining leather of shoe or bag production. The reason for choosing this material is the unique texture of the skin and its strength, if combined with burlap, the shoes will look unique and more attractive. This material is in the rest of the production of leather collectors are sold at a price of Rp. 60,000 per kg, with a wide range between 15 cm-35 cm. The utilization of raw leather in the production process of tanned leather is one of the efforts to utilize the by-products of the livestock industry, so that it can provide added value (Setyaningsih, 2017:76).



**Figure 2.** used gunny sacks that have been washedsource: Ajeng and Efrita. 2023

Problems raised in this design: (1) the use of used gunny sacks in the design as the main material in the manufacture of boots, (2) the use of leather production waste as a complementary material in the design of boots, (3) the application of tie dye and smock techniques on boots for women, (4) models of boots for women with classic high ankle types such as combat boots, chelsea boots and wedges boots. Kompas news that publishes fashion lifestyle.kompas.com published on January 1, 2023, and the website Vantage.id which was released on July 12, 2023, boots occupied one of the shoe trends this year, having adult female enthusiasts. This type of shoe reflects the user is a strong, and also graceful although some people call boots synonymous with masculine style, shoes of that type are now in great demand by women.

## METHODS

The process of creating craft art can be done intuitively, but it can also be done through scientific methods that are carefully planned, analytical, and systematic. In the methodological context, there are three stages of craft creation, namely exploration, design and embodiment (Gustami, S.P. 2007:329-330). The exploration stage is a source of ideas by identifying and formulating problems, collecting data and references. The Data is analyzed and processed to solve the theoretical design concept as the basis of the design. The second stage is the design, data analysis that formulate then an idea that must be visualized at the beginning with the creation of alternative sketches, then the selection of the best sketches accompanied by technical drawings. The third stage is the embodiment, the prototype model that has been perfectly continued in the embodiment of the real work.

The scope of this design is in Keden market, Kec. Pedan, Kab. Klaten, Central Java. Keden market is chosen because it is one of the traditional markets that are still many sellers and buyers who use used gunny sacks, but it is also close to the author's house. In this design, the author makes new innovations to make used gunny sacks that are wasted and worthless into goods that are worth selling. Tritic tie dye and smock tie dye techniques are one way to develop innovation and create new creations on the surface of used gunny sacks. This technique is done with the chemical coloring process naphthol black B by dipping. Based on the opportunity to utilize used jute sacks for functional products and aesthetic products, the author has the idea of designing shoes.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION


### Exploration Stage

This exploration stage is exploration is the initial stage in the process of designing craft art, which is known to include exploration activities in the form of problem identification to determine themes and various existing problems (Agustin, 2021: 54). This stage mentions the results of problem identification and problem solving strategies.

Identification of the problem of the creation of this work is regarding the used jute sacks, some gunny has a degree of cleanliness of the jute fiber itself. Gunny (jute) that has been dried has a rigid fiber texture but makes it easier for craftsmen because it is easy to set. The length of time of the drying process is also one of the disadvantages of jute because it has tight fibers. an understanding of the nature and character of used gunny sacks and leather production waste that is applied to the design of these boots, as well as an understanding of the technique of tying tritic and smock dyes that are used for used gunny sacks.

Observations and interviews to enthusiasts of women's boots, as well as visual studies were conducted to understand the techniques, properties and characteristics of used gunny sacks and production waste leather that will be applied to shoe products. Visual studies are carried out in artisans and shoe designers as well as through various observations of consumers and market shares regarding motifs, colors, techniques and functions. The last step in doing the test to determine the design steps. The trial focused on pengelantangan burlap sacks, tie-dye and smock techniques on used burlap sacks. Smock technique on this burlap sack using naphthol coloring, aims to get a motif in accordance with the design. The trial process on used burlap sacks with tritic dye binding techniques and smock dye binding.

**Table 1.** Trial of used burlap with tie dye technique


| Number | Test Image  | Planning Techniques                          | Design Stages   |
|--------|---|--|---|
| 1      |  | Tie dye technique on used gunny (jute) sacks | <p>Prepare ingredients such as TRO, ASBO, Diaso salt, and yellow and black dyes.</p> <p>Container 1; dissolve the TRO with 4 liters of plain water to open the fabric fibers.</p> <p>Container 2; dissolve TRO at the tip of a spoon and ASBO as much as 5 grams with half a glass of hot water and then put it in a container of plain water as much as 3 liters.</p> <p>Container 3; dissolve Diaso salt naptol and black and yellow dyes with plain water.</p> |

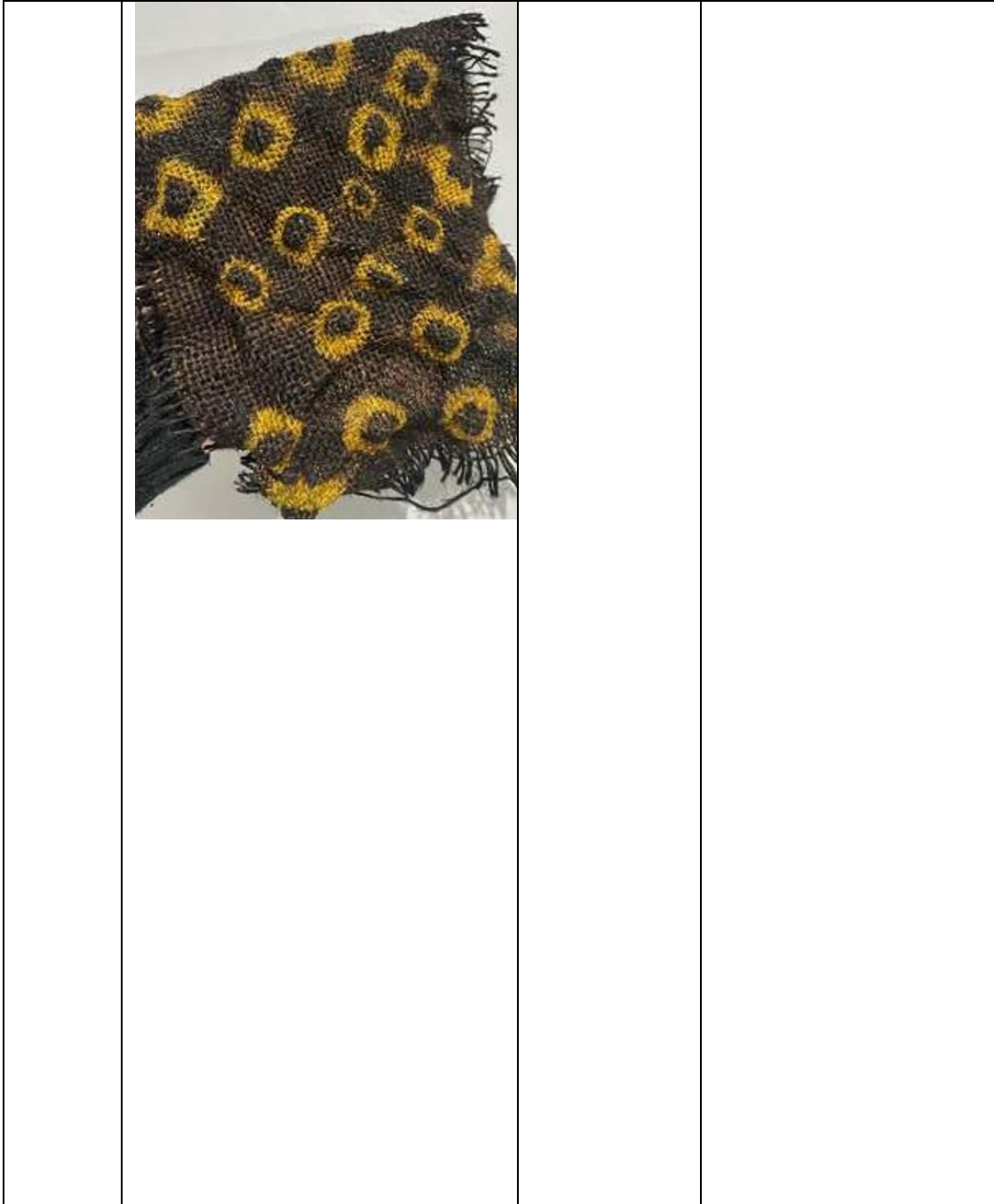


Dyeing steps;

- a. Put the burlap sack



|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | <p>that has been tied into container 1 to open the fibers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b. Put in container 2, and let stand 2 minutes and then drain.</li><li>c. After a little drain, put it in container 3, then squeeze gently and drain.</li><li>d. Rinse with plain water thoroughly.</li></ul> |
|--|--|--|--|



|  |   |                        |   |
|--|---|------------------------|---|
|  | <br> | <p>Smock technique</p> | <p>Smock technique that uses naphthol dyes.</p> <p>Prepare ingredients such as TRO, ASBO, Diaso salt, and black dye (black).</p> <p>Container 1; dissolve the TRO with 4 liters of plain water to open the fabric fibers.</p> <p>Container 2; dissolve TRO at the tip of a spoon and ASBO as much as 5 grams with half a glass of hot water and then put it in a container of plain water as much as 3 liters.</p> <p>Container 3; dissolve naphthol Diaso salt and black dye with plain water.</p> <p>Prepare a small sponge that is tied at the end of the stick, then dip the stick sponge into the naphthol liquid, and press gently on the surface of the used burlap that will be given a smock effect.</p> |
|--|---|------------------------|---|



### Planning Stage

Starting with the idea of product design boots accompanied by creative considerations include consideration of materials, functions, aesthetics, techniques used, market segmentation, and ergonomic considerations. (1) consideration of materials in the design of this shoe product, namely boots for women, must use strong and sturdy materials such as jute sacks, because jute sacks are one of the materials that are quite good in the textile field. Jute sacks have strong characteristics, have sturdy fibers and have a tight weave as the main material in the design of boots. Leather production waste also has the characteristics of a strong material to be complementary in this design. (2) consideration of the function of Designing Women's boots with new innovations, namely applying the remaining production leather and used burlap sacks created with tritic and smock dyeing techniques on the surface of used burlap sacks. Shoes with this type of boots can be used in various formal or non-formal activities, depending on the clothing equivalent in use. (3) aesthetic considerations, namely using used jute sacks and leftover production leather. Tritic and smock dye binding techniques are applied to used burlap sacks. These boots have a masculine model that is suitable for adult women. Surface design on these boots, applying dye and smock bonding techniques using naphthol chemical dyes. (4) technical considerations, these boots use dye binding techniques and smock techniques using naphthol chemical dyes on used burlap sacks. The selection of dyes with naphthol chemistry because this design uses tritic and smock dye binding techniques, making it easier to cross color. The embodiment technique is done by the shoe craftsman as a professional, while the ornamental technique is realized by the designer. (5) Market Segmentation, segmentation in the design of this product is a fan of adult women's boots. Based on news lifestyle.kompas.com published on January 1, 2023 and website Vantage.id which was released on July 12, 2023, in need of more attractive fashion shoes and following trends is one of the keys to success from business processes. Another thing that underlies the success of a business is to detect trends well. (6) ergonomic considerations, user comfort boots is one of the most important for the design of a product so that it affects the selection of materials.

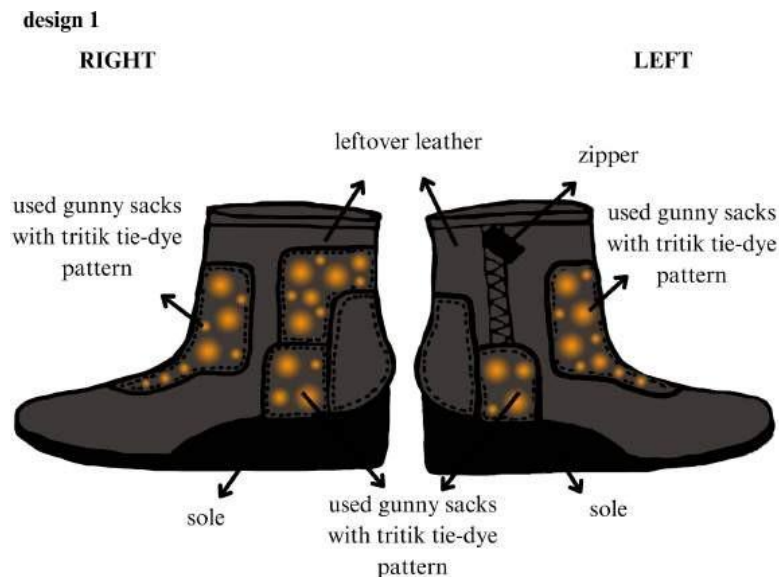
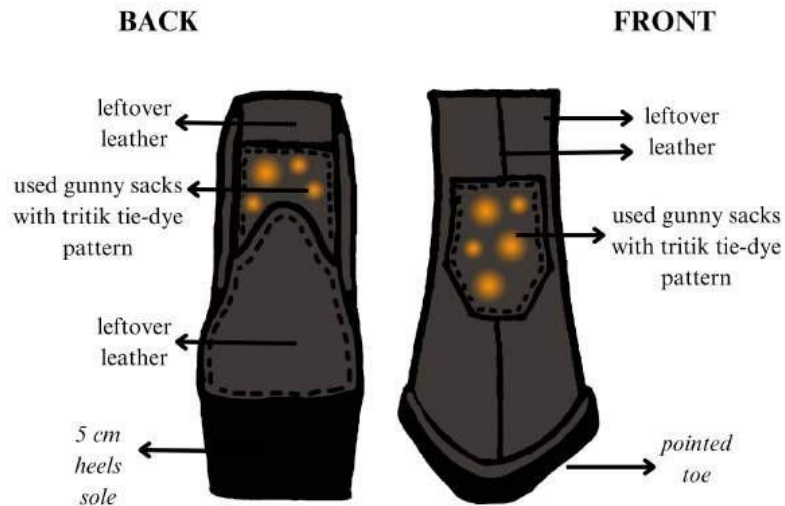


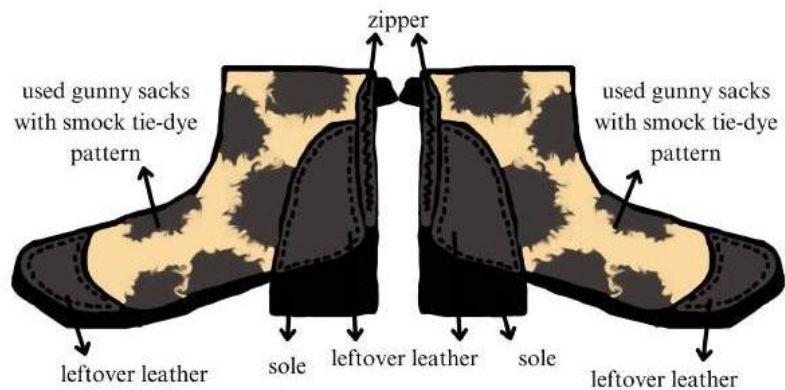
Figure 3. Surface design boots shoes wedges boots type,  
Source: Ajeng, Efrita, 2023

Boots for women with used burlap with tritic dye binding technique. These boots use burlap sacks used tritic motifs on the main part, namely the front (upper), back and side. The remaining production skin as

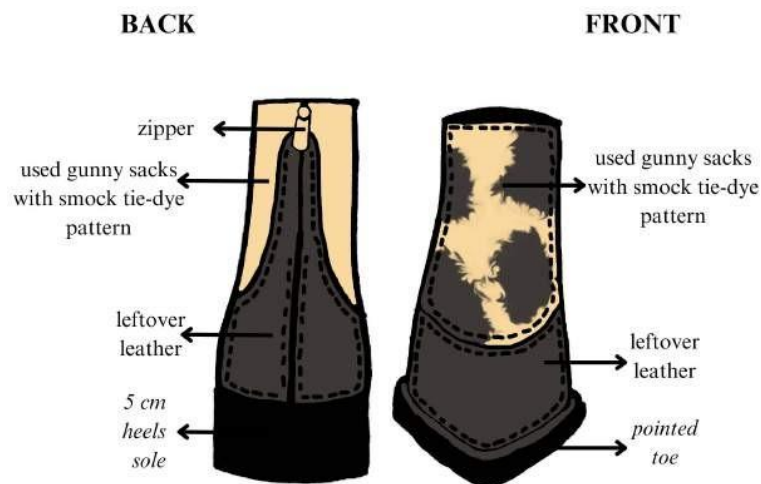
a complement is black, placed on the front and back sides. The sole used is wedges ankle sole boots. Toe on Boots Design 1 is using pointed, ie the tip of the shoe taper. The back of the quarter boots there is leftover leather material as a sturdy layer (heel counter).



**Figure 4.** Design 1 surface looks front and back wedges boots  
Source: Ajeng and Efrita, 2023



**Figure 5.** Surface design boots chelsea boot type boots with zipper accent on the heel of the shoe  
Source: Ajeng and Efrita, 2023



**Figure 6.** Design 2 surface looks front and back chelsea boots  
Source: Ajeng and Efrita, 2023

Boots for women with used burlap with smock technique, in combination with the remaining dark brown leather production. Used burlap with smock technique as the main material, placed on the front side (upper). The remaining leather production as a complement, placed on the back side of the heel and sewn a zipper to facilitate the use of other functions as well as sturdy material for boots (heel counter). One type of chelsea boots. Toe shoes that are used in the design of these 2 boots are pointed (pointed), with high heels 5 centimeters.

The third stage is the final stage in the creation of the work. At this stage is the embodiment of the work abstracted from the proposed design alternatives. In the embodiment of the work carried out a good control because the execution of making shoes handed over to the shoemaker in order to achieve the physical form and aesthetic elements in accordance with the design, then in need of assessment or evaluation of the goal, toknow thoroughly the suitability of the idea with the embodiment. In this embodiment successfully visualized2 products boots shoes by type wedges boots and chelsea boots high ankle.



**Figure 7.** Visualization of the product into a product boots for women with motifs tie dye tritik  
Source: Ajeng and Efrita, 2023



**Figure 7.** Product visualization becomes a product of boots for women with a smock tie-dye motif  
Source: Ajeng and Efrita, 2023

Used burlap sacks are designed with tritic dye binding techniques. Used burlap sack coloring using naphthol black B chemical coloring. The remaining production leather used is black cowhide. Used jute on this second design of boots, using the smock dye binding technique. In combination with the remaining dark brown production leather that complements this shoe. Zipper attached to the back side of the heel, giving the impression of simple and sweet.

## CONCLUSION

The design of this shoe utilizes used burlap as the main material. Used jute sacks that become the unrest of buyers and sellers in the market are the focus of designer problems in visualizing the design of boots. Utilization of leather production remains to complement the design of boots for women. The rest of the production leather is of no less good quality than the new production leather. The texture of this leftover skin also varies, the designer must be selective in choosing this type of leftover skin. The process of making this work begins by sketching the surface design for boots. The stages of the process of making this work produce 2 pairs of boots each with tritic dip tie technique and smock dip tie. The resulting boots model uses a foot size of 25 cm, with a height of 13 centimeters, and has heels of 3 centimeters to 5 centimeters.

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