

Garment Manufacturing Technology.

ASSIGNMENT - I

Sub. code :- 16SCCFT4

1. Define - Planning :-

- Marker is a long thin paper which contains all necessary pattern style of garment.
- It's planned in such a way that fabric wastage would be least. By making a marker is possible to achieve more benefit by producing a garment with reduced wastage.

2. Define - Marker Planning :-

- Is the process of finding out the most proficient arrangement of pattern pieces for a particular garment style, fabric and range of sizes.
- This process requires skill, time and concentration to get the maximum efficiency.

3. Explain - Spreading Process :-

- Spreading is the process during which fabric is cut into pieces of a specific length.
- Which are then placed on top of each other to form several plies.
- The length of a ply is determined by the shape, size and the number of the components, which are to be cut from it.

4. What is Package?

• Fabric packages vary in length, width and make-up. The choice of package to be delivered to a cutting room relates to the characteristics of the fabric and the method of spreading employed.

• The forms of fabric piece, which can be used, are as packages.

5. Define - Cutting :-

- Cutting is the process of separating a spread into garment components as a replica of pattern pieces on a marker.

- It also involves transferring markers and notches from the marker to garment components to facilitate sewing.

6. What is Sewing Machine needle?

- The way in which fabric is penetrated by the needle during sewing has a direct effect on seam strength and on garment appearance and wearable life.

- To produce a hole in the material for the thread to pass through and to do so without causing any damage to the material.

- To pass the needle thread through the loop formed by the looper mechanism on machines.

7 Define - Thread :-

- If Seams are to have Satisfactory appearance and performance, a Prime Contributory factor is the Sewing thread used.

- As with other textile materials, Sewing threads are composed of a fibre type, a construction and a finish, Each of which may influence both the appearance and The performance of the thread.

8. Define - Fiber :-

- A variety of natural and man-made fibres is used in the production of Sewing threads although some have only limited uses.

- The natural fibre in Commonest use is Cotton, Spun into yarns from fibre with an average length of around 35-40 mm, And Diameter 0.02 mm.

- Untreated Cotton fiber have a flattened, ribbon like appearance with frequent convolutions.

9. What is Puckers :-

- Pucker is a wrinkled appearance along a Seam in an otherwise Smooth fabric.
- It generally appears as if there is too much fabric and not enough thread in the Seam.
- As if the thread is drawing the Seam in.
- It may show itself in all the plies of material which have been Sewn together or only in some.

10. Define - Testing for Sewability :-

- The question of testing materials prior to Production for what is termed tailorability, largely Pucker and for Sewability.
- Example :- Mechanical damage and needle heating damage, has been mentioned several times.
- Testing for such Properties should be as automatic as testing for other aspects of material Performance, After during garment make-up.

11. What is Problem of Damage fabric along stitch line?
- The Problem of damage occurring during Sewing as a result of the use of unsuitable needle or of Sewing unsuitable fabrics, or a Combination of both, has already been outlined.
 - It remains now to Summarise the basic needle damage Problems, which arise to Consider their Causes, And to attempt to offer Solutions.

12. Define - Trims :-

- Trims or trimming in clothing and home decorating is applied ornament.
- Such as gimp, Passementerie, ribbon, ruffles or as a verb, to apply Such ornament.
- Before the industrial revolution, all trim was made and applied by hand, Thus making heavily trimmed furnishing and garments in expensive and high Status.

13 Define - Braids and Elastic :-

- Braids were originally braids fabrics, produced by interlacing yarns diagonally in a form of plaiting.
- They were either narrow flat fabrics or the type of narrow tube families as shoelaces.

Elastic - Where elasticate effects are required locally on garments but without added decoration.

- Corded elastic of various widths and even flat - rubber strips are used.

14 What is Snap fastener ?

- Sewing Snaps by machine is similar to sewing buttons, only you won't need to make a shank.

- Secure the Snaps in place using basting glue or tape.

- Use your button foot and zigzag stitch adjusted to match the Snap's holes.

- Take several zigzag stitches to sew on the Snap.

15. Define - Rivets :-

- A rivet is a permanent mechanical fastener. Before being installed, a rivet consists of a smooth cylindrical shaft with a head on one end.
- The end opposite to the head is called the "tail".
- They can fasten wood, metal, and plastic used.

16. What is fusing?

- Alternative method of joining materials which has been developed is that is fusing.
- Where by the interlining is pasted to the outer fabric by means of the thermoplastic resin coated on it.
- By the application of the heat and pressure.

17. Define - Fusible interlining :-

- The term fusible interlining is applied to the base fabric having a coating of thermoplastic resin.

- Which can be laminated to the other fabric by the application of the heat and pressure using any type of a fusing machine or by with a traditional hand iron.

- The base cloth used for the interlining may be woven knitted.

18. What is a methods using for fusing :-

The main variations are :-

- 1. Reverse fusing.

- 2. Sandwich fusing.

- 3. Double fusing.

19. Define - Quality Cost Control :-

- It is clear from a number of statements made so far that Careful of the fusing process.

- After Careful Selection or interlining is essential.

20. Short note the fusible Process :-

- The means of fusing are temperature and pressure, applied over a period of time, usually in some kind of specialized fusing process.

- The rise in temperature at the "glue line" the interface of resin and outer fabric where the resin is active, is caused by the electric heating elements of the press.