



Faculty of Engineering

Department of Textile Engineering

Project On

STUDY ON INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

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The Report presented in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering**

Advance in Apparel Manufacturing Technology

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

To

The Head

Department of Textile Engineering

Daffodil International University

Daffodil Smart City (DSC), Birulia, Savar, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh

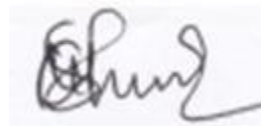
Subject: Approval of Thesis Report of B.Sc. in TE Program

Dear Sir,

We would like to inform you that the project report titled "*Study on Industrial Engineering*" has been completed by the following students: Md. Rashadul Islam Rony (ID: 182-23-5395), Ali Azam (ID: 182-23-5398), and Md. Mizanur Rahman (ID: 182-23-5406). This report is now ready for final evaluation. It has been prepared after careful research and analysis of real-world data, with full involvement from the students throughout the process. The report contains valuable insights that we believe will be beneficial for readers.

We kindly request you to accept this thesis report and consider it for final evaluation.

Yours Sincerely



.....
Md. Masud Raihan

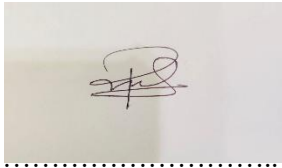
Assistant Professor

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DECLARATION

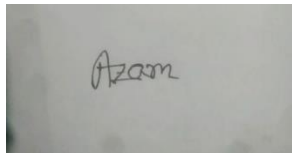
It is hereby certified that we have written this thesis under the supervision of **Md. Masud Raihan**, Assistant Professor, Department of Textile Engineering at Daffodil international University, Faculty of Engineering.

This is also to confirm that we have not submitted the thesis or any portion of it anywhere to any degree or diploma.



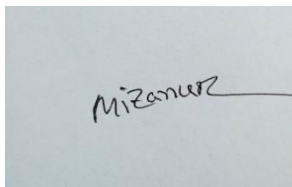
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DEDICATION

At the outset we would like to sincerely thank Almighty Allah whose blessings and guidance has helped us in writing our thesis.

We wish to express our deepest appreciation to Md. Masud Raihan, Assistant Professor, Department of Textile Engineering, Daffodil International University, who has been so much to us in this study and during the entire process.

We also want to deeply thank our fathers whose commitment, sacrifices and guidance have been the strength of our academic successes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, we would hereby like to thank Almighty Allah first, through His blessings we have been able to complete this industrial training.

We would like to especially thank our supervisor, Md. Masud Raihan, Assistant Professor, Department of Textile Engineering, Daffodil International University, Dhaka, whose thorough understanding coupled with interest in garment manufacture both inspired and directed us during the project. His constant encouragement, wise advises, patient supervision, positive feedbacks and untiring work in the revisions and enhancement of our work were irreplaceable to this successful completion of this training.

We also wish to thank the management at Natural Denims Ltd. wholeheartedly who gave us the chance to complete our training in their establishment. We would like to express our particular gratitude to Mr. Abu Khaer Ferdous (Manager, I.E. & Planning) and Md. Kaisar Ahmed (IE Executive) who provided us with kind guidance and supervision during our training duration. We also feel greatly obliged to all the employees of the Natural Denims Ltd. who invested their time, knowledge and experience in us.

We are glad that all the people at the Natural Denims Ltd. were very cooperative, motivating and gave us valuable information throughout our two months training period.

Lastly, we go ahead and pay our humble gratitude and respect to our parents who have never given up and indeed we have in no way thanked them enough, because their sacrifice and inspiration are what powered us.

ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the research on Standard Minute Value (SMV) and division of actions in garment production are discussed. The study was carried out in Natural Denims Ltd where the SMV data and other information were obtained. Major tasks were time studies, operation breakdown, production and capacity tests, setting targets, and evaluation of the overall performance.

The post and pre-implementation situations were compared to estimate the level of labor productivity and efficiency. An alternative production layout was even prepared to illustrate increases in productivity.

Its analysis indicates the way in which time, capacity, targets, SMV and operations evaluation techniques can be measured. It also carries information on operations failures, experimentation and reviews of different processes. The result is the calculated SMV of various garments e.g. pants (12.5), extended pants.

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CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction:

In the garment industry, productivity plays a crucial role in boosting profits. Achieving this requires efficient use of machinery, labor, methods, and raw materials. Minimizing waste and ensuring optimal utilization of materials can significantly enhance profitability. Reducing lead times and downtime, as well as making better use of time, can further increase profits. An industrial engineering team can contribute greatly by minimizing wasted time, improving workflow, and ensuring a balanced workforce. This research focuses on how industrial engineers can enhance productivity and profitability in the garment industry.

1.2 IE Industrial Engineering Job Nature:

Industrial Engineers work to optimize how organizations use their essential resources—people, machines, materials, information, and energy—to produce goods or provide services. They serve as a bridge between management goals and actual performance. Unlike other types of engineers who mainly focus on designing products or processes, Industrial Engineers focus on boosting efficiency by improving how people, business operations, and technology are managed.

To solve organizational, production and related problems most efficiently, industrial engineers

1. Analyze the product and its requirements.
2. Apply mathematical techniques to meet product needs.
3. Design manufacturing and information systems for efficient operations
4. Create management control systems for financial planning and cost analysis.
5. Develop production planning and control systems to streamline processes and maintain quality.
6. Improve systems for the distribution of goods and services.
7. Identify the best plant location by considering raw material availability, transportation, and costs

1.3 Objective of the project:

- Boost productivity.
- Improve processes by minimizing unnecessary movements
- Reduce work-in-progress (WIP) and eliminate bottlenecks.
- Enhance operational efficiency.

- Lower the man-machine ratio
- Optimize processes to cut costs, waste, and defects.

1.4 The significance of the Project:

- Textile and the apparel sector contributes to 80-85 per cent of the foreign earnings of the country.
- IE plays a major role in textiles and its related sectors.
- This initiative could help technology manufacturers take the lead in advancing the textile and apparel industry in developing countries..
- As a developing nation, Bangladesh relies heavily on foreign currency earnings.

1.5 Scope of this Project:

- There are vast opportunities to make improvements in the (IE) department of garment factories.
- Nowadays, IE is in high demand for boosting production.
- The Readymade garments industry offers numerous opportunities to develop and apply IE techniques for efficiency gains.
- It is an engaging field, attracting research from various industries to improve productivity through IE.
- RMG industry leaders understand the growing need for a strong IE department to maximize production output.

CHAPTER – 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Definition:

Industrial engineering (IE) is a field that aims at raising productivity, efficiency and quality through analysis, design and optimization or redesign of systems, processes, products and services as well as facilities in industries like; textiles, apparel and manufacturing industries.

2.1 Concept of IE:

Efficient manufacturing is essential for commercial production, requiring the seamless integration of people, time, machinery, and textiles into a well-organized system. The technology used in apparel production should maintain product quality, streamline processes, meet delivery deadlines, and optimize resource utilization while keeping costs low.

2.1.1 Objects of IE:

- Find ways to improve operations and reduce production costs.
- Create programs aimed at reducing expenses.

2.1.2 Process Flow chart of IE:



2.1.3 The tasks of an Industrial Engineer (IE)

- Identify the most efficient work methods and establish the best approach to complete tasks while maintaining quality standards (Standard Time).
- Develop fair salary structures and incentive programs.
- Analyze profitable lot sizes and optimize processing at each stage to support system design for inventory management.

2.1.4 What an IE does Example activities:

- Develop time standards, costing methods, and performance benchmarks.
- Choose efficient processes and assembly methods.
- Select and design appropriate tools and equipment.
- Plan facility design, including plant location, building layout, machinery placement, material handling systems, and storage for raw materials and finished goods.
- Implement cost control measures.
- Utilize mathematical and statistical analysis for better decision-making.
- Conduct performance evaluations to enhance efficiency.

2.1.5 Job description of an Industrial Engineer:

- Design the production layout.
- Determine essential work aids.
- Prepare daily production reports.
- Monitor and follow up on line WIP.
- Track hourly production.
- Prepare style changeover reports.
- Follow up on sample production reports.

2.2 Line Balancing:

Line balancing helps distribute workload evenly across all workstations or process stages, eliminating bottlenecks and excess capacity. When restrictions occur, downstream tasks are delayed, and idle capacity leads to higher fixed costs. This process is managed by assessing quality and performance standards (S/M).

The type of clothing being produced determines the approach to line balancing, which ultimately aims to enhance productivity. In mass production, a structured line with in-line finishing and Packing is set up either as a continuous flow or by sections. Each line consists of multiple workstations with different tasks. Hourly production varies based on the complexity of operations, the standard time required for each task, workforce allocation, operator skill levels, and available inventory. The operation with the lowest hourly output becomes the bottleneck, limiting overall production efficiency.

2.2.1 Efficiency:

Efficiency is a key metric for measuring production performance, even though effectiveness provides a broader perspective. Efficiency helps determine how well a specific production goal is met. It is typically calculated in terms of time per garment or the required output level.

The standard efficiency target is 100%, meaning that if an operator meets their assigned production goal, their efficiency is considered 100%. If they achieve only 80% of the target, their efficiency is 80%.

The formula to calculate efficiency is:

$$\text{Efficiency}(\%) = \left(\frac{\text{Total Production} \times \text{SMV}}{\text{Total Manpower} \times \text{Working Hours} \times 60} \right) \times 100$$

Where:

- **Total Production** = Number of garments produced
- **SMV (Standard Minute Value)** = Time allocated per garment
- **Total Manpower** = Number of workers involved
- **Working Hours** = Total hours worked

2.2.2 Cycle checks:

A cycle review is a short-term study conducted to quickly set a goal or verify whether an employee can complete a task within a specified time. It focuses on assessing the time required for a single work cycle.

Cycle time refers to the duration an operator takes to complete one full cycle of a task, from the start (collecting materials) to the finish (disposing or passing the completed work). This helps in evaluating productivity and setting realistic performance targets.

2.3 Standard Minute Value (SMV):

SMV, or Standard Minute Value, is the time required to complete a specific task efficiently under ideal conditions. In the textile manufacturing industry, it is also known as Standard Allowed Minutes (SAM).

Determining the correct SMV is crucial for merchants to ensure smooth and timely execution of export orders. It helps in setting production targets, optimizing workflow, and improving overall efficiency on the garment production floor.

2.4 Bottleneck:

A bottleneck occurs when a shortage of materials or resources slows down the overall production process, limiting system capacity. It is similar to the narrow neck of a bottle, where the flow from a wider section to a smaller opening is restricted. In manufacturing, a bottleneck represents a point of congestion that reduces efficiency and disrupts smooth workflow. Identifying and addressing bottlenecks is essential for maintaining optimal production performance.

2.5 Bottleneck areas:

A. Bottleneck before input in line:

- Errors in construction or assembly.
- Supply of incorrect materials or components.
- Delays in resolving issues.
- Mistakes in barcode labeling.
- Defects or inconsistencies in patterns.

B. Bottleneck in Line:

- Shading of color.
- Selecting the worker incorrectly.
- Failure of employees to work.

2.6 Pitch Time:

In industrial engineering, **pitch time** refers to the ratio between the total Standard Minute Value (SMV) of a garment and the number of operations required for a particular style. It is calculated as:

Pitch time = (Total Garment SMV) / (Number of Operations)

Pitch time plays a key role in setting up production lines and calculating production targets, as it helps determine the optimal time required for each operation to ensure efficiency.

2.7 Rating:

In time study, **rating** (known as **grading** in the U.S.) is an essential factor in assessing worker performance. An experienced time study practitioner can accurately rate an operator's performance, setting them apart from beginners.

Rating involves comparing an operator's actual speed of work to a mental benchmark of **normal performance**. This numerical value helps determine how efficiently a task is being completed. For accurate rating, there must be a clearly defined standard of performance to serve as a reference.

The formula for rating is:

$$\text{Rating}(\%) = \left(\frac{\text{Basic Time}}{\text{Observed Time}} \right) \times 100$$

Where:

- **Basic Time** = Adjusted time for standard performance
- **Observed Time** = Time recorded during the study

2.8 Work study:

Work Studies is a standardized global method used to assess and set time standards and material requirements. Its primary goal is to enhance production efficiency by making the best use of human effort, equipment, and materials, ensuring maximum output with minimal waste.

2.8.1 Objectives of Work Study:

- Enhanced workflow processes.
- Reduced fatigue for operators and employees.
- Effective labor management.
- Optimal use of resources.
- Proper assessment of machinery requirements.

- Fair salaries distribution.
- Help with accurate delivery calculation.

2.9 Method Study:

Methodological studies focus on systematically documenting and evaluating existing techniques to develop more efficient and streamlined processes for both present and future tasks. The primary goal is to reduce costs while improving productivity. This approach is particularly important in the textile and clothing industries, where optimizing workflows can significantly enhance overall efficiency. Industrial engineers play a key role in conducting and overseeing these studies to ensure continuous process improvement.

2.9.1 Time Study:

Time Study is a measurement that is done in order to determine the amount of time that a particular task takes under certain conditions to be done. The obtained data is used in analysis to establish the standard time that an operator requires to complete the task using the desirable level of efficiency. This is useful in realistic performance target setting, enhanced productivity and optimized workflow.

2.9.2 Operator Performance:

Basically the operator performance can be monitored with the help of three efficiency factors.

- Single cycle efficiency.
- On-standard efficiency.
- Global efficiency.

$$\text{Single cycle efficiency} = \frac{\text{Target single cycle time in minute}}{\text{Average observed single cycle time in minute}}$$

$$\text{On-standard efficiency} = \frac{\text{Operator production} \times \text{SMV per piece of the operation}}{\text{Working time in minute} - \text{Off standard time in minutes}}$$

Here, the production time is not considered.

2.9.3 Capacity Study:

Capacity measurement reflects an operator's ability to perform efficiently based on their observed performance. Key factors in capacity analysis include **quotas, operator motivation, and capacity assessment**. A supervisor can determine the total capacity of a department by evaluating the individual capacity of each operator. Essentially, it represents the **combined capability of all workers**, ensuring that production targets are realistic and achievable.

CHAPTER – 3: EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

3.0 EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS:

We collected the operation breakdown and format sheet from **Natural Denim Ltd.**, using data recorded as of **February 24, 2021**. The documentation process included several key steps: **format analysis, line capacity assessment, SMV calculation, setting production targets, pitch time evaluation, efficiency measurement, and overall calculations.** These steps helped in analyzing production performance and optimizing workflow efficiency.

3.1 Operation Bulletin: 5-Pocket Long Mens & Long Women Pants

Natural Denim's Ltd.

Buyer Name: S' OLIVER

ITEM: WOMENS PANT

OPERATION BULLETIN SHEET [Sewing]										STYLE # 2048313			
Natural Denim's Ltd s'Oliver Women Pant, Basic Pant										SAM 18-08			
Front Pattern, Basic Pant										PROD Type 10-35			
Front Pattern, 13.51 Length										Study By: Hm Yarns			
05										Issue Date: 15/03/2021			
										Prod Date: 21/03/2021			
										Sewing SMV: 17.40			
Sl No	Process Code	Operations	M/C	M/C SHV	REQ O/P	MNL SHV	REQ H/P	Remarks					
			TYPE	RAM	SHL	TWS	AWA	SAH	SHL	TWS	AWA		
Front Part Operations													
1	PH-21	Finish Mark For Run Stitch (2 Point) LR	OL3	0.30	300	0.53							
2	FPD1-12	Pocket Bag Overlock (Round)	MANUAL	0.16	375	0.43							
3	FPD1-13	Thread Cut (For Round Pocket)							0.12	500	0.32	1.0	
4	FPD1R-02	Pocket Bag Turn (Round)	MANUAL	0.06	1000	0.16							
5	FPD1-03	Pocket Bag Top Stitch (Round)	MANUAL	0.16	375	0.43							
6	FPD1-04	Pocket Bag Attach To Body (Normal)	SHLS	0.20	300	0.53							
7	FPD1-05	Pocket Mouth Inside Top Stitch (Straight Mouth)	SHLS	0.30	200	0.80							
8	FPD1S-10	Pocket Mouth Top Stitch (Normal) (Needle 1 or 3 Thread)	SHLS	0.24	250	0.64							
9	FPD1S-12	Thread Cut After Mouth Top Stitch (2 or 3 Thread)	SHLS	0.30	200	0.60							
10	FPD1-07	Front Pocket Run Stitch (2 Side)	MANUAL	0.08	750	0.21							
11	FPD1-08	Front Bottom Pocket Attach By Overlock (SAIR) Without Tack	SHLS	0.15	171	0.93							
12	FPD1-20	Thread Cut	OL5	0.25	240	0.66							
13	LCU1-04	Side Label Cut By Cutter	MANUAL	0.08	750	0.21							
14	LATD1-01	Side Label Attach To Body (Seam Position)	MANUAL	0.03	2000	0.08						(Considering)	
15	LCU1-06	Single Label Cut By Cutter	SHLS	0.13	462	0.35							
16	LATD1-01	Single Label Attach To Body (Seam Position)	MANUAL	0.03	2000	0.08							
17	Ref	Front Side Hip Position And Waist Side Edge Stitch LR	SHLS	0.13	462	0.35							
18	LTAO1-02	Ribcote, Care And Warning Label Tack	SHLS	0.25	240	0.66							
19	LATD1-07	Care, Country And Shade Label Attach To Body With Thread Cut	SHLS	0.21	286	0.56							
20	FLRT-07	Front Part (LR) Loop And W/B Tack Same Time	SHLS	0.15	400	0.40							
21	WFM-01	Front Part Fold For Assemble	SHLS	0.25	240	0.66							
Front Part Total													
Back Part Operation													
22	BYRD-162	Back Bottom Pocket Attach By Overlock (SAIR) Without Tack	OL5	0.25	240	0.66							
23	FPD1-20	Thread Cut	MANUAL	0.08	750	0.21						(Considering)	
24	WFM-02	Back Part Fold For Assemble	MANUAL	0.10	600	0.27							
Back Part Total													
Assembly													
25	BFM-03	Front & Back Number Check & Arrange For Inseam	MANUAL						1.0	0.00		0.0	
26	NOL-Ref-26	Side Seam & Points Tack (Before Overlock) (s'Oliver Buyer Requirement) LR	SHLS	0.48	125	1.28				0.14	429	0.37	1.0
27	SSATO-06	Side Seam (Complete) With Thread Cut (For 5 Thread Overlock)	OL5	0.35	100	1.46							
28	SHPTD1-03	Side Hip Stitch (-LS)	SHLS	0.17	353	0.45							
29	SHPTD1-04	Side Hip Stitch (-RS)	SHLS	0.17	353	0.45							
30	BODYMFLA-02	Side Seam (Waist Position) Mark For Label Attach	SHLS	0.17	353	0.45							
31	LATD1-32	Brand (Q/S) Label Attach On Side Seam Position (Without Poly)	MANUAL	0.15	400	0.40						(Considering)	
32	WBD-10	Press Waist Belt Top Part (1 Side Iron And 1 Side Mark) LR	IRON										
33	WBD-14	Waist Belt Mark With Button Hole Position (7 Mark)	IRON										
34	WBD-32	Waist Belt Top Panel Tack With Thread Cut	SHLS	0.15	400	0.40							
35	WBD-200	Rib Operating Hole By Button Hole With Poly (2 Button Hole)	SH	0.35	171	0.93							
36	BHELEMANCTD-01	Elastic(WB) Iron For Making Flat	IRON										
37	WBD-119	Elastic(WB) Side Numbering And Mark For Cut	IRON										
38	WBD-120	Elastic(WB) Cut	IRON										
39	WBD-160	Elastic(WB) 2 End Tack For Make Round	SHLS	0.15	400	0.40							
40	WBD-413	Elastic(WB) (Open Elastic) 3 Point Mark For Attach	MANUAL	0.22	373	0.58							
41	WBD-103	Elastic(WB) Harem With Waist Belt	MANUAL	0.17	353	0.45							
42	WBD-254	Elastic(WB) Waist Belt False Tack (6 Point To Adjustment Elastic)	SHLS	1.26	48	3.35							
43	WBD-232	Waist Rib End Close (Straight)	K/S	0.37	162	0.98							
44	WBD-101	Thread Cut	MANUAL										
45	WBD-411	Body Mark For Waist Belt Attach (Cut Mark)	MANUAL										
46	WBD-130	Waist Belt Mark (3 Point Cut Mark)	MANUAL										
47	WBD-415	Waist Belt Match To Body (Single)	SHLS	0.88	58	2.24							
48	WBD-253	Waist Belt Attach To Body (Round Body And Round Belt)	MANUAL	0.15	400	0.40							
49	WBD-206	Waist Rib Attach Position Overlock With Thread Cut	OL4	0.45	133	1.20							
50	WBD-106	Waist Belt Lower Top Stitch With Thread Cut	K/S	0.78	77	2.07							
51	WBD-101	Thread Cut	MANUAL	0.10	600	0.27							
52	WBD-121	Waist Belt Middle Top Stitch (2 or 3 Thread)	K/S	0.33	182	0.88							
53	WBD-243	Thread Cut	MANUAL										
54	SSOTHERSO-11	Body Turn	MANUAL										
55	BHEMD-21	Bottom Hem (Open Skirt) [Different]	SHLS	1.02	59	2.71							
56	BAT-09	Front Pocket Mouth Bar tack (4 Point)	B/T	0.30	300	0.80							
57	Ref	Hem Chain Stitch End Point Security Stitch (3 Point)	B/T	0.25	240	0.66							
Assemble Total													
Grand Total													
12.61 33.51 39.0 2.44 15.05 23.0 3.32 1.0 11													
TTL MAN 50													

Unit: 02

Line: E

Natural Denims Ltd.

Buyer Name: ZARA

Item: DENIM PANT

OPERATION BULLETIN

SMV	Current Pics	Number of Worker	Production Capacity / Hr.	Production Capacity / Day (10 hr.)	Worker Efficiency
7.7	210	41	219	2195	66%

No.	Operation	M/C	SMV	Capacity / Hr.
1	Front & Back rise join	OL	0.50	92
1	Front & Back rise join	OL	0.50	86
1	Front & Back rise join	OL	0.50	75
2	Pocket opening piping make	OL	0.20	333
3	Pocket opening lace join	LSA	0.32	115
3	Pocket opening lace join	LSA	0.32	115
4	Pocket upper part join with front rise	OL	0.32	130
4	Pocket upper part join with front rise	OL	0.32	111
5	Pocket opening 1/16 top stitch	LSA	0.30	150
5	Pocket opening 1/16 top stitch	LSA	0.30	95
6	Pocket lower part join	LSA	0.34	91
6	Pocket lower part join	LSA	0.34	100
6	Pocket lower part join	LSA	0.34	29
7	Pocket bag overlock	OL	0.32	143
7	Pocket bag overlock	OL	0.32	130
8	Pocket waist & side close	LSA	0.40	150
8	Pocket waist & side close	LSA	0.40	107
9	Care label tack & cut	LSA	0.15	333
10	Care label attach at left seam & fold	LSA		273
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	61
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	56
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	60
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	60
12	Inseam	OL	0.50	150
12	Inseam	OL	0.50	75
13	Waist fabric end point close	LSA	0.20	300

14	Elastic end point close	LSA	0.16	333
15	Drawsting hole at waist	BH	0.22	222
16	Elastic & waist 4 point tack	LSA	0.50	75
17	Waist belt top stitch	Kansai	0.50	100
17	Waist belt top stitch	Kansai	0.50	107
18	Waist belt join	OL	0.75	77
18	Waist belt join	OL	0.75	88
18	Waist belt join	OL	0.75	71
19	Inseam & waist top stitch security tack	LSA		250
20	Size lbl join at bk waist	LS	0.18	250
21	Leg opening hem	FL	0.50	150
21	Leg opening hem	FL	0.50	94
22	Leg hem security tack	LSA		300
23	Main lbl join at bk waist	LSA	0.20	250

Table 3.1.1: Operation Bulletin for DENIM PANT

OP	41
E %	66%
HOURS	10

3.1.2 Description:

The process card of **Natural Denim Ltd.** to manufacture a denim pant (buyer: ZARA, Unit-02, Line-E) indicates that 42 the number of machines (different machineries present, OL-17, LSA-19, BH-1, Kansai-2, LS-2, FL-2) and 41 labor are employed. The planned target production is 2195 pieces and the total SMV is 7.7 and the production will be multiplied against 10 hours of different efficiency (66%, 70%, 75%, 80%).

3.1.3 The Calculation Process:

TARGET CALCULATION:

Total worker = 41

SMV = 7.7

Working hours= 10

Efficiency = 66%,

$$= 41 \times 10 \times 66\% \times 7.7$$

$$= 2084$$

When efficiency = 70%,

$$\text{Target} = 41 \times 10 \times 70\% \times 7.7$$

$$= 2210$$

When efficiency = 75%,

$$\text{Target} = 41 \times 10 \times 75\% \times 7.7$$

$$= 2368$$

When efficiency = 80%,

$$\text{Target} = 41 \times 10 \times 80\% \times 7.7$$

$$= 2526$$

Efficiency	66%	70%	75%	80%
Target per hour	2084	2210	2368	2526

3.1.5 SMV Calculation:

Let, Average cycle time = 12 sec

Now observed time = $12/60 = 0.20$

secRating = 80%,

So, Basic time = observed time \times rating

$$= 0.20 \times 0.80$$

$$= 0.16 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 9.6 \text{ min}$$

Let, Allowance 15%,

$$= 9.6 + 0.15$$

$$= 9.75 \text{ min}$$

3.1.6 PITCH TIME:

Here,

No. of Operation

= 42

SMV =

7.7

So, Pitch time = No of operation/SMV

$$= 42/7.7$$

$$= 5.45 \text{ min.}$$

3.1.7 EFFICIENCY CALCULATION:

Total P. = 2195

Standard minutes values = 7.7

man power = 41

Working hour = 10

$$= \frac{2195 \times 7.7}{41 \times 10 \times 60} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{16901.5}{24600} \times 100 \\
&= 68.70 \\
&= 69\%
\end{aligned}$$

3.1.8 LINE CAPACITY:

We know,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Line capacity} &= \frac{\text{Total man power} \times \text{Working hour} \times 60 \times \text{efficiency}\%}{\text{Smv}} \\
&= \frac{41 \times 10 \times 60 \times .69}{7.7} \\
&= 2204 \text{ pcs}
\end{aligned}$$

Target	2084
SMV	9.75
Pitch time	5.45 min
Efficiency%	69%
Line capacity	2204 pcs

Natural Denims Ltd.

Unit: 02 Line: I

Natural Denims Ltd.

Buyer Name: ZARA

Item: DENIM PANT

OPERATION BULLETIN

SMV	Current Pics	Number of Worker	Production Capacity / Hr.	Production Capacity / Day (10 hr.)	Worker Efficiency
4.96	200	29	214	2143	57%
No.	Operation	M/C	SMV	Capacity / hr.	
1	Front part gathering	LSA	0.15	250	
2	Yoke join at front part	OL	0.23	167	
2	Yoke join at front part	OL	0.23	150	
3	Bk part gathering & body fold	LSA	0.15	300	
4	Mobilon tape attach at bk part	LSA	0.14	375	
5	Yoke join at bk part	OL	0.23	140	
5	Yoke join at bk part	OL	0.23	100	
6	Shoulder join right side	OL	0.14	353	
7	Nk binding	FL	0.19	273	
8	Nk close tack & cut	LSA	0.15	273	
9	Shoulder join left side & cut	OL	0.14	286	
10	Arm hole binding	FL	0.36	140	
10	Arm hole binding	FL	0.36	136	
11	Arm hole binding fold top stitch	LSA	0.50	60	
11	Arm hole binding fold top stitch	LSA	0.50	80	
11	Arm hole binding fold top stitch	LSA	0.50	88	
12	Care label tack	LSA	0.14	400	
13	Care label attach at side seam	LSA	0.15	375	
14	Side seam	OL	0.46	107	
14	Side seam	OL	0.46	107	
15	Arm hole close & chap tack	LSA	0.26	33	
15	Arm hole close & chap tack	LSA	0.26	182	
16	Elastic end point close tack	LSA	0.15	300	
17	Elastic join at bottom	OL	0.46	100	
17	Elastic join at bottom	OL	0.46	95	
18	Nk binding 1/16 top stitch insert main & size lbl	LSA	0.46	107	

18	Nk binding 1/16 top stitch insert main & size lbl	LSA	0.46	111
19	Elastic join top stitch	FL	0.20	273
20	Elastic join top stitch security tack	LSA	0.14	333
21	Btn attach 1 point	BA	0.15	400

Table 3.2.1: Operation Bulletin for DENIM

WORKER	29
Fac. EFFICIENCY %	57%
W. H.	10

3.2.2 Description:

The **operation bulletin sheet** for **DENIM PANT** production at **Natural Denim Ltd.** details the manufacturing process for a **ZARA order** at **Unit-02, Line-I**. It outlines key production factors such as **total manpower, SMV (Standard Minute Value), efficiency, and hourly production targets.**

The sheet specifies that **30 machines** are used, operated by **29 workers**, with the following machine distribution:

- **10 OL (Overlock) machines**
- **15 LSA (Lockstitch with Automatic Trimmer) machines**
- **1 BA (Bartack) machine**
- **4 FL (Flatlock) machines**

The breakdown of various operations' SMVs leads to a **total SMV of 4.96**. The **planned production target** is **2,143 units**, with an **expected efficiency of 57%**. Additionally, the sheet provides efficiency calculations at **57%, 70%, 75%, and 80%** to estimate the total production output over a **10-hour shift**.

3.2.3 The Calculation Process:

3.2.4 TARGET CALCULATION:

Here, Total worker

$$= 29SMV = 4.96$$

Working hrs. =

$$10 \text{ Efficiency} = 57\%,$$

We

know

that,

$$\text{Target} = \text{total man power} \times \text{work hr.} \times \text{efficiency \%} \times \text{SMV}$$

$$= 29 \times 10 \times 57\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 810$$

When efficiency = 70%,

$$\text{Target} = 29 \times 10 \times 70\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 1007$$

When efficiency = 75%,

$$\text{Target} = 29 \times 10 \times 75\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 1079$$

When efficiency = 80%,

$$\text{Target} = 29 \times 10 \times 80\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 1151$$

Efficiency	57%	70%	75%	80%
Target per hour	810	1007	1079	1151

3.2.5 SMV CALCULATION:

SMV = Basic time + Allowance of basic

Time Basic time = Observed time ×

rating Observed time = Average cycle

time/60

Here, I show SMV calculation for Front part gathering

Let, Average cycle time = 10 sec

Now observed time = $10/60 = 0.16$

Rating = 80%,

So, Basic time = observed time \times rating

$$= 0.16 \times 0.80$$

$$= 0.128 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 7.68 \text{ min}$$

Let, Allowance 15%,

$$= 7.68 + 0.15$$

$$= 7.83 \text{ min}$$

3.2.6 PITCH TIME:

Here, No. of Operation

$$= 30 \text{ Total SMV} = 4.96$$

So, Pitch time = No of operation/SMV

$$= 30/4.96$$

$$= 6.05 \text{ min.}$$

3.2.7 EFFICIENCY CALCULATION:

Here,

Total production = 2143

SMV = 4.96

Total man power = 29

Working hour = 10

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efficiency \%} &= \frac{\text{Total production} \times \text{SMV}}{\text{Total man power} \times \text{working hour} \times 60} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{2143 \times 4.96}{29 \times 10 \times 60} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{10629.28}{174000} \times 100 \\
 &= 61.08 = 61\%
 \end{aligned}$$

3.2.8 LINE CAPACITY:

We know,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Line capacity} &= \frac{\text{Total man power} \times \text{Working hour} \times 60 \times \text{efficiency\%}}{\text{Smv}} \\
 &= \frac{29 \times 10 \times 60 \times .61}{4.96} \\
 &= 2140\text{Pcs}
 \end{aligned}$$

Target	810
SMV	7.83
Pitch time	6.05 min
Efficiency%	61%
Line capacity	2140 pcs

Natural Denims Ltd.

Unit: 03

Line: 03

Buyer Name: NOVA

Item: GENTS PANT

OPERATION BULLETIN

SMV	Current Pics	Number of Worker	Production Capacity / Hr.	Production Capacity / Day (10 hr.)	Worker Efficiency
3.69	250	33	250	2500	47%
Sl. No.	OPERATION	M/C	SMV	Capacity / Hr.	
1	Front placket binding	FL	0.36	125	
1	Front placket binding	FL	0.36	158	
2	Placket inner tack	LSA	0.20	75	
2	Placket inner tack	LSA	0.20	250	
3	Placket box stitch	LSA	0.36	111	
3	Placket box stitch	LSA	0.36	111	
3	Placket box stitch	LSA	0.36	50	
4	Shoulder join both side	OL	0.13	231	
4	Shoulder join both side & cut	OL	0.13	111	
5	Care label attach at left seam	LSA	0.16	300	
6	Main label attach at back nk	LSA	0.18	167	
6	Main label attach at back nk	LSA	0.18	167	
7	Nk binding	FL	0.22	130	
7	Nk binding	FL	0.22	86	
7	Nk binding	FL	0.22	111	
8	Armhole binding	FL	0.40	115	
8	Armhole binding	FL	0.40	100	
8	Armhole binding	FL	0.40	107	
9	Nk binding end fold tack	LSA	0.18	300	
10	Side seam & exses placket cut	OL	0.36	71	
10	Side seam & exses placket cut	OL	0.36	71	
10	Side seam & exses placket cut	OL	0.36	68	

10	Side seam & exses placket cut	OL	0.36	80
11	Armhole close & chap tack	LSA	0.26	150
11	Armhole close & chap tack	LSA	0.26	150
12	Mobilon loop attach at both shoulder	LSA	0.50	83
12	Mobilon loop attach at both shoulder	LSA	0.50	86
12	Mobilon loop attach at both shoulder	LSA	0.50	71
13	Btm hem	FL	0.20	250
14	Btn hole at 3 point	BH	0.20	150
14	Btn hole at 3 point	BH	0.20	125
15	Btn attach at 3 point	BA	0.20	120
15	Btn attach at 3 point	BA	0.20	150

Table 3.3.1: Operation Bulletin for GENTS PANT

WORKER	33
F. EFFICIENCY %	47%
WORKING HOURS	10

3.3.2 Description:

The **operation bulletin sheet** for **GENTS PANT** production at **Natural Denim Ltd.** documents the manufacturing process for a **buyer named "S Burys"** at **Unit-03, Line-03**. It provides essential details such as **total manpower, SMV (Standard Minute Value), efficiency, and hourly production targets.**

This sheet specifies that **33 machines** are used, with **33 workers** operating them. The machine distribution is as follows:

- 6 OL (Overlock) machines
- 14 LSA (Lockstitch with Automatic Trimmer) machines
- 2 BA (Bartack) machines
- 2 BH (Buttonhole) machines
- 9 FL (Flatlock) machines

The breakdown of different operations' SMVs results in a total SMV of 3.69. The planned production target is 2,500 units, with an expected efficiency of 47%. The sheet also includes efficiency calculations at 47%, 70%, 75%, and 80% to estimate total production over a 10-hour shift.

3.3.3 The Calculation Process: TARGET CALCULATION:

Here,

T.W. = 33

SMV = 3.69

W. H. = 10

efficiency % = 47%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= \text{total man power} \times \text{work hr.} \times \text{efficiency \%} \times \text{SMV} \\ &= 33 \times 10 \times 47\% \times 3.69 \\ &= 572 \end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 70%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= 33 \times 10 \times 70\% \times 3.69 \\ &= 852 \end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 75%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= 33 \times 10 \times 75\% \times 3.69 \\ &= 913 \end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 80%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= 33 \times 10 \times 80\% \times 3.69 \\ &= 974 \end{aligned}$$

Efficiency	47%	70%	75%	80%
Target per hour	572	852	913	974

3.3.1 SMV CALCULATION:

3.3.2 PITCH TIME:

Here,

No. of Operation = 33

Total SMV = 3.69

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So, Pitch time} &= \text{No of operation/SMV} \\ &= 33/3.69 \\ &= 8.94 \text{ min.}\end{aligned}$$

3.3.3 EFFICIENCY CALCULATIO:

Here,

T.P. =2500

Standard minutes

value = 3.69

Total M.P. = 33

W.H= 10

We know, ×100

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Efficiency\%} &= \frac{\text{Total production} \times \text{SMV}}{\text{Total man power} \times \text{working hour} \times 60} \\ &= \frac{2500 \times 3.69}{33 \times 10 \times 60} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{9225}{198000} \times 100 \\ &= 46.59 \\ &= 47\%\end{aligned}$$

3.3.4 LINE CAPACITY:

We know,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Line capacity} &= \frac{\text{Total man power} \times \text{Working hour} \times 60 \times \text{efficiency\%}}{\text{Smv}} \\ &= \frac{33 \times 10 \times 60 \times .47}{3.69} \\ &= 2521\text{Pcs}\end{aligned}$$

Target	572
SMV	10.71
Pitch time	8.94 min
Efficiency%	47%
Line capacity	2521 pcs

3.4 Operation Bulletin of LADIES SHORTS:

Natural Denims Ltd.

Name: TCHIBO

LADIES SHORTS

S.no: 99550 (YD)

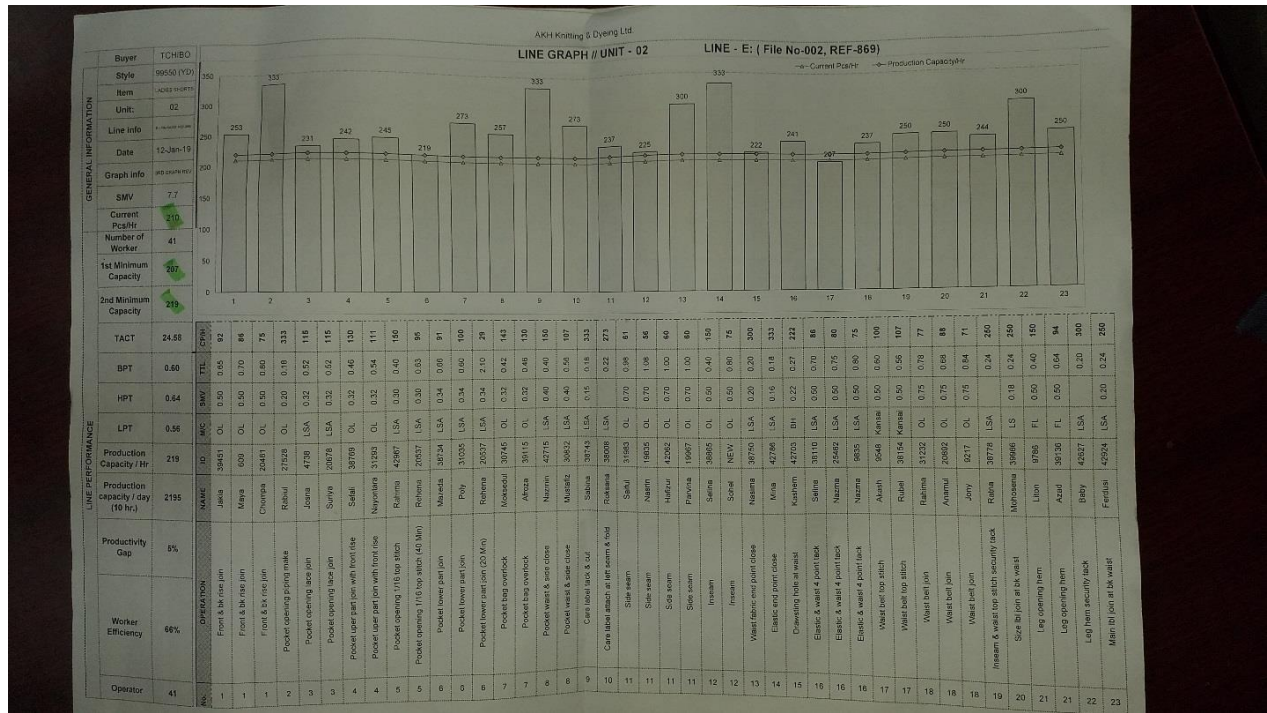


Figure 3.1.1: Operation Bulletin for LADIES SHORTS

Natural Denims Ltd.

OPERATION BULLETIN

SMV	Current Pics	Number of Worker	Production Capacity / Hr.	Production Capacity / Day (10 hr.)	Worker Efficiency
7.7	210	41	219	2195	66%

No.	Operation	M/C	SMV	Capacity / Hr.
1	Front & Back rise join	OL	0.50	92
1	Front & Back rise join	OL	0.50	86
1	Front & Back rise join	OL	0.50	75
2	Pocket opening piping make	OL	0.20	333
3	Pocket opening lace join	LSA	0.32	115
3	Pocket opening lace join	LSA	0.32	115
4	Pocket upper part join with front rise	OL	0.32	130
4	Pocket upper part join with front rise	OL	0.32	111
5	Pocket opening 1/16 top stitch	LSA	0.30	150
5	Pocket opening 1/16 top stitch	LSA	0.30	95
6	Pocket lower part join	LSA	0.34	91
6	Pocket lower part join	LSA	0.34	100
6	Pocket lower part join	LSA	0.34	29
7	Pocket bag overlock	OL	0.32	143
7	Pocket bag overlock	OL	0.32	130
8	Pocket waist & side close	LSA	0.40	150
8	Pocket waist & side close	LSA	0.40	107
9	Care label tack & cut	LSA	0.15	333
10	Care label attach at left seam & fold	LSA		273
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	61
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	56
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	60
11	Side seam	OL	0.70	60
12	Inseam	OL	0.50	150
12	Inseam	OL	0.50	75
13	Waist fabric end point close	LSA	0.20	300
14	Elastic end point close	LSA	0.16	333
15	Drawsting hole at waist	BH	0.22	222
16	Elastic & waist 4 point tack	LSA	0.50	75
17	Waist belt top stitch	Kansai	0.50	100
17	Waist belt top stitch	Kansai	0.50	107

18	Waist belt join	OL	0.75	77
18	Waist belt join	OL	0.75	88
18	Waist belt join	OL	0.75	71
19	Inseam & waist top stitch security tack	LSA		250
20	Size lbl join at bk waist	LS	0.18	250
21	Leg opening hem	FL	0.50	150
21	Leg opening hem	FL	0.50	94
22	Leg hem security tack	LSA		300
23	Main lbl join at bk waist	LSA	0.20	250

3.4.1 Description:

The **operation bulletin sheet** for **LADIES SHORTS** production at **AKH Knitting & Dyeing Ltd.** details the manufacturing process for the **buyer "TCHIBO"** at **Unit-02, Line-E**. It provides key production data, including **total workforce, SMV (Standard Minute Value), efficiency, and hourly production targets.**

This sheet indicates that **42 machines** are used, operated by **41 workers**, with the following machine distribution:

- **17 OL (Overlock) machines**
- **19 LSA (Lockstitch with Automatic Trimmer) machines**
- **1 BH (Buttonhole) machine**
- **2 Kansai machines**
- **2 LS (Lockstitch) machines**
- **2 FL (Flatlock) machines**

The breakdown of various operations' **SMVs results in a total SMV of 7.7**. The **planned production target** is **2,195 units**, with an **expected efficiency of 66%**. Additionally, efficiency calculations at **66%, 70%, 75%, and 80%** are included to estimate the total production output over a **10-hour shift**.

3.4.2 The Calculation Process:

TARGET CALCULATION:

Here,

Total worker = 41

SMV = 7.7

Working hrs. = 10

Efficiency = 66%,

We know that,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= \text{total man power} \times \text{work hr.} \times \text{efficiency \%} \times \text{SMV} \\ &= 41 \times 10 \times 66\% \times 7.7 \\ &= 2084 \end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 70%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= 41 \times 10 \times 70\% \times 7.7 \\ &= 2210 \end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 75%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= 41 \times 10 \times 75\% \times 7.7 \\ &= 2368 \end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 80%,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Target} &= 41 \times 10 \times 80\% \times 7.7 \\ &= 2526 \end{aligned}$$

Efficiency	66%	70%	75%	80%
Target per hour	2084	2210	2368	2526

3.4.3 SMV CALCULATION:

We know that,

SMV = Basic time + Allowance of basic time

Basic time = Observed time × rating

Observed time = Average cycle time/60

Here, I show SMV calculation for Front & Back rise joint

This sheet is not contain rating and cycle time so I let the rating and cycle time and calculate the SMV

Let, Average cycle time = 12 sec

Now observed time = $12/60 = 0.20$ sec

Rating = 80%,

So, Basic time = observed time \times rating

$$= 0.20 \times 0.80$$

$$= 0.16 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 9.6 \text{ min}$$

Let, Allowance 15%,

SMV = Basic time + Allowance of basic time

$$= 9.6 + 0.15$$

$$= 9.75 \text{ min}$$

I can calculate other operation in same way.

3.4.4 PITCH TIME:

Here,

No. of Operation = 42

Total SMV = 7.7

So, Pitch time = No of operation/SMV

$$= 42/7.7$$

$$= 5.45 \text{ min.}$$

3.4.5 CALCULATION OF EFFICIENCY:

Here,

Total production = 2195

SMV = 7.7

Total man power = 41

Working hour = 10

We Know,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Efficiency\%} &= \frac{\text{Total production} \times \text{SMV}}{\text{Total man power} \times \text{working hour} \times 60} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{2195 \times 7.7}{41 \times 10 \times 60} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{16901.5}{24600} \times 100 \\
 &= 68.70 \\
 &= 69\%
 \end{aligned}$$

3.4.6 LINE CAPACITY:

We know,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Line capacity} &= \frac{\text{Total man power} \times \text{Working hour} \times 60 \times \text{efficiency\%}}{\text{Smv}} \\
 &= \frac{41 \times 10 \times 60 \times .69}{7.7} \\
 &= 2204 \text{ Pcs}
 \end{aligned}$$

Target	2084
SMV	9.75
Pitch time	5.45 min
Efficiency%	69%
Line capacity	2204 pcs

3.5 Operation Bulletin for LADIES TOP:

Natural Denims Ltd.

Buyer Name: TCHIBO

Item: LADIES TOP

Style no: 16152

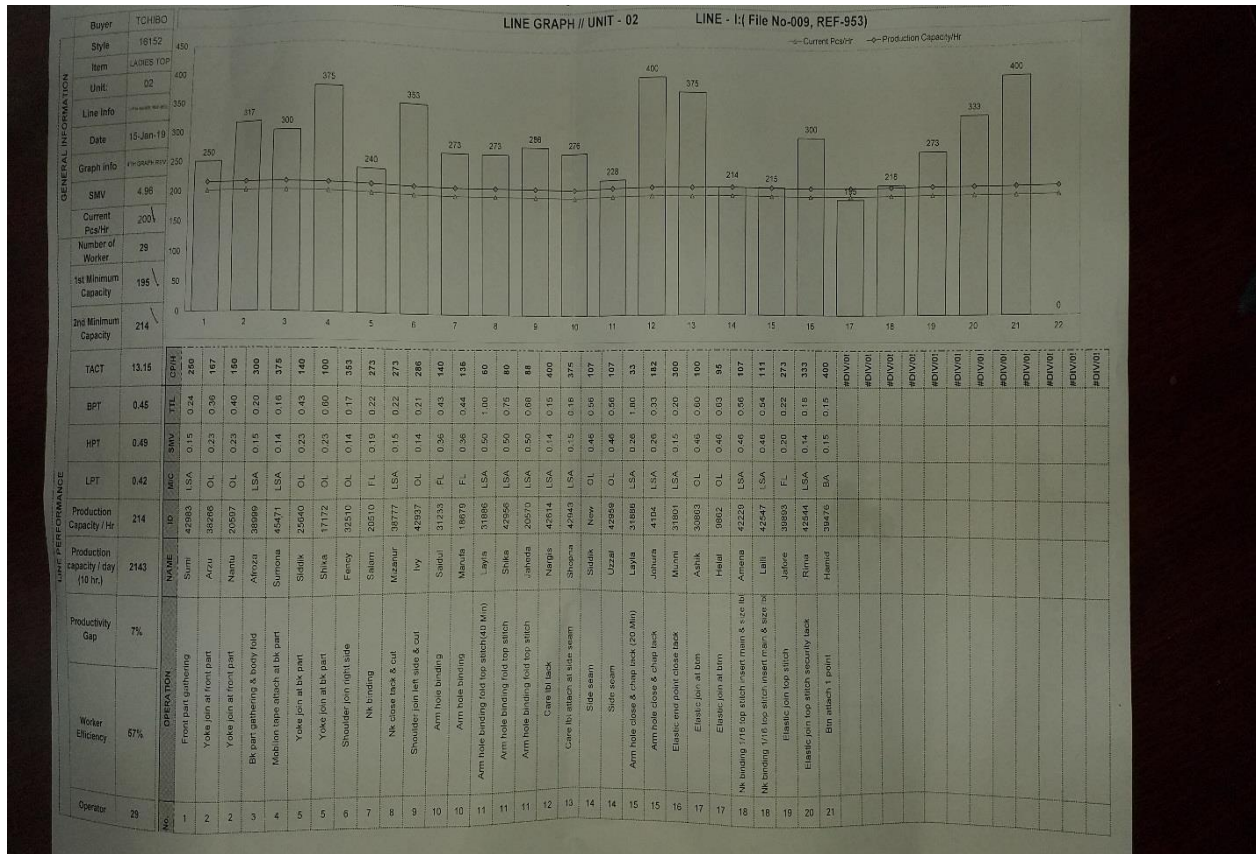


Figure 3.2.1: Operation Bulletin for LADIES TOP.

Natural Denims Ltd.

Unit: 02

Line: I

Buyer Name: TCHIBO

Item: LADIES TOP

OPERATION BULLETIN

SMV	Current Pics	Number of Worker	Production Capacity / Hr.	Production Capacity / Day (10 hr.)	Worker Efficiency
4.96	200	29	214	2143	57%

No.	Operation	M/C	SMV	Capacity / hr.
1	Front part gathering	LSA	0.15	250
2	Yoke join at front part	OL	0.23	167
2	Yoke join at front part	OL	0.23	150
3	Bk part gathering & body fold	LSA	0.15	300
4	Mobilon tape attach at bk part	LSA	0.14	375
5	Yoke join at bk part	OL	0.23	140
5	Yoke join at bk part	OL	0.23	100
6	Shoulder join right side	OL	0.14	353
7	Nk binding	FL	0.19	273
8	Nk close tack & cut	LSA	0.15	273
9	Shoulder join left side & cut	OL	0.14	286
10	Arm hole binding	FL	0.36	140
10	Arm hole binding	FL	0.36	136
11	Arm hole binding fold top stitch	LSA	0.50	60
11	Arm hole binding fold top stitch	LSA	0.50	80
11	Arm hole binding fold top stitch	LSA	0.50	88
12	Care label tack	LSA	0.14	400
13	Care label attach at side seam	LSA	0.15	375
14	Side seam	OL	0.46	107
14	Side seam	OL	0.46	107
15	Arm hole close & chap tack	LSA	0.26	33
15	Arm hole close & chap tack	LSA	0.26	182
16	Elastic end point close tack	LSA	0.15	300
17	Elastic join at bottom	OL	0.46	100
17	Elastic join at bottom	OL	0.46	95
18	Nk binding 1/16 top stitch insert main & size lbl	LSA	0.46	107
18	Nk binding 1/16 top stitch insert main & size lbl	LSA	0.46	111

19	Elastic join top stitch	FL	0.20	273
20	Elastic join top stitch security tack	LSA	0.14	333
21	Btn attach 1 point	BA	0.15	400

TOTAL GARMENTS S.M.V = 4.96

Day TARGET = 2143

TARGET / HR. = 214

ABOVE ANALYSIS ASSUMPTION

NO OF WORKER	29
FACTORY EFFICIENCY	57%
NO OF WORKING HOURS	10

3.5.1 Description:

The **operation bulletin sheet** for the production of **LADIES TOP** at **AKH Knitting & Dyeing Ltd.** provides detailed insights into the manufacturing process for the buyer "**TCHIBO**" at **Unit-02, Line-I**. It includes key production details such as **total workforce, SMV (Standard Minute Value), efficiency, and hourly production targets.**

The sheet specifies that **29 workers** operate **30 machines**, distributed as follows:

- **10 OL (Overlock) machines**
- **15 LSA (Lockstitch with Automatic Trimmer) machines**
- **1 BA (Bartack) machine**
- **4 FL (Flatlock) machines**

The breakdown of various operations' **SMVs** results in a **total SMV of 4.96**. The **planned production target** is **2,143 units**, with an **expected efficiency of 57%**. Additionally, efficiency calculations at **57%, 70%, 75%, and 80%** are included to estimate total production over a **10-hour shift**.

3.5.2 The Calculation Process:

TARGET CALCULATION:

All OP = 29 SMV = 4.96

W,H. = 10

Efficiency = 57%,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Target} &= \text{total man power} \times \text{work hr.} \times \text{efficiency \%} \times \text{SMV} \\ &= 29 \times 10 \times 57\% \times 4.96 \\ &= 81\end{aligned}$$

When efficiency = 70%, Target

$$= 29 \times 10 \times 70\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 1007$$

When efficiency = 75%,

$$\text{Target} = 29 \times 10 \times 75\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 1079$$

When efficiency = 80%,

$$\text{Target} = 29 \times 10 \times 80\% \times 4.96$$

$$= 1151$$

Efficiency	57%	70%	75%	80%
Target per hour	810	1007	1079	1151

3.5.3 EFFICIENCY CALCULATION:

Total production = 2500

SMV (Standard minute

value) = 3.69

Total OP = 33

Working hour = 10 W

$$\text{Efficiency\%} = \frac{\text{Total production} \times \text{SMV}}{\text{Total man power} \times \text{working hour} \times 60} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{2500 \times 3.69}{33 \times 10 \times 60} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{9225}{19800} \times 100$$

$$= 46.59$$

$$= 47\%$$

CHAPTER – 4: RESULT & DISCUSSION

4.0 Result and Discussion:

4.1.1 Analysis of Capacity Study of Different Operation from Data 3.1

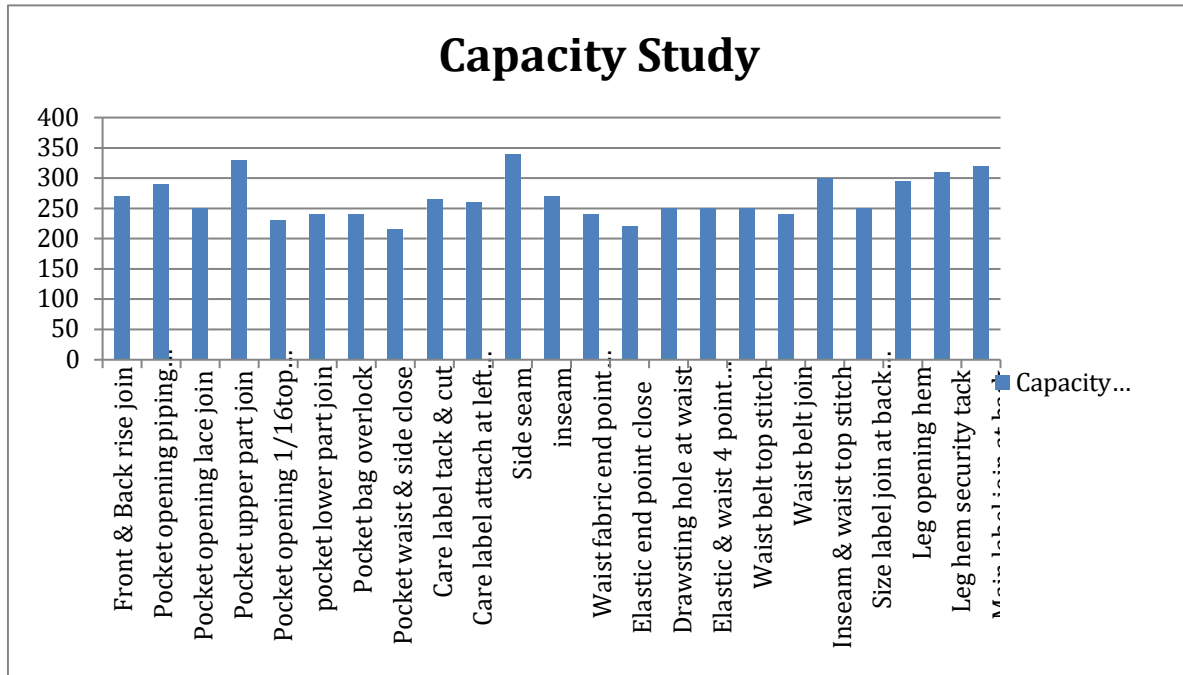


Chart 4.1.1: Analysis of capacity study for different operation of LADIES SHORTS from data

Description:

This chart illustrates the **hourly production capacity** of various operations, with efficiency calculated at **66%**. The data was initially gathered in **Chapter 03**, where production capacity was determined, and then used to create an **effective visual representation**.

The chart provides insights into **different types of operations** along the x-axis, while the **hourly production output** is displayed on the y-axis. The **highest production capacity** is observed in **Pocket Opening Piping Make**, **Care Label Tack & Cut**, and **Elastic End Point Close**, each reaching **333 units per hour**. Meanwhile, the **lowest production capacity** is recorded for **Waist Belt Top Stitch**, at **207 units per hour**. All other operations fall within an **average capacity range**.

4.1.2 Analysis of SMV of Different Operation from Data 3.1

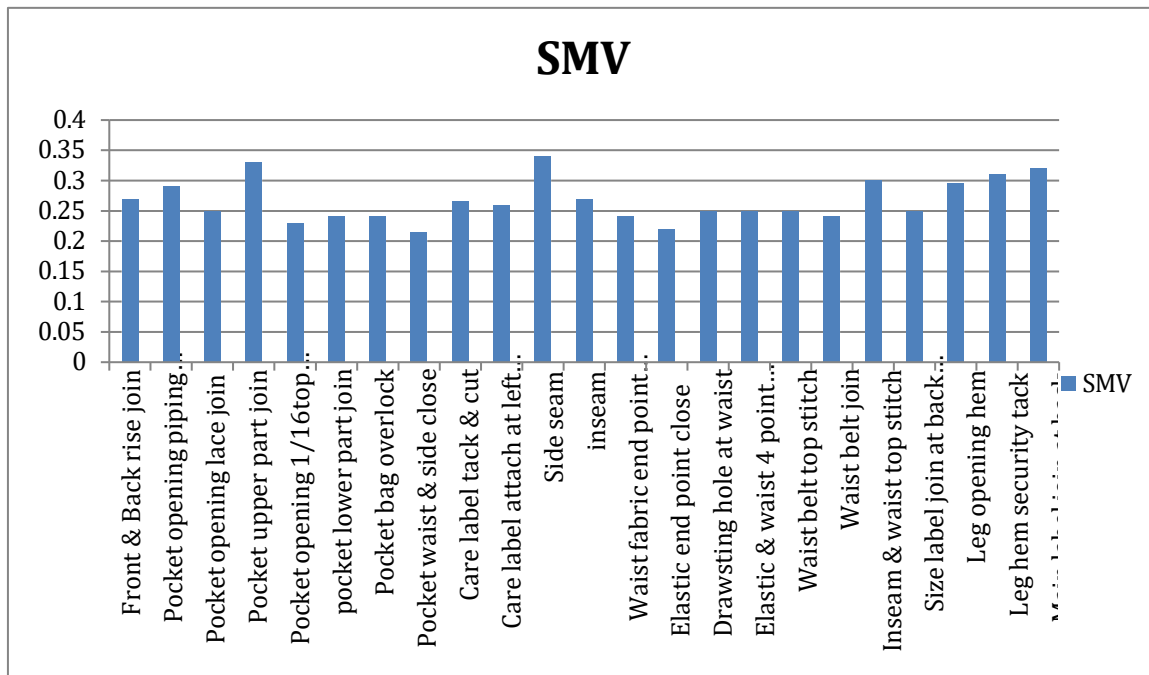


Chart 4.1.2: Analysis of SMV for Different Operation of LADIES SHORTS from Data

Description:

It represents the **Standard Minute Value (SMV)** for different operations. Each operation's SMV was calculated and used to create a visual representation of the data.

The chart lists various operations along the **x-axis**, while their **corresponding SMV values** are displayed on the **y-axis**. The **highest SMV** recorded is for **Waist Belt Join**, with a value of **0.75**, indicating it requires the most time to complete. Conversely, the **lowest SMV** is for **Care Label Tack & Cut**, with a value of **0.15**, making it the quickest operation in the process. All other operations fall within a **moderate SMV range**.

4.2.1 Analysis of Capacity Study of Different Operation from Data 3.2

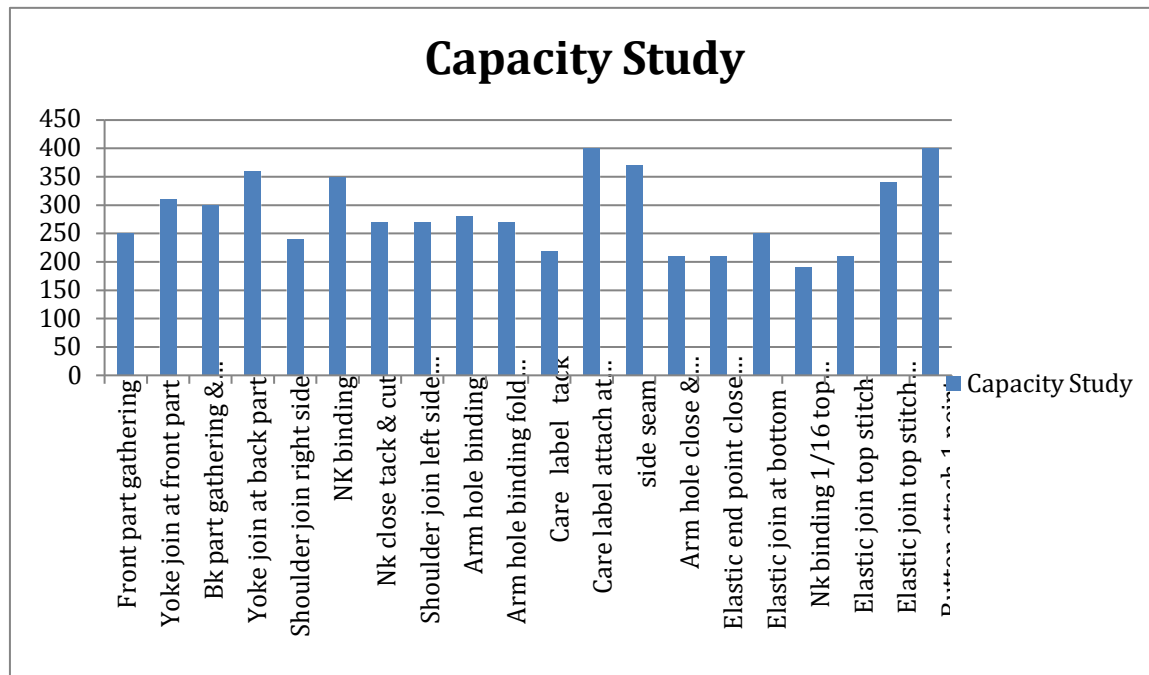


Chart 4.2.1: Analysis of Capacity Study for Different Operation of LADIES TOP from Data

Description:

That chart illustrates the **hourly production capacity** of various operations, calculated at **57% efficiency**. The production capacity was initially determined in **Chapter 03**, and the final results were used to create an **effective visual representation**.

The **x-axis** lists different types of operations, while the **y-axis** displays the **hourly production output**. The **highest production capacity** is observed in **Care Label Tack and Button Attach (1 Point)**, reaching **400 units per hour**. Meanwhile, the **lowest capacity** is recorded for **Elastic Join at the Bottom**, at **195 units per hour**. All other operations fall within an **average capacity range**.

4.2.2 Analysis of SMV of Different Operation from Data 3.2

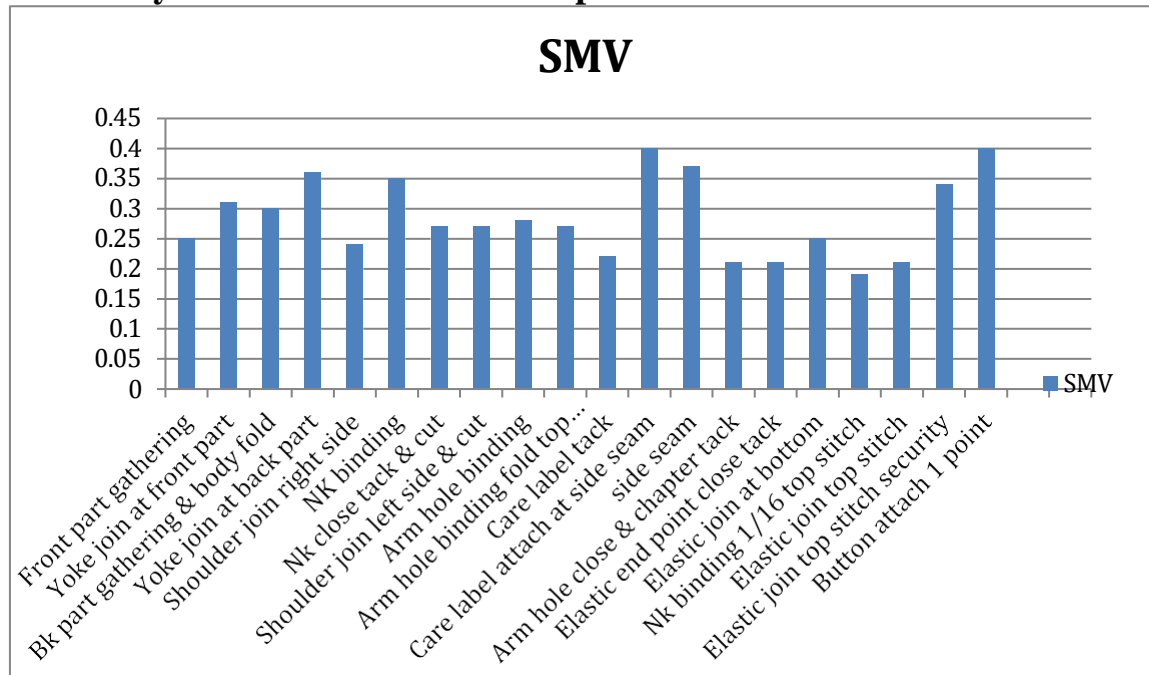


Chart 4.2.2: Analysis of SMV for Different Operation of LADIES TOP from Data

Description:

This chart represents the **Standard Minute Value (SMV)** for various operations. The SMV for each operation was calculated first, and the final results were used to create this **visual representation**.

The **x-axis** lists different types of operations, while the **y-axis** displays their respective **SMV values**. The **highest SMV** recorded is for **Armhole Binding Fold Top Stitch**, with a value of **0.50**, indicating it requires the most time. In contrast, the **lowest SMV (0.14)** is observed in **Mobilon Tape Attached at Back Part, Shoulder Join Right Side, Shoulder Join Left Side & Cut, Care Label Tack, and Elastic Join Top Stitch Security Tack**. The other operations fall within an **average SMV range**.

4.3.1 Analysis of Capacity Study of Different Operation from Data 3.3

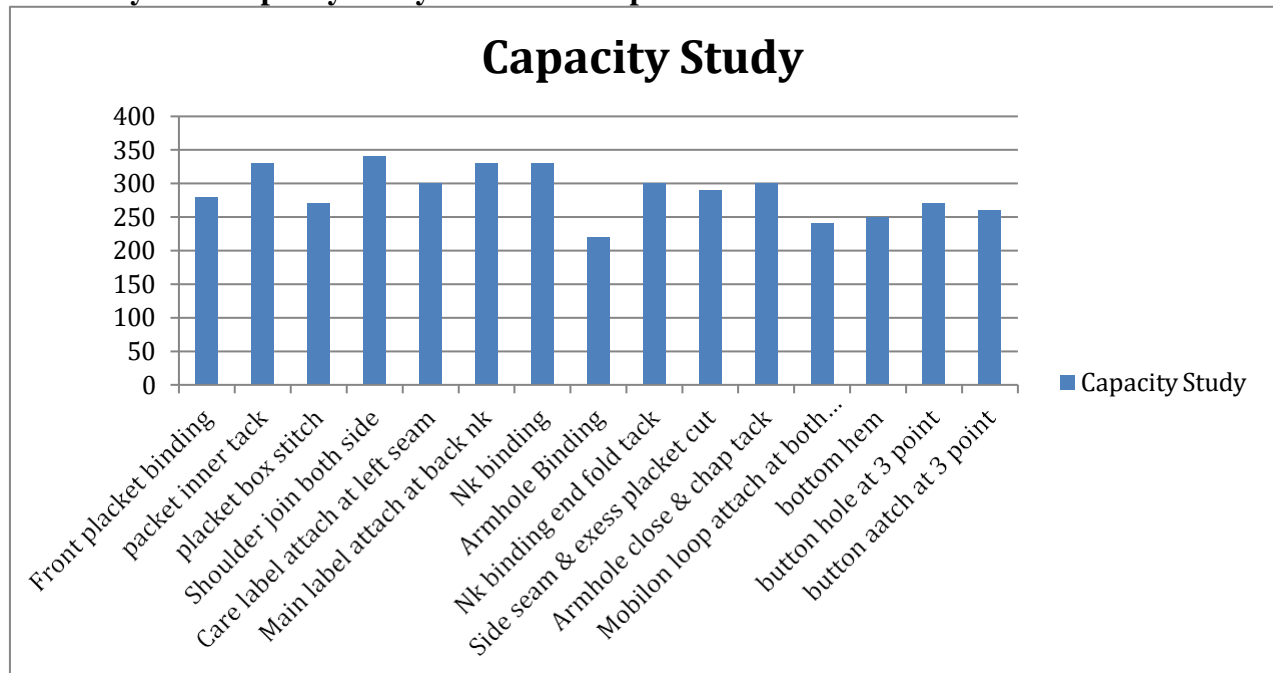


Chart 4.3.1: Analysis of Capacity Study for Different Operation of VEST from Data

Description:

This chart illustrates the **hourly production capacity** for various operations, calculated at **47% efficiency**. First, the production capacity was determined in **Chapter 03**, and the final results were used to create this **detailed representation**.

The **x-axis** lists different operations, while the **y-axis** displays their respective **hourly production capacity**. The **highest production capacity** is observed in **Shoulder Join Both Sides**, with **342 units per hour**, indicating it is the most productive operation. Conversely, the **lowest production capacity** is for **Mobilon Loop Attach at Both Shoulders**, with **240 units per hour**. The remaining operations fall within an **average production capacity range**.

4.3.2 Analysis of SMV for Different Operations (from Data 3.3)

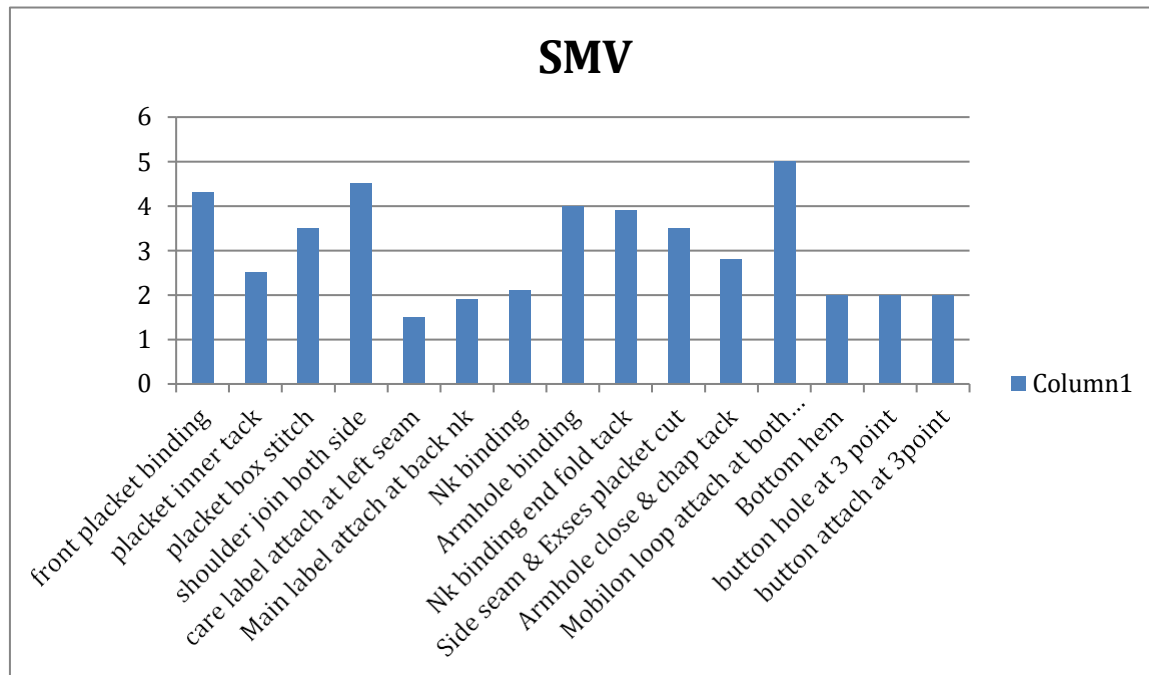


Chart 4.3.2: Analysis of SMV for Different Operation of VEST from Data

Description:

This chart illustrates the **Standard Minute Value (SMV)** for various operations. Initially, the **SMV for each operation** was calculated, and the results were used to create this **visual representation**.

The **x-axis** lists different operations, while the **y-axis** represents their **corresponding SMV values**. The **highest SMV** is recorded for **Mobilon Loop Attachment at Both Shoulders**, with a value of **0.50**, indicating it requires the most time per unit. Conversely, the **lowest SMV** is for **Shoulder Joint on Both Sides**, with a value of **0.13**, making it the fastest operation in the chart.

4.4 Analysis of Total SMV of Different Items (from Data 3.1, 3.2, 3.3)

ITEM	TOTAL SMV
LADIES SHORTS	7.7
LADIES TOP	4.96
VEST	3.69

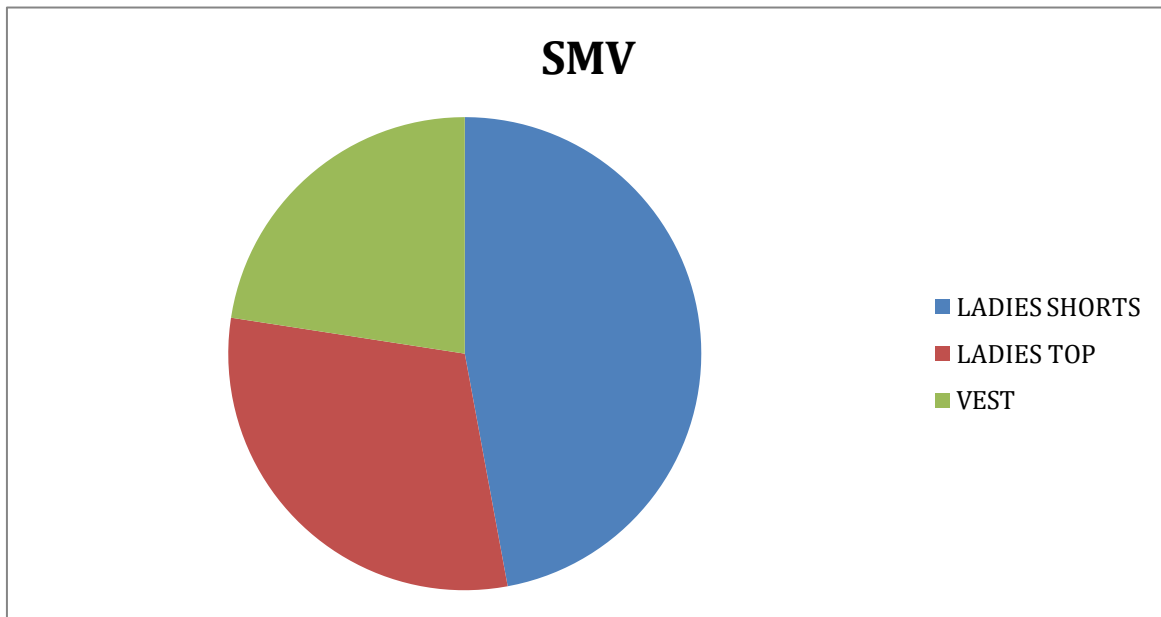


Chart 4.4.1: Analysis of Total SMV of Different Item LADIES SHORTS, LADIES TOP, VEST.

Description:

This **pie chart** visually represents the **total Standard Minute Value (SMV)** for different apparel items, which were calculated in **Chapter-03**. The chart analyzes three products:

- **LADIES SHORTS** → **SMV: 7.7**
- **LADIES TOP** → **SMV: 4.96**
- **VEST** → **SMV: 3.69**

From the chart, **LADIES SHORTS** has the **highest SMV (7.7)**, indicating it requires the most time for production. Conversely, **VEST** has the **lowest SMV (3.69)**, making it the least time-consuming item to produce.

4.5 Analysis of Efficiency% of Different Items (from Data 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.4)

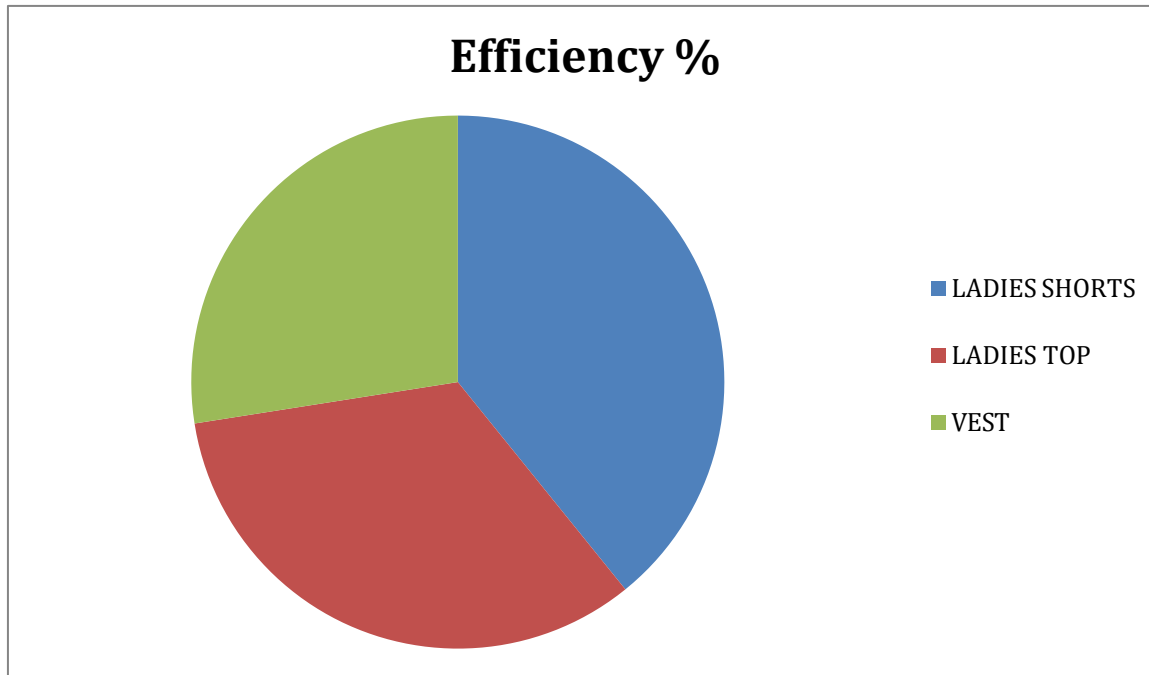


Chart 4.5.1: Analysis of Total Efficiency of Different Item LADIES SHORTS, LADIES TOP, VEST

Description:

This pie chart shows the efficiency percentages of three items: Ladies Shorts (66%), Ladies Top (57%), and Vest (47%). The highest efficiency is for Ladies Shorts (66%), and the lowest is for Vest (47%).

CHAPTER – 5: CONCLUSION

Conclusion:

It was a project comprehensive study of Standard Minute Value (SMV), operation bulletins, and process improvements within Natural Denims Ltd. It works not only deepened my understanding of industrial engineering in the garment industry but also provided valuable insights into:

- ✓ **Production planning & efficiency improvement**
- ✓ **Time studies & SMV analysis**
- ✓ **Machinery usage & procurement**
- ✓ **Workplace adaptation & industry procedures**

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