Faculty of Engineering

Department of Textile Engineering

STUDY ON DYEING AND FINISHING FAULTS OF KNITTED AND WOVEN FABRICS

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering**

Advance in Wet Processing Technology

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this project has been done by us under the supervision of **Sumon Mozumder, Assistant professor, Department of textile Engineering, Faculty of textile Engineering ,Daffodil International University** .We also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree or diploma.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This project report prepared by **Md.Ashikur Rahman of bearing Id: 133-23-3692)** and **Md.Sajjadul Amin sisir of bearing Id: 151-23-4220,**is approved in partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN THEXTILE ENGINEERING. The Said students have completed their project work under my supervision.During the research period I found them hardworking and enthusiastic

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We would like to deliver thanks to our entre course mates in Daffodil International University, Who took part in the discussion while completing the course work

Finally, we must acknowledge to our parents with due respect for their constant support, patients and believe on our ability which derives us in the successful completion of this report

DEDICATION

We Dedicate this report to all mighty Allah and our parents

ABSTRACT

At first we inspect on the industry and found some defected fabric from the dyeing section and finishing section of different industries to fulfill our work project. Then we separated our collected information into two different section so that we can analyze the collected information very effectively and standing an acceptable result which will enough to evaluate grade.

After evaluation we try to find the out the real causes of this fault and in the industry. This become possible during our industrial attachment.

During our industrial attachment program we collect different sample and analyze them very effectively to find out the reason of problem and try to solve the problem and we find out how we can reduce the problem in industry.

We try our best to found fault which was found in dyeing section and finishing section in the textile industry.

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INTRODUCTION

Chapter -01
Introduction

Fabric inspection is one of the most important section in garments industry for . for production or produce garments fabric faults is a major problem .to produce quality fabric, fabric inspection plays a very important role in textile industry .quality is check I another section but only In fabric inspection section all types of faults are check . because knitting dyeing and finishing starts after this inspection .we can find fault in all section such as yarn fault, knitting fault, dyeing fault ,and finishing fault . Such of this reason we selected this topic.

Objectives:

1. To assess the contribution of fabric inspection section
2. To know about various types of fabric inspection
3. To know about various types of finishing faults and dyeing faults
4. To know about various types of fabric rejection and its remedies
5. To know about fabric faults in production
6. To know the different type of faults detects in dyeing inspection section and finishing inspection section

Importance

In garments industry fabric inspection section is very important section. Fabric inspection of the industry can be defined as the visual examination or review of raw material's partially finished component of the industry. it also examine completely finished garments by measuring the germens to check if they meet the required measurements In reaction to some requirements standards or specification . The main objects of inspection is the detection of defects as early as possible in manufacturing process so that the time and money are not wasted later either correcting of defects. Fabric inspection section is widely used in textile industries and it is the separated section of the industry. In inspection section, there are found many faults that consider as rejected .in all textile industries rejected fabric

are produce . Rejected fabric increase production cost of given order in the industry from the buyer .

In this paper we describe all about dyeing and finishing faults and there causes and there remedies in textile industry .this paper made for given introductory knowledge of dyeing faults and finishing fault and why they causes and their remedies and when we count it as rejected fabric. This paper will be very helpful for all textile student specially as who works in dyeing section.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter -01

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fabric Inspection:

Fabric inspection of the industry can be defined as the visual examination or review of raw materials partially finished component of the industry. Fabric inspection section is widely used in textile industries and it is the separated section of the industry. To avoid faults due to reject, unexpected loss in manufacturing, fabric inspection is very important in textile industry. to find the fault , defect , unwanted material in fabric , unwanted shape in fabric ,shrinkage , fabric weight , shading , hand fell , inspected the fabric in inspection section . Fabric inspection ensure to minimize the faults that can causes the rejection of fabric. If we found any fault in dyeing or finishing inspection section we can able correction the faults in some corresponding way that minimize the rejection of fabric.

Reasons why inspection carried out:

1. To remove the defects on the fabric
2. To minimize the defect in future production
3. To maintain the quality and the price
4. To produce exact product that are recommended by buyer .

Inspection machine:

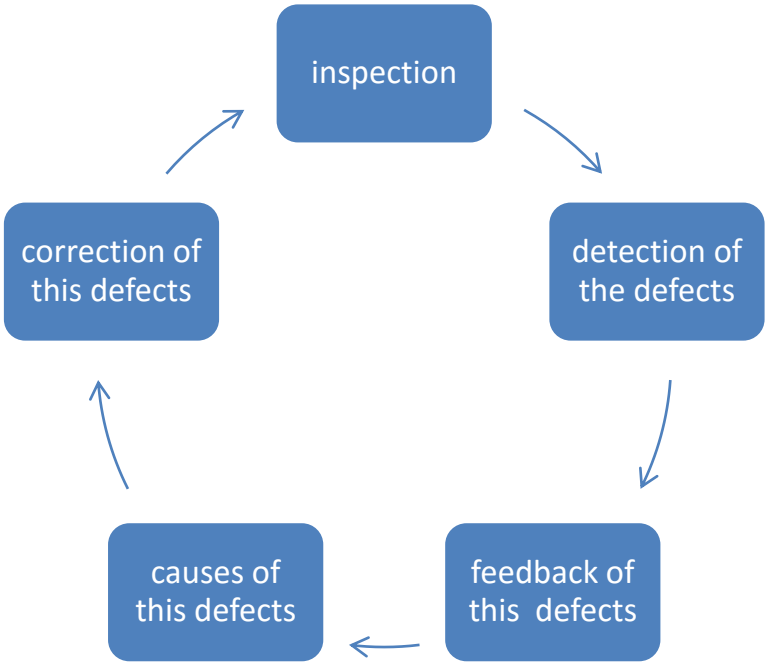
In fabric inspection machine fabric inspection is done . this machine are design because of fabric roll of fabric can mount behind the inspection table .under standard light .such as D-65

The faults are tracked , marked and recorded on the inspection sheet .to cheek the length of fabric the inspection machine is equipped and the fabric is delivered from the back and also monitor the width the fabric .

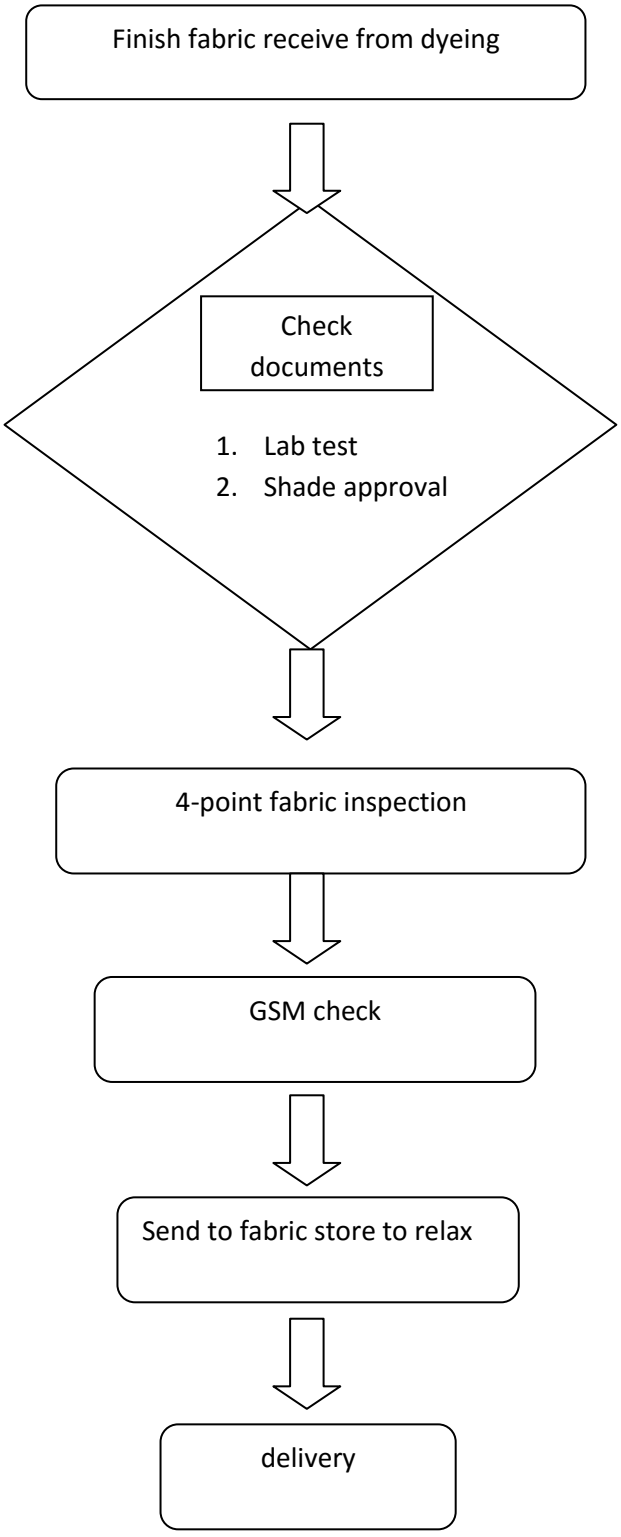
The main objects of the inspection are –

1. Detection of defects
2. Correcting of the defects

Inspection process:



Fabric inspection flowchart :



Fabric inspection method:

a) 4 Point system

b) 6 point system

c) 10 point system

d) Graniteville system

e) Dallas point system

Four point system: The system in which penalty point of defect is maximum 4 is called 4 point system.

In industry 4point system is widely used for fabric inspection. Most buyer need to be infected according to all production fabric 4 point system. So 4 point rating system is prefers most of the industry.

- It is the most popular point system
- It was published in 1959 by the national association of shirt pajama manufacturers.
- The 4 point system, also called the American Apparel Manufacturers Association (AAMA) point grading system for determination fabric quality .

Point to be consider in 4 point system :

- Penalty point of 1, 2, 3, and, 4 are the score of fault that are considered according to the size and defect. More than 4 point are not assigned for any single defects
- Defect should assign 4 points for each full width defects

Advantage of 4 point system:

- It is easy to understand for worker
- There is no width limitation

The range of 4 point system:

Point	Grade
Points up to 0-20	A
Points up to 21-28	B
Points above 28	Rejected

Point value of fabric fault:

up to 3 inch	**1**
over 3 – up to 6 inch	2
Over 6 – up to 9 inch	3
Length of defect s	Point allocated
Over 9 inch	4
Less then equal 1 (holes)	2
Over 1	4

4-point system calculation:

$$\text{Points / 100 sq. yads} = \frac{\text{total defected points}}{\text{total fabric length (yards)}} \times \frac{\mathbf{100}}{\mathbf{1}} \times \frac{\mathbf{36''}}{\mathbf{inspecteedfabricwidth}}$$

The roll is acceptable if the acceptance is points/100 $yards^2$

The maximum number of faulty points can be calculated that any yads are 4 points system .The fabric on all fabric values is evaluated on basis of the number of error point per every 100 yds per fabric

Procedure of fabric inspection system:

This process shows the steps necessary to confirm an effective fabric inspection quality control program.

- ✓ Fabric quality inspection
- ✓ For inspection fabric roll selection
- ✓ Fabric roll is placed

- ✓ Cut a 6 inch piece across the width of the fabric from the beginning roll mark of this piece , so that the visitor will know right and left side fabric use the strip to cheak the side and end up from the shedding side check it at least in the middle

- ✓ Visual defects inspection at a speed slow enough to find the defect
- ✓ Bowing and skewing check in the fabric
- ✓ Fabric faults are record on the fabric quality report
- ✓ Major fabric draw backs are flagged by suppliers. However if there is any . the error is nit already flagged , but it must be marked with a stiker or masking tape during inspection for its trace power and cutting corrective action stage

General rules of inspection:

1. Not one meter of cloth is penalized is not more than 10
   Any errors occurring repeatedly throughout the entire piece are marked second
2. Warp and weft deficient meter should not exceed 10 meters in one meter.

3. Cloth is inspected on face side only unless specified

Tools of fabric inspection:

For fabric inspection there must have the following facilities / equipment in good working condition –

- Inspection frame with counter
- Light source of D-65(sunlight) / TL - 84 light source at the inspection frame
- Measuring tape and scissors
- Pick glass
- To identify the faults masking tape or sticker is used
- For taking reference digital camera is used
- Master fabric sample or customer reference sample

CHAPTER-3

FAULTS DETAILS

CHAPTER-3

FAULTS DETAILS

There are many fabric that have some causes and we try to remove the fault .

Some dyeing falts are given bellow –

1. Shade variation (batch to batch) :

Batch to batch shade variation is common exhaust dyeing which is not completely avoidable .to ensure compatible batch to batch production of shade the following matter should be control carefully.

Causes of fault:

1. Use of different brands of dyes and chemical
2. Causes of Pretreatment procedure
3. Different dyeing procedure of the same depth of shade
4. Use of different liquor ratio

Remedies:

1. Use standard dyes and chemical
2. Maintain the same liquor ration
3. Follow the standard pretreatment procedure
4. Maintain the same dyeing cycle
5. Make sure that the operation add the right bulk chemical at the same time and temperature in the process
6. The PH Hardness and sodium carbonate content of supply water should check daily

2. Dyeing spot:

Causes of fault:

1. Color spots due to dye deposits on the machine
2. Improper mixing of dye stuff into the solution

Remedies:

1. Need to clean the machine properly
2. By proper dissolving of dyes and chemical
3. By passing the dissolved dye stuff through a fine stainless steel mesh strainer, so that the large un-dissolved particles are removed.

3. Uneven dyeing:

Causes of fault:

1. Correct PH value not maintained
2. Water hardness
3. Improper migration
4. Uneven pretreatment
5. Uneven heat setting
6. Improper soda dosing
7. Quick addition of dyes and chemical

Remedies:

1. Correct ph value maintain
2. Properly scoured and bleached the fabric
3. Migration properly
4. Ensure even pretreatment
5. Ensure even heat setting
6. Properly dosing the soda

7. Neutralization properly

4. **Crease mark:** The cruise sign appears in knitted fabric, as the dark haphazard continuous line breaks

Causes of fault:

1. Poor opening of the fabric rope
2. Sock cooling of synthetic material
3. If pump pressure and reel speed is not equal
4. Cause of high speed machine running

Remedies:

1. Reel speed and pump speed maintain properly
2. Lower rate rising and cooling the temperature
3. Machine load reduced
4. Maintain high liquor ratio

5. Softener mark :

Causes of fault :

1. Improper mixing of softener
2. Improper running time of the fabric during application of softener
3. during softener application entanglement of the fabric

Remedies:

1. Reel speed and pump speed maintain properly
2. Before addition properly mixing the softener
3. During softener application prevent the entanglement of the fabric

6. **Soda spot** :

Causes of fault:

1. NaOH is not used carefully
2. Alkalinity on solution
3. Remedies :
4. NaOH should be used carefully
5. Properly neutralize the solution

Remedies:

1. NaOH should be use carefully
2. Neutralization properly.

7. **Chemical spot :**

Causes of fault:

1. Low quality de-foaming agent is used
2. In softener machine access chemical is used
3. Improper dosing of chemical

Remedies:

1. Use good quality de-foaming agent
2. Chemical use appropriately
3. Chemical dose should be maintain properly

8. **Patchy dyeing:**

Causes of fault:

1. Faulty injection of alkali

2. Improper addition of color
3. Causes of hardness of water
4. Causes of improper salt addition
5. Migration of during immediate dyeing
6. Uneven heat in the machine

Remedies:

1. Ensuring of proper treatment
2. Proper dosing of dye is and chemical
3. Heat should be same throughout the dye liquor
4. Addition of proper salt

9. Wrinkle mark:

Causes of fault:

1. Poor opening of the fabric rope
2. Shock cooling of the synthetic material
3. High temperature
4. Entanglement of the fabric

Remedies:

1. Maintain the proper reel speed and pump speed
2. It should be lower rate of rising and cooling the temperature
3. Liquor ratio should be higher

Speaky dyeing:

Speaky dyeing fault are observed in continuous dyeing.

Causes of fault:

1. Through the pad too much foam

2. Fall on the fabric surface water drop before or after color.
3. Inadequate treatment after

Remedies:

1. Using antifoaming agents
2. Dyes and chemical guide rollers should not be stored.
3. Drop should be condensed into the ager
4. Water drop should not fall on the fabric.

Some finishing fault are given bellow –

Wet squeezer mark:

Causes of fault:

This mark are caused due to excessive pressure of the squeezer roll on the wet fabric

Remedies:

Use the padding mangle only for the application of the softener

Use hydrostuctor for the extraction to avoid the squeezer roll mark

After extraction open the fabric manually to prevent crease mark in the damp fabric

GSM variation

Causes of fault:

Roll to roll variation in the process parameters of the fabric like over feed and width wise stretching of the dyed fabric and the stander, calendar and compactor machine.

Remedies:

Make sure that all the fabric roll in a lot are processed under the same process parameter

Bowing:

Causes of fault:

Uneven distribution of tension across the fabric width while dyeing or finishing the fabric,

Remedies:

Bowing can be corrected by reprocessing the fabric by fiddling it from the opposite end

Skew:

Causes of fault:

Improper feeding of the fabric while compacting

Remedies:

Use a drop needle line as a reference line to keep the grain lines straight while feeding the fabric slowly on the compactor machine

Shrinkage

Causes of fault:

Shrinkage is primarily due to high tension during the knitting , dyeing and finishing process .

Remedies:

Allow the fabric to relax properly before it is cut out

Give maximum over feed to the fabric during the processing on the stenter and compactor machine.

6 .Over compaction

Causes of fault:

1. Excess the shoe pressure
2. Excess over feed (compaction) given to fabric with respect to potential shrinkage

Remedies:

1. Potential shrinkage test
2. Correct setting of machine
3. Re-compaction with lesser over-feed

7 .Fabric width variation:

Causes of fault:

If the stretch width is very from roll to roll while feeding the fabric in the stenter and compactor .

Remedies:

The stretched width of the fabric should remain constant for each roll during finishing in the stenter and in the compactor.

7 .Unwanted mark on the fabric :

Causes of fault:

Oily stain with dust adhered to surface which makes the stains more prominent and difficult to remove , due to contact with oil or grease covered exposed machine parts careless handling could be another cause.

Remedies:

Worker should aware of processing

De-colorize patch on the fabric:

Causes of fault:

1. De-colorize patch caused due to –
2. Chemical spillage in fabric
3. Localized excess bleaching
4. Localized excess enzyme wash
5. Can be result into weakening of the fabric

Remedies:

Worker must have aware during dyeing . they should aware when they mixed chemical such as bleaching , enzyme .

Sanforize pucker:

sanforize pucker result from uneven wetting out on sanforize.

Causes of fault:

This is usually caused by defective spray heads. Fabric will appear wavy or pucker when spread on cutting table . it is difficult to detect during Inspection on inspection machine.

Remedies:

Worker should aware during dyeing.

Water spot:

Usually caused by wet fabric being allowed to remain to long before drying color migrate leaving blotchy spots

Selvage torn :

Usually caused by excessive tension while processing through tenter frame .

Soil spot: Caused by oil grease or dust often times originating from a dirty work area or machinery not properly cleaned .

Dimensional stability (shrinkage):

Causes of fault:

1. Insufficient relaxation during pretreatment
2. Inadequate setting of material
3. Lengthwise distortion caused by dyeing machine

Remedies

1. Adapt relaxation and setting to material
2. Adjust dyeing machine to material

Pilling:

Causes of fault:

1. Too high mechanical stress on the surface of the fabric
2. Excess speed during processing
3. Excess foam formation in the dye bath

Remedies:

1. By using of a suitable chemical lubricant
2. By using antifoaming agent
3. By turn reversing the fabric before dyeing

Pin hole:

Due to the holding of the hole pin along with the sales process, it is processed through a stent frame

Major errors if the pin hole fabric is enough to expand in the body to be visible in the product

Uneven brushing:

Causes:

Because of not soft properly

Because of roller pins problem

Remedies:

Need to use softener.

Need to cheek pin properly.

Slitting:

Causes;

Due to operator carelessness

Remedies:

Operator should be careful

Silicon spot:

Causes :

Improper mixing of silicon

Remedies ;

1. Proper mixing of the silicon
2. Use the right silicon

Line mark :

Causes:

Due to the excessive presser of the roller

Remedies:

Pressure of the roller should be maintain carefully

Take care of the fabric.

Sewding fault:

Causes of fault:

1. Wrong machine set up

2. Over speed /rpm
3. Displace of pin

Remedies:

1. Installing proper machine set up
2. Maintain correct cylinder correctly
3. Cheek and proper placement of pin

Oil spot:

This fault is occurred for unconsciousness of work.

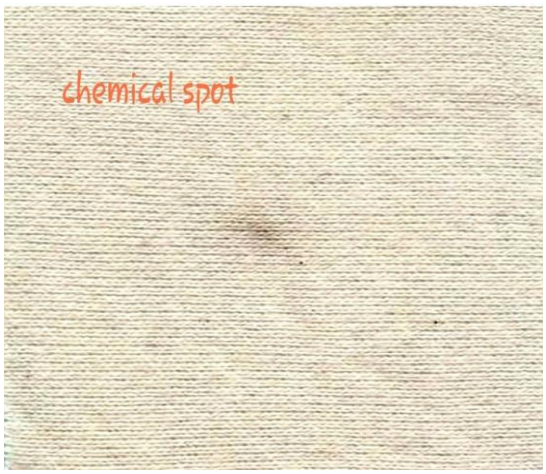
CHAPTER -4

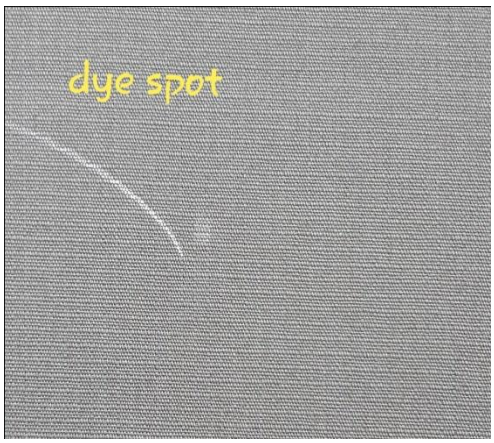
Sample attachment

CHAPTER -4

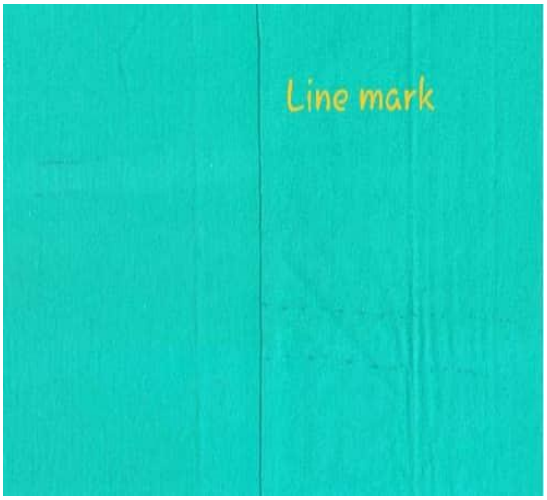
Sample attachment

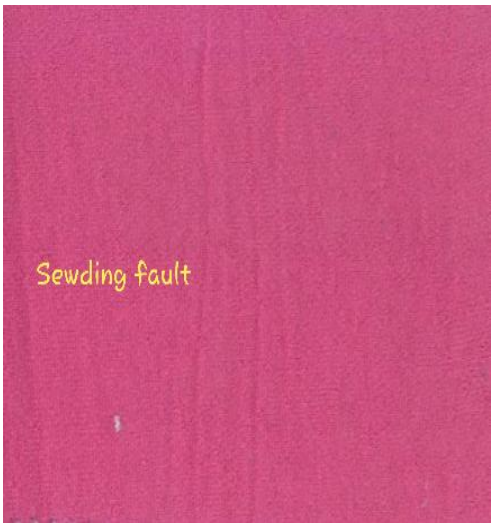
Dyeing fault sample





Sample attachment of Finishing fault





Chapter- 05

Result Discussion

Chapter- 05

Result Discussion

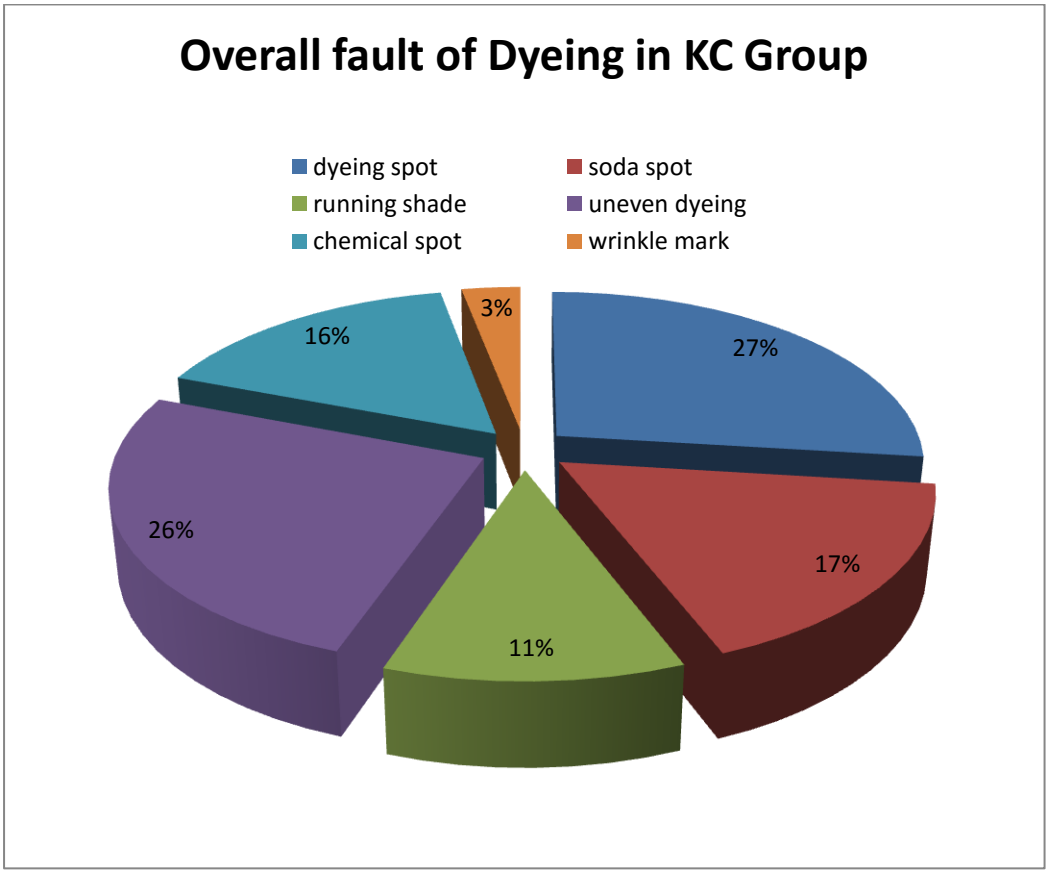
Dyeing faults occurred in a month in KC Group:

In knit dyeing sector, there is some fault during dyeing. We make a chart for fault found in 1 month, that is give bellow –

Dyeing Fault found in knit concern group

Date	Dyeing spot	Soda spot	Uneven dyeing	Running shade	Chemical spot	Wrinkle mark	**Total**
Feb1	4	2	1		4		**11**
Feb2	5	3	2				**14**
Feb3		2	3		6		**11**
Feb4	4		4	3			**11**
Feb5	6			2		5	**13**
Feb6		3	5				**8**
Feb7	2	1	6				**9**
Feb8	5	3			10		**18**
Feb9			5	4			**9**
Feb10	5	3					**8**
Feb11	7	1	4	5			**17**
Feb12	2		3				**5**
Feb13	4	3				3	**10**
Feb14	6	1	2		13		**22**
Feb15		1	3	3			**7**
Feb17		1	4		3		**8**
Feb18	4					1	**5**
Feb19	3		2	6	4		**15**
Feb20	2	2	3				**7**
Feb21		4	4			2	**10**
Feb22	1	1			3		**5**
Feb23	3	3		6			**12**
Feb24			4		2		**6**
Feb25	4			3		1	**8**
Feb26	5	2	2		2	1	**12**
Feb27	2	3	4				**9**
Feb28	3	2	1				**6**
Total	**80**	**51**	**76**	**33**	**48**	**9**	**280**

From the Pie Chart we found the total fault in dyeing section in knit concern group .here we collect the data of one month/hr.



From the pie chart we shows that the most commonly found dyeing spot, chemical spot in production .wrinkle mark are also common fault but it is rarely found .

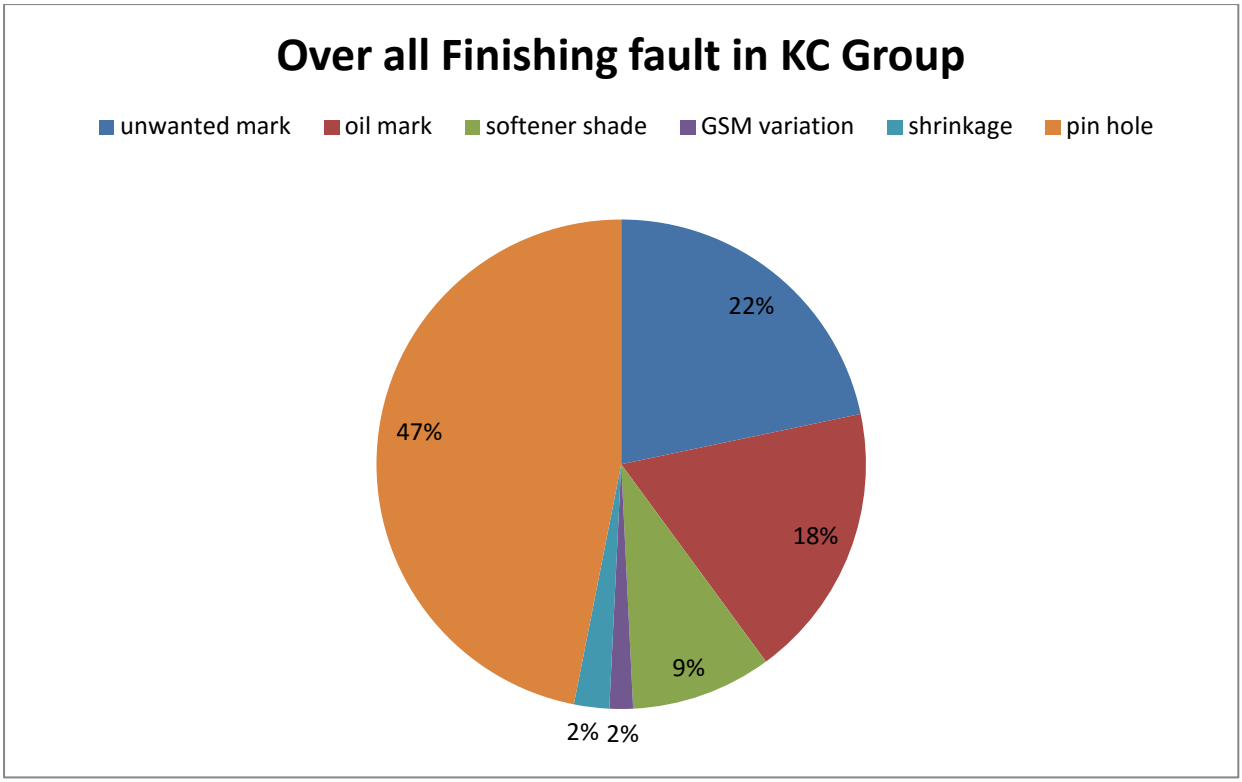
Finishing fault found in a month in KC Group:

In finishing sector, there are some faults found. There is some fault during finishing. We make a chart for fault found in 1 month, that is give bellow –

Finishing fault found in knit concern group

Date	unwanted mark	Oil mark	Softener mark	GSM Variation	Shrinkage	Pin hole	**Total**
Feb1	4	6	3	-	-	7	**20**
Feb 2	7	3	-	-	1	-	**11**
Feb 3	4	7		1			**12**
Feb 4	-	3	-	-	-	8	**11**
Feb 5	2	-					
Feb 6	3	-	1	-	3	11	**18**
Feb 7	-	6	-	1	-		**7**
Feb 8	-	4	4	-	1	4	**13**
Feb 9	8		2	-	-	7	**17**
Feb 10	9	2	-	-	-	5	**16**
Feb 11	-	-	-	-	-	13	**13**
Feb 12	-	-	5				**5**
Feb 13	3	-	-	1	-	9	**13**
Feb 14	-	4			1	-	**5**
Feb 16	4	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
Feb 17	-	5	3	-	-	10	**18**
Feb 18	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Feb 19	-	-	-	-	-	12	**12**
Feb 20	2	0					**2**
Feb 21	4	-	-	-	-	14	
Feb 22	-	-	-	1			**1**
Feb 23	-	6	2		1		**9**
Feb 24	4	-	-	-	-	5	**9**
Feb 25	-	-	-	-	-	9	**9**
Feb 26	-	4	-	-	-	-	**4**
Feb 27	2	-	3	-	-	7	**12**
Feb 28	-	-	2	-	1	-	**9**
Total	**56**	**47**	**24**	**4**	**6**	**121**	**218**

From the pie chart ,we show the percentage of finishing fault found in KC Group. We can find easily which faults are more found in KC Group



If we see the chart, we see that pin whole are most common and most probably found. On the other had GSM variation is rarely found that means sometime found.

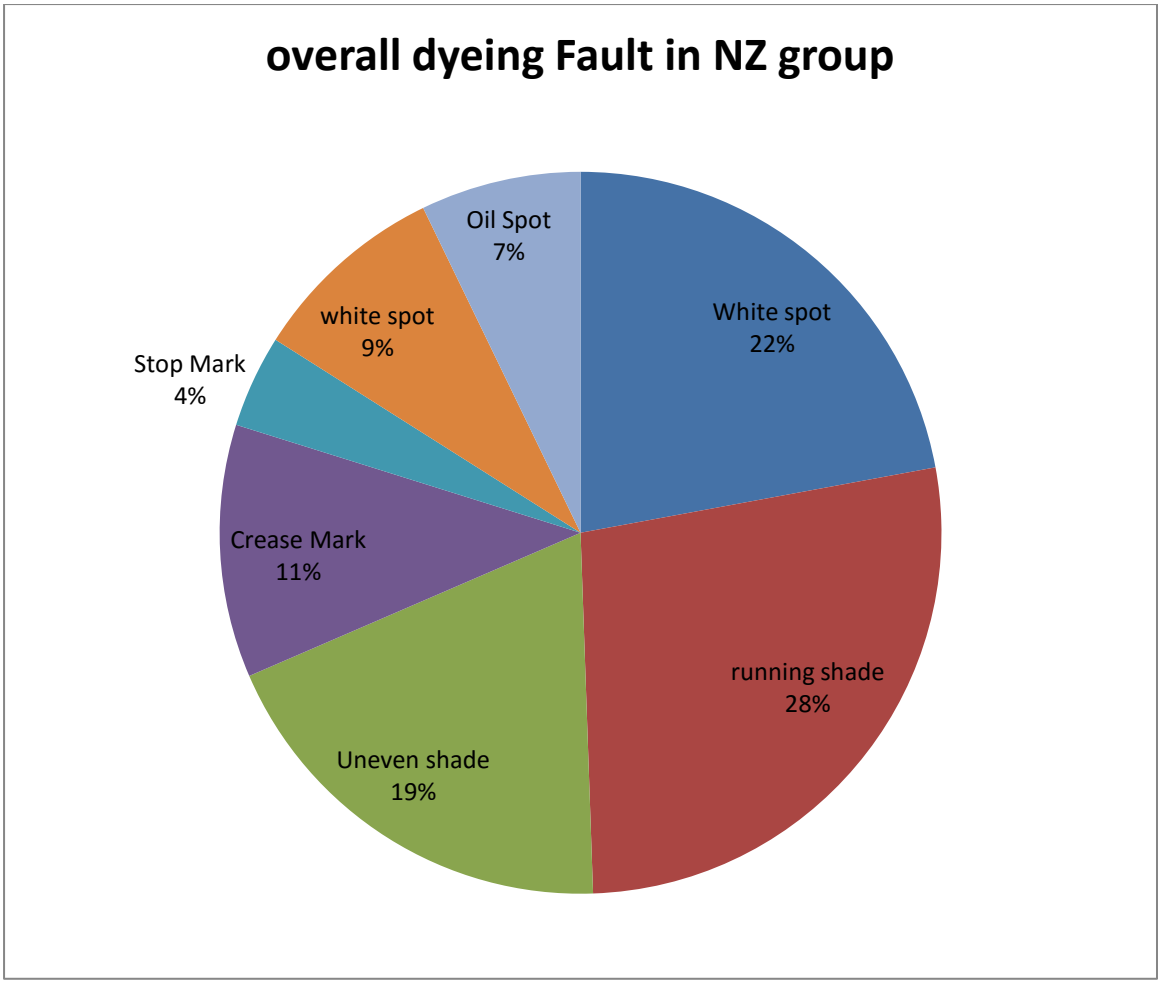
Dyeing faults occurred in a month in NZ Group:

In dyeing sector, there are some fault during dyeing. We make a chart for fault found in 1 month ,on NZ group that are given bellow –

Dyeing Fault found in NZ Group

Date	White spot	Running shade	Uneven Shade	Crease mark	Stop mark	White spot	Oil Spot	**Total**
Feb1	3	3				3		**9**
Feb 2	4	2	3	1	1		1	**12**
Feb 3	2	4	4	4		2		**16**
Feb 4	5	2	2	1	2		3	**15**
Feb 5	2	4	5			4		**15**
Feb 6		6	3	2				**11**
Feb 7	3	3	2		1			**16**
Feb 8	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	**18**
Feb 9	2	3	3	4				**12**
Feb 10	5		2			5		**12**
Feb 11	2	3	4	2			4	**15**
Feb 12	3		3		1	3		**10**
Feb 13	5	4		2				**11**
Feb 14			4	1		1		**6**
Feb 16	3	3	5	1	2		6	**14**
Feb 17	4	4	2	1		3		**14**
Feb 18	3	6						**9**
Feb 19	2	2	5		1	2		**12**
Feb 20		4	2	5			2	**13**
Feb 21	5	6			3			**8**
Feb 22	4	4	5	2		4	1	**20**
Feb 23		3		4			1	**8**
Feb 24	3	5	1	2	2		3	**16**
Feb 25	5	3	4					**12**
Feb 26	4	6				2		**12**
Feb 27	3	4	2		1			**10**
Feb 28	4	5	4	3				**16**
							3	
Total	**80**	**99**	**69**	**41**	**15**	**32**	**26**	**444**

From the Pie Chart we found the total fault in dyeing section in NZ Group .here we collect the data of one month/hr.



If we see the chart , we see that running shade are most commonly found in NZ group. Dyeing spot and uneven dyeing are also found in good percentage .

Wrinkle mark are most less founded fault in woven dyeing.

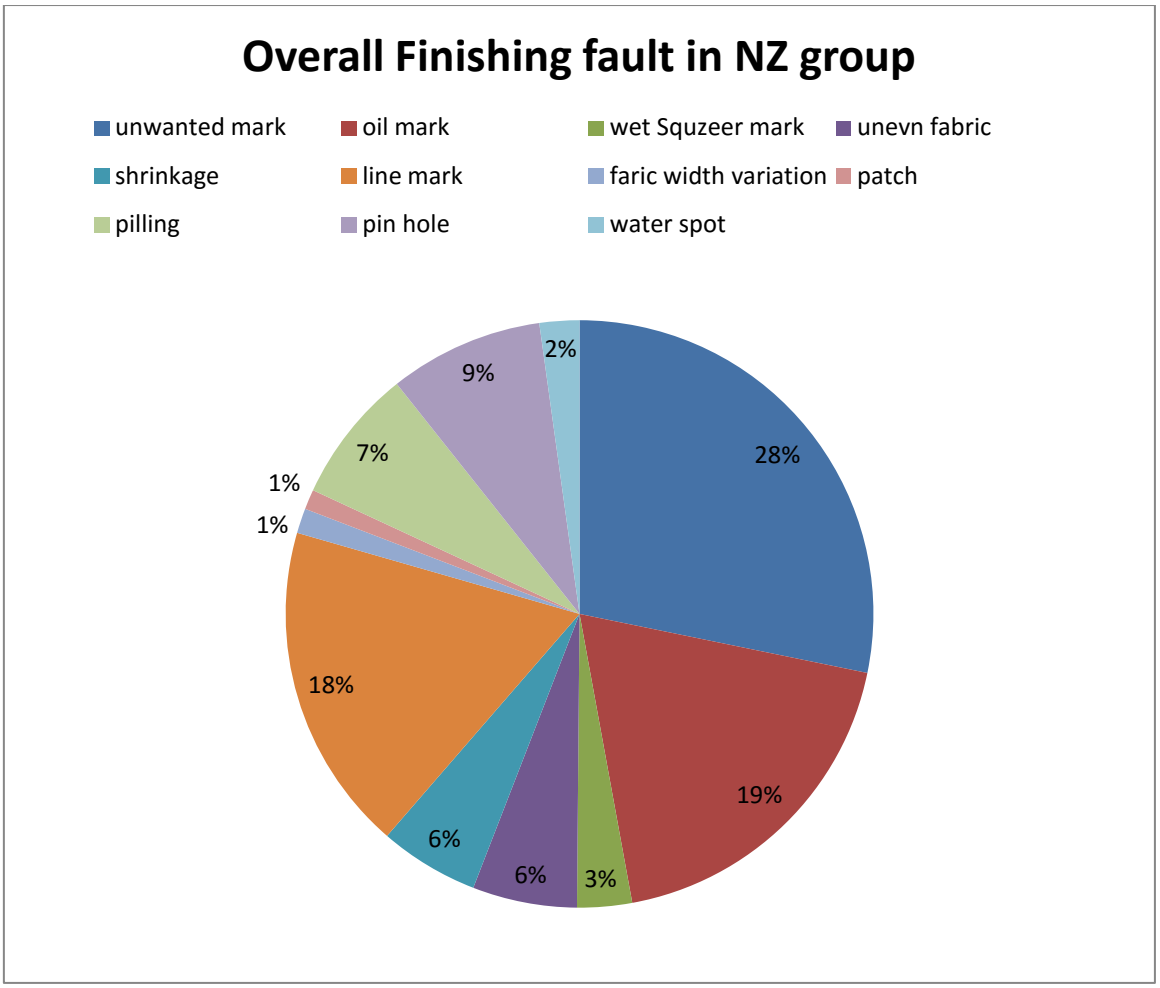
Finishing faults occurred in a month in NZ Group:

In finishing sector, there is some fault during dyeing. We make a chart for fault found in 1 month, on NZ group that are given bellow –

Finishing fault found in NZ Group in 1 month/Hr

Date	Unwanted mark	Oil mark	Line mark	Uneven fabric	Wet squeezer mark	Shrinkage	Fabric width variation	patch	pilling	Pin hole	Water spot	**Total**
Feb1	4	2	2	1	1	2			3	3		**18**
Feb 2	3	3	2					2				**10**
Feb 3	4	3	2	2			1					**12**
Feb 4	4	3	2	1	1	3			2	2		**17**
Feb 5	4	3	2									**9**
Feb 6	4	3	3	2				1		4		**17**
Feb 7	3	3	3			2					1	**12**
Feb 8	4	3	3	1			1		3			**15**
Feb 9	3	2	3		1					3		**12**
Feb 10	4	2	2	2						4		**14**
Feb 11	4	2	3			3		1	2			**15**
Feb 12	3	2	3		2						1	**9**
Feb 13	4	2	2	1			1		3			**15**
Feb 14	3	2	2	1		2				3		**14**
Feb 16	3	2	2								2	**9**
Feb 17	3	2	3	1	1				2	4		**16**
Feb 18	3	3	3			3		1				**13**
Feb 19	4	3	3									**10**
Feb 20	4	3	3	1					3		1	**15**
Feb 21	4	3	2	2	2	2	1			3		**19**
Feb 22	4	2	3									**9**
Feb 23	3	3	3	2					3		2	**16**
Feb 24	3	2	3		1				4			**13**
Feb 25	3	3	2	2		3						**13**
Feb 26	4	2	2					1		2	1	**12**
Feb 27	4	2	3		1		1		2			**13**
Feb 28	3	3	2	2						3		**13**
Total	**103**	**69**	**66**	**21**	**11**	**20**	**5**	**4**	**27**	**31**	**8**	**350**

From the Pie Chart we found the total fault in Finishing section in NZ Group .Here we collect the data of one month/hr.

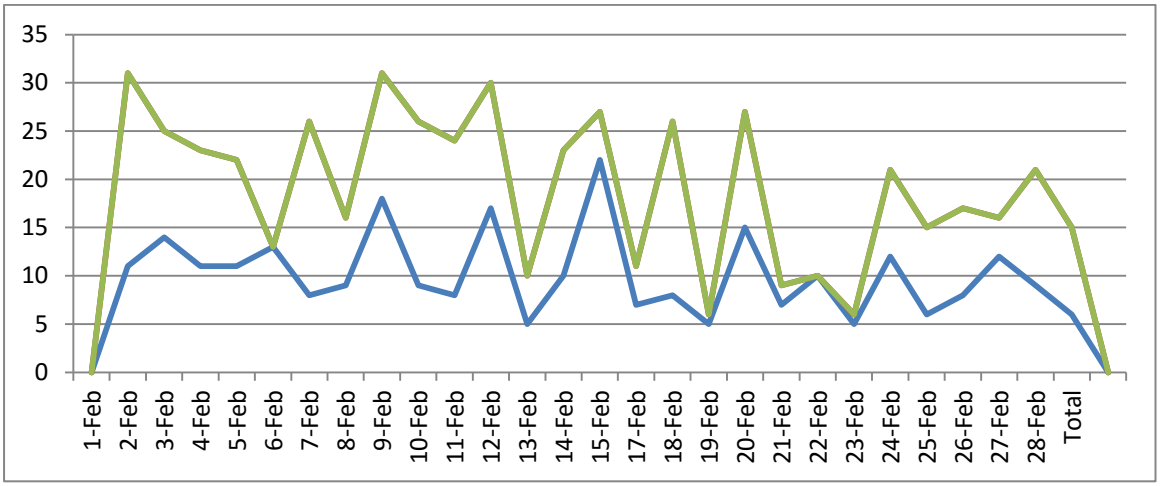


If we saw the chart oil mark are found the highest percentage. Pilling is the lowest percentage that means pilling are not rare but not commonly found

Compare faults of both factories per day in graph:

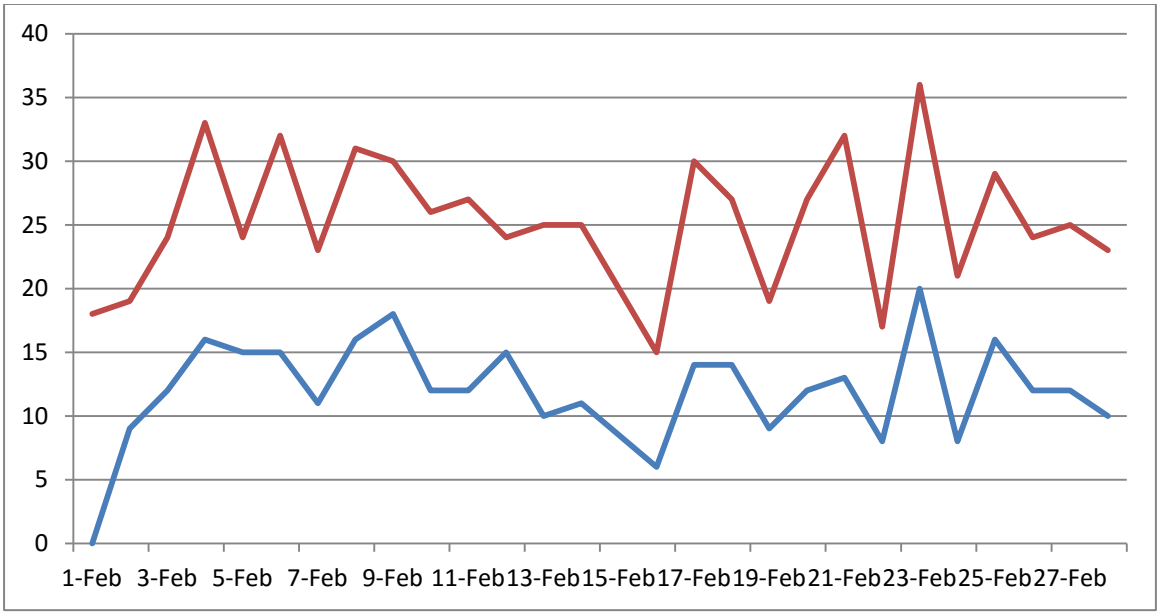
This is the graph of dyeing fault of knit concern group and NZ group . the **blue** one is kc group and the green one is NZ group.

Dyeing fault graph of both industries per day



This is the graph of finishing fault of knit concern group and NZ group.The **blue** one is NZ group and the **red** one is KC group.

Finishing fault graph of both industries per day



Common dyeing faults of both factories:

We found that there are some common faults and there are some same faults occurs in NZ TEX LTD. and KNIT CONCERN GROUP .

According to their different process there are some different faults found in NZ TEX GROUP and KNIT CONCERN GROUP.

There are common dyeing faults in both factories NZ TEX LTD, and KNIT CONCERN GROUP are given bellow -

- Dyeing spot
- Soda spot
- Running shade
- Un even dyeing
- Chemical spot
- Crease mark

Faults occurred in NZ TEX LTD. is a woven fabric industry. There are many kinds of export oriented woven fabrics are produce. The following faults are given bellow –

Chemical spot

Dyeing spot

Running shade

Uneven dyeing

Crease mark

Dye stain

White spot

Color spot

In this project work we have found this fault occurred in NZ TEX LTD. But this type of fault are not only limited in NZ TEX LTD. this type of fault may also occurred in case of KNIT CONCERN GROUP and other kitting factories.

Fault s occurred in KNIT CONCERN GROUP:

Faults occurred in KNIT CONCERN GROUP. Is a woven fabric industry. There are many kinds of export oriented woven fabrics are produce. The following faults are given bellow –

- Dyeing spot
- Soda spot
- Running shade
- Uneven dyeing
- Chemical spot
- Wrinkle mark
- Speaky dyeing
- Patchy dyeing
- Intensive foam

In this project work we have found this fault occurred in NZ TEX LTD. but this type of fault are not only limited in NZ TEX LTD. this type of fault may also occurred in case of KNIT CONCERN GROUP and other kitting factories .

Finishing faults inNZ TEX LTD:

Finishing faults occurred in NZ TEX LTD. is a woven fabric industry. There are many kinds of export oriented woven fabrics are produce. The following faults are given bellow –

Skew

Oil mark

Line mark

Sewding fault

Bowing

GSM variation

Shrinkages

Fabric width variation

Pin hole

Water spot

In this project work we have found this fault occurred in NZ TEX LTD. but this type of finishing fault are not only limited in NZ TEX LTD. this type of finishing fault may also occurred in case of KNIT CONCERN GROUP and other kitting factories .

Finishing faults in KNIT CONCERN GROUP:

Finishing faults occurred in **KNIT CONCERN GROUP** is a woven fabric industry. There are many kinds of export oriented woven fabrics are produce. The following faults are given bellow –

Skew

Slitting fault

Uneven brushing

Unwanted mark

Oil mark

Silicon spot

Softener shade

Sewding fault

Uneven fabric

Bowing

Wet squeezer mark

GSM variation

Shrinkage

Over compaction

Fabric width variation

De-colorized path fabric

Pin hole

Water spot

Pilling

In this project work we have found this fault occurred in KNIT CONCERN. but this type of finishing fault are not only limited in KNIT CONCERN. this type of finishing fault may also occurred in case of NZ TEX LTD. and other kitting factories

Chapter- 06

Conclusion

Chapter- 06

Conclusion

From our project work we can say the majority of faults occurred in finishing unit. Every process is very important to get excellent quality fabric.

If there is an fault in the process of running, we could not expect to get quality fabric healthy dyeing, weaving, finishing and other sections.
As a result, it will have to sell at a lower price, which will damage the company's huge value Due to the number of bugs created by Fabric, the quality reduces the amount of loss, a manufacturer should
Try to briefly compress the fabric errors from each processing step.

An automatic error detection and detection system can enhance the quality of the product Both improved productivity results to meet customer needs and reduce costs
Associated with closed values

We have done very carefully with the project work successfully.
We believe that our project work will help of people in the woven and knitting factories both of.

We found everyone in the industry. The person is very helpful and positive attitude. We found fabric faults with its remedies each category. The project is very essential in our work life.