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Report on industrial attachment at Impress Newtex Composite Textile Ltd.

Submitted By

Abu Syem

Id: 161-23-224

Supervised by:

Ms. Nawshin Farzana

Assistant Professor

Department of Textile Engineering

Daffodil International University

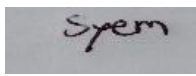
This report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of
Science in Textile Engineering

Advance in Wet Processing Technology

Fall-2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that, this internship report has been done by me under the supervision of **Ms. Nawshin Farzana**, Assistant professor, Department of Textile Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Daffodil International University. I also declare that, neither this report nor any part of this has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree.



Submitted by:

Abu Syem

Id: 161-23-224

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This internship report prepared by Abu Syem (ID: 161-23-224), is approved in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN TEXTILE ENGINEERING. The said students have completed her project work entitled “Report on industrial attachment at Impress Newtex Composite Textile Ltd. under my supervision. During the research period I found them sincere, hardworking and enthusiastic.

Ms. Nawshin Farzana

Assistant professor

Department of textile engineering

Faculty of engineering

Daffodil international university

Acknowledgement

Industrial attachment course is a routine academic program of Daffodil International University. At first I want to thank the almighty **ALLAH** for making it possible to complete my industrial attachment program successfully. I am highly delighted to express my regards & gratitude to my Head of Textile Department **Prof. Dr. Md. Mahbubul Haque**. Daffodil International University and my supervising teacher **Ms. Nawshin Farzana**, Lecturer for all necessary information for preparing this report. I also take this opportunity to express my sincerest gratitude to **Mr. Nazmul Hasan, DGM (R & D), Impress-Newtex Composite Textile Ltd.** Thanks goes to Managers of different sections, executives and personnel for their excellent guidance & co-operation during the period of my training. During the attachment I am scheduled to work with all the departments of Impress Newtex Composite Textile Ltd. So, I would like to thank the officials of dyeing, maintenance & all other departments who gave their valuable time in helping me to achieve my intended goal. My deepest appreciation goes to them for their sincere co-operation, support and advice which they have provided me during these two months of training. My sincere appreciation goes to the entire Impress-Newtex Composite Textile Ltd.team for extending their hands of cooperation throughout the training period. Finally, I would like to acknowledge that I remain responsible for the inadequacies & errors, which may unintentionally remain in the following report.

DEDICATION

“ To my dignified parents and teacher may they live long

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Executive Summary

This report is based on the activities performed during the internship at Impress-Newtex Composite Textiles industries limited. Internship duration was 2-month and it provided practical knowledge of working in professional environment. This learning experience is described in detail in the various sections of this report. In the first section, there is some detail about the company. The organization structure and the details of its management along with its location are also discussed. I have also discussed about the important departments of the company. The second section provides information about the activities that I performed during the internship. I worked as internee mainly in Knit dyeing department. Finally, this report is a nutshell comprises of my practical learning, recommendations and suggestion.

Chapter-1

1.1 Company Profile:

Factory name	Impress Newtex Composite Textile Ltd.
Established year	2003
Type	100% export oriented knit dyeing industry

1.2 Address:

Factory address	Gorai, Mirzapur, Tangail, Dhaka. Bangladesh.
-----------------	--

1.3-Location



1.4-Main products:

- 1.100% cotton knitted, dyed fabric.
- 2.CVC knitted, dyed Fabrics.
- 3.PC knitted, dyed fabrics
- 4.Lycra cotton knitted, dyed fabric.
- 5.Viscose knitted, dyed fabric.
6. Cotton/Modal blend knitted, dyed fabric.

1.5-Buyer list:

- 1.H & M
- 2.Kauf Land
- 3.Lidl
- 4.Best Seller
- 5.Brand Machine
- 6.Impress Wear
- 7.C & A
- 8.Cotton on
- 9.Warehouse
- 10.Melon Fashion
- 11.Kappa

Chapter-2

Man Power Management

2.1- Management system:

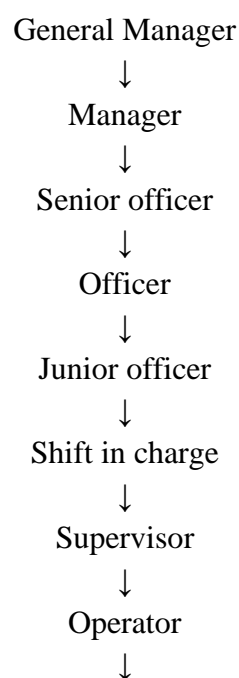
The company has skilled administration, management, and marketing team. Which is guided by highly skilled leader and offer the right solution with proper time which is shortest lead time for Bangladesh export market. The continuous development of the human resources provides the International standard equal quality for achieving competence in all level of organizational host.

2.2- Total shift:

3 shift per day

Shift	Duration
General	9.00-7.00 pm
A	6.00am-2.00pm
B	2.00pm-10.00pm
C	10.00pm-6.00am

2.3-Organogram of dyeing section:



Helper

2.4- Responsibilities of production manager:

- To observe and identify any kind of problems during dyeing.
- To supervise senior and junior production officer.
- To provide production schedule and capacity.

2.5- Responsibilities of Production Officer:

- To provide recipe.
- To control assistant, operator, helpers.
- To check water level & ph.
- To check water level for each dyeing & dyeing batch
- To check daily production report.

Remarks: The factory has sufficient numbers of Textile engineers and enough technical person for this they have proper reputation in knit dyeing section.

Chapter-3

Dyeing machines

3.1-Machine Descriptions:

For knit dyeing process, INCTL use SCLAVOSE brand machines from Greece.

Machine lists:

Serial No.	Machine Description	Capacity	Quantity
01	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 250 Number of nozzle: 4	1000 kg	3 pics
02	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 250 Number of nozzle: 3	750 kg	3 pics
03	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 250 Number of nozzle: 6	1500 kg	4 pics
04	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 300 Number of nozzle: 2	600 kg	3 pics

05	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 300 Number of nozzle: 4	1200 kg	2 pics
06	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 300 Number of nozzle: 6	1800 kg	2 pics
07	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 150 Number of nozzle: 1	150 kg	2 piece
08	Machine name: SCLAVOSE Dyeing type: Winch dyeing. M/c type: HTHP Nozzle capacity (kg): 300 Number of nozzle: 1	300 kg	3 piece

3.2-Dyeing machines of INCTL:



Figure: Slavose HTHP dyeing machine



Figure: Slavose HTHP dyeing machine

Chapter-4

Raw materials and Chemicals

4.1-Types of raw materials:

Grey yarn:

- 100% cotton, polyester yarn
- CVC yarn
- PC yarn
- 50/50 cotton/modal blend yarn
- Cotton/viscose blend yarn.
- 95/5 Cotton/Viscose yarn.

All these yarns are imported from another factory.

Fabrics:

- Single jersey fabric
- S/J Lycra fabric
- Lacoste fabric
- Pique fabric
- Rib fabric
- Fleece, Terry

This type of fabrics is dyed in Impress-Newtex Knit Composite Textile Ltd.

4.2- Commonly used dyes:

Dyes name	Supplier	Origin
Remazol Red RR	Dystar	Germany
Remazol Green 6BT	Dystar	Germany
Remazol Yellow ACE	Dystar	Germany

Rifalon Blue ACE	Dystar	Germany
Reactobond Deep Yellow LW	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd	India
Reactobond Deep Red LW	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd	India
Reactobond Blue BB	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd	India
Reactobond Black KGD	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd	India
Reactobond Red MD	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd	India
Reactive Orange BR	Meghmani Dyes & Intermediates Ltd	India
Everzol-Yellow ED	Huaian You bang Trade Co Ltd	China
Everzol-Nave ED	Huaian You bang Trade Co Ltd	China
Everzol-Black ED-N	Huaian You bang Trade Co Ltd	China
Everzol-Yellow 2GR	Huaian You bang Trade Co Ltd	China
Everzol Black B 133%	Huaian You bang Trade Co Ltd	China
Sunfix Orange SS	Huaian You bang Trade Co Ltd	China

4.3-Commonly Used Chemicals and Auxiliaries:

Chemicals name	Supplier	Origin
Jinsoap ECO AWF	Jintex Corporation	Taiwan
Jingen SQ PBS	Jintex Corporation	Taiwan
Jingen FX-R	Jintex Corporation	Taiwan
Caustic soda	Samuda chemicalComplex	Bangladesh
Ecozyme LXN	Ecochem (Pvt.) Ltd.	Sri Lanka
Acetic Acid	Samuda Complex	Bangladesh
Hydrozen peroxide	Samuda Complex	Bangladesh
Bleaching powder	Samuda complex	Bangladesh
Glauber salt	Samuda complex	Bangladesh
Soda ash light	Huaian You bang trade co. ltd.	China
Enzymes C-1085	Huaian You bang trade co. ltd.	China
Solusoft MW	Jintex Corporation	Taiwan
Oxalic Acid	Samuda Complex	Bangladesh
Nutra Acid	Samuda Complex	Bangladesh

4.4- Source of raw materials:

- Grey yarns are imported from other factory.
- Fabrics are prepared here.
- Dyes and chemicals are imported from India.

Remarks:

Price are unavailable.

Chapter-5
Dyeing Laboratory

5.1- Laboratory machines:

These type of machine and test are available in INCTL.

Serial No.	Machines	Function
01	Crock meter	To determine the color fastness property of fabric due to rubbing.
02	Wash fastness tester	To determine the color fastness property of fabric due to washing.
03	Perspiration fastness tester	To determine the color fastness property of fabric due to perspiration
04	Spectrophotometer	To prepare recipe, color shade matching,
05	Tumble dryer	To dry the fabric.
06	Sample dyeing machine	To dyeing the sample
07	Shrinkage tester	To determine the dimension stability of fabric after washing.
08	Auto Burster	To determine the strength of fabric.

5.2-Lab Dip:

5.2.1-Recipe: Recipe for dyeing 100% Cotton fabric by using reactive dye for 2% shade.

Serial No.	Chemicals	Amount
01	Everzol Yellow-2GR	2%
04	Salt	40g/l
05	Soda	10g/l
06	M: L	1:8
07	Sample weight	5gm

08	pH	5
----	----	---

5.2.2-Process:

Collect the pretreated 100% cotton fabric from the industry lab store.



Then add the required water, dyes, and chemicals to the pot



After that add the sample to the dyes, and chemicals



Then seal the pot and set the pot to the sample dyeing machine and set the machine time and temperature



Temperature rise 60-°c for 60 min



Drain

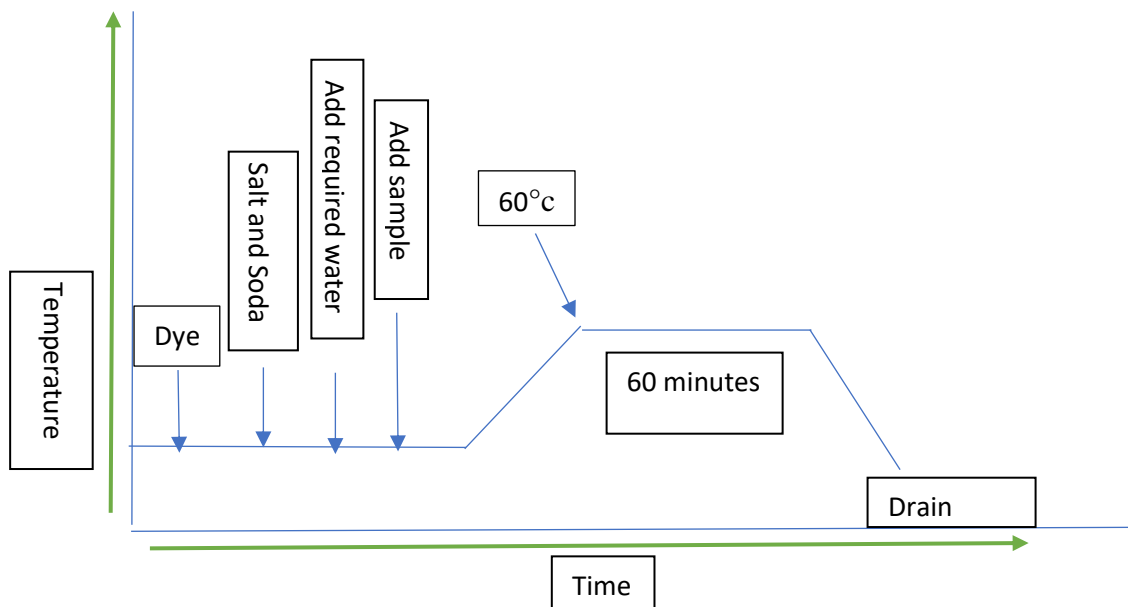


Wash the sample



Dry

5.2.3- Dyeing curve:Dyeing curve of 100% cotton fabric with reactive dye.



5.3-Lab machine:



Figure: Sample dyeing machine.



Figure: Tumble dryer machine.



Figure: Washing machine.

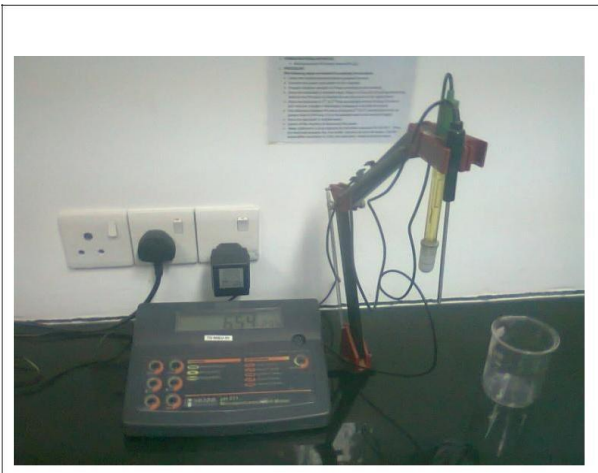


Figure: P^H Meter



Figure: Auto burster.



Figure: Pilling Tester



Figure: Spectrophotometer.



Figure: Quick Wash Machine

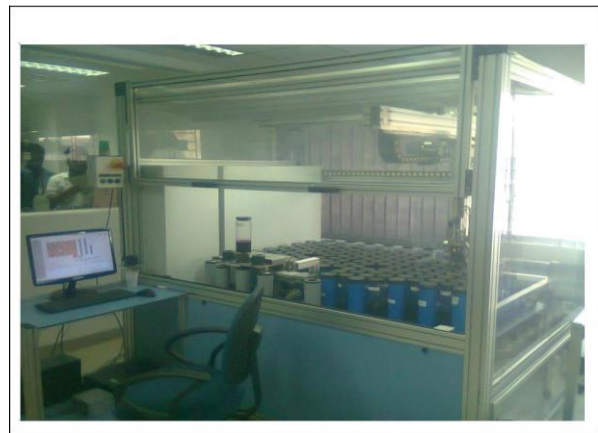


Figure: Robolab XPN

Chapter-6

Pre-treatment

6.1- Parameter:

Process names	pH	Time	Temperature
Scouring & bleaching	11-12	45minutes	98 °c
Enzyme wash	4.5-5	40 minutes	55 °c

6.1.2- Batch preparation:

- To receive the grey fabric, roll from knitting section or other source.
- To perform the grey inspection.
- Turnn the grey fabric if require.
- To prepare the batch for dyeing according to the following criteria.

6.1.3- Fabric faults: Fabric faults can be

- Barre
- Hole
- Neaps
- Slubs
- Oil spot etc.

6.2-Scouring and bleaching process:

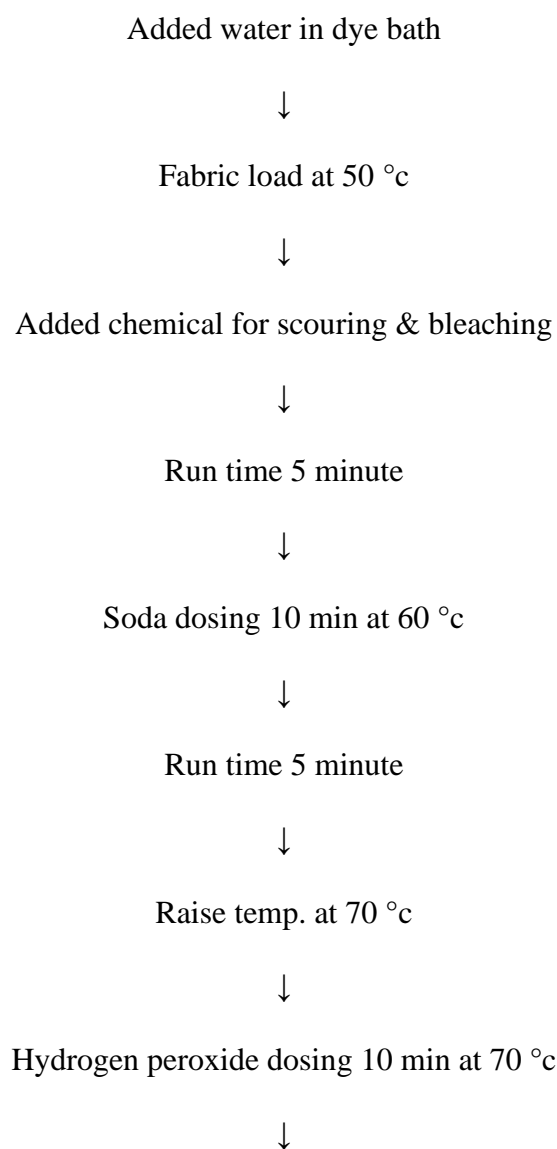
6.2.1-Recipe:

Recipe for scouring and bleaching process

Chemical name	Amount
Detergent	0.6000g/l
Sequestering agent	0.5000 g/l
Ant creasing agent	1.000 g/l

Stabilizer	0.6000 g/l
Alkali	6.000 g/l
Bleaching agent	4.000 g/l
Peroxide killer	0.4000 g/l
Neutralizing agent	1.500 g/l
M: L	1:8
Fabric weight	372kg

6.2.2-Process of Scouring-Bleaching:



Steam up at 98 °c for 45 min



Sample check



Water drain & filling



Peroxide killer hot at 80 °c for 10 min



Cold wash at 50 °c



Water drain & filling



Neutralizing acid for 10 min at 55 °c



Cold wash at 55 °c



Drain

6.3- Enzyme wash:

6.3.1-Recipe: Recipe for Enzyme wash.

Chemicals	Amount
Acetic acid	0.5 g/l
Enzymes	1.0%
M: L	1:8
Fabric	372 kg

6.3.2-Process:

After completed the scouring and bleaching process.



Then take water



Add acid (Ph=4.5-5)



Add enzymes and heat at 55 °c for 60 minutes



If enzyme wash do not take properly then add enzymes again



Then run temperature to 80 °c for 5 minutes



Drain

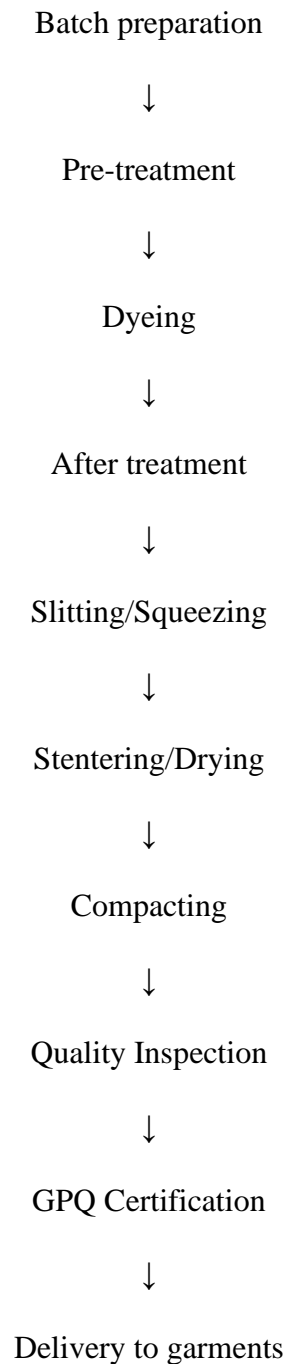


Wash

Chapter-7

Dyeing

7.1- Dyeing Flow Chart:



7.2- Dyeing of single jersey cotton fabric for lilac shade:

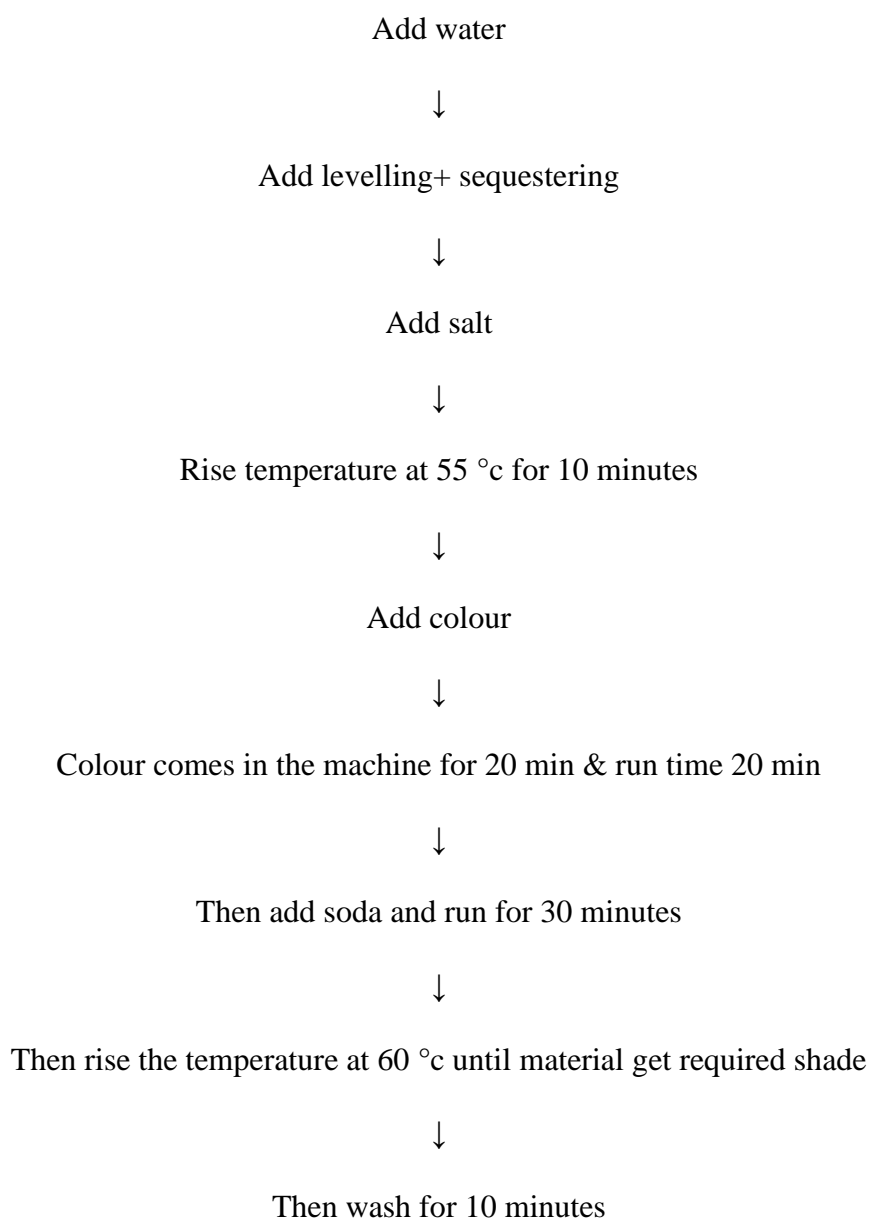
7.2.1-Recipe:

Recipe for single jersey cotton fabric for lilac shade

Chemical name	Amount

Sequestering agent	0.5000g/l
Levelling agent	1g/l
Glauber salt	16g/l
Soda	5g/l
Everzol yellow-LX	0.000900%
Everzol Red-LX	0.03700%
Everzol Blue RSPL	0.04400%

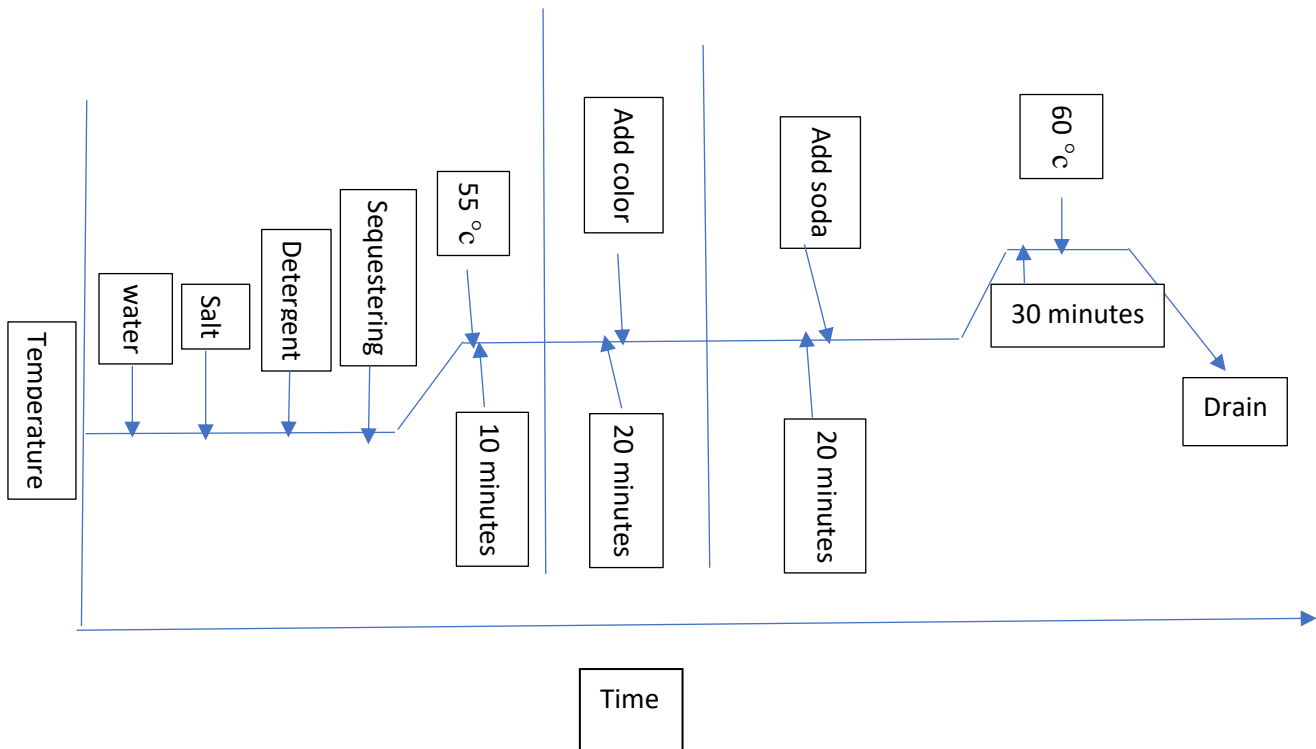
7.2.2-Process:



↓
Drain
↓

Normal wash for 10 minutes & unload

7.2.3-Curve: Dyeing curve of 100% cotton fabric for lilac shade.



67.3-Neutralization:

7.3.1-Recipe: Neutralization recipe for 100% cotton dyed fabric.

Chemicals	Amount
Acetic acid	1.0 g/l
M:L	1:8
Temperature	60 °c
Time	15 minutes

7.3.2-Process:

Add water



Add acetic acid



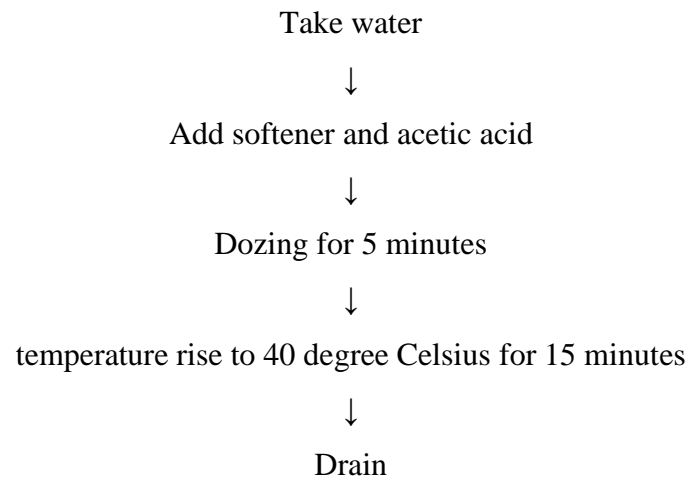
Then rise temperature to 60°C and keep it for 15 minutes.

7.4-Finishing:

7.4.1Recipe: Finishing recipe for 100% cotton dyed fabric.

Chemicals	Amount
Cationic Softener	0.5000g/l
M: L	1:8
Temperature	40 degree Celsius
Time	10-15 minutes
Dozing	5 minutes
Acetic acid	0.1g/l

7.4.2-Process:



7.5-Dyeing faults:

Major dyeing faults which occur during are mentioned below:

- 1.Uneven Dyeing
- 2.Batch to Batch Shade variation
- 3.Patchy dyeing effect
- 4.Crease mark
- 5.Dye spot

Uneven dyeing:

Causes:

- Uneven pretreatment (uneven scouring & bleaching).
- Improper color dosing.
- Using dyes of high fixation property.
- Uneven heat-setting in case of synthetic fibers.
- Lack of control on dyeing m/c

Remedies:

- ✓ By ensuring even pretreatment.

- ✓ By ensuring even heat-setting in case of synthetic fibers.
- ✓ Proper dosing of dyes and chemicals.
- ✓ Proper controlling of dyeing m/c

Batch to Batch Shade Variation:

Causes:

- Fluctuation of Temperature.
- Improper dosing time of dyes & chemicals.
- Batch to batch weight variation of dyes and chemicals.
- Dyes lot variation.
- Improper reel speed, pump speed, liquor ratio.
- Improper pretreatment.

Remedies:

- ✓ Use standard dyes and chemicals.
- ✓ Maintain the same liquor ratio.
- ✓ Follow the standard pretreatment procedure.
- ✓ Maintain the same dyeing cycle.
- ✓ Identical dyeing procedure should be followed for the same depth of the Shade.
- ✓ Make sure that the operators add the right bulk chemicals at the same time and temperature in the process.
- ✓ The pH, hardness and sodium carbonate content of supply water should check daily.

Patchy Dyeing Effect:

Causes:

- Faulty injection of alkali.
- Improper addition of color.
- Due to hardness of water.

- Due to improper salt addition.
- Dye migration during intermediate dyeing.
- Uneven heat in the machine, etc.

Remedies:

- ✓ By ensuring proper pretreatment.
- ✓ Proper dosing of dyes and chemicals.
- ✓ Heat should be same throughout the dye liquor..

Crease Mark:

Causes:

- Poor opening of the fabric rope
- Shock cooling of synthetic material
- If pump pressure & reel speed is not equal
- Due to high speed m/c running

Remedies:

- ✓ Maintaining proper reel speed , pump speed & reducing the m/c load.
- ✓ Lower rate rising and cooling the temperature
- ✓ Higher liquor ratio

Dye Spot:

Causes:

- Improper Dissolving of dye particle in bath.
- Improper Dissolving of caustic soda particle in bath.

Remedies:

- ✓ By proper dissolving of dyes & chemicals
- ✓ By passing the dissolved dyestuff through a fine stainless-steel mesh strainer, so that the large un-dissolved particles are removed.

CHAPTER-8

Finishing

8.1- Types:

These types of finishing machines are used in INCTL.

- Stenter machine
- Slitting machine
- Open width compactor machine

8.2- Stenter machine:

8.2.1: Machine specification:

Brand	Platinum
Origin	South Korea
Quantity	4 pics
Speed	14-28 m/min
Heating chamber	8
Utilities	Electricity, Steam, Gas
M/C parts	Burners, Exhaust fan, Padder, Over feed and under feed roller.
Chamber length	3 metre

Function:

- Control the GSM of the fabric
- Control the dia, shrinkage of the fabric.
- Provide the soft finish.
- Shade control can be done by stenter.

8.2.2-Machine parts and function:

Parts name	Function
Feed roller	Take up fabric from batch.
Padder-I	To remove excess water.
Padder-II	To add anti-crease + detergent to the undyed fabric to remove crease mark and add the softener to the dyed fabric
Over feed roller	To control the GSM
Under feed roller	To control the width of fabric
Burner	Provide heat and control shade
Exhaust fan	Remove moisture from machine and excess heat.
Cooling fan	Take outside cool air into the machine
Monitor	All operations are control from here.
Delivery roller	Deliver the fabric and resist from folding the fabric after finishing
Blower	Spread the heat all over the chamber.

8.3- Slitting machine:

8.3.1- Machine specification:

Machine name	Corinno slitting machine
Speed	55 m/min
Manufacture country	Italy

Function:

Cut the fabric according to the needle drop mark

8.3.2- Machine parts and function:

Parts	Function
Basket ball	Rotate and pass the fabric and control the needle drop mark
Folding roller	Folding the fabric

8.4- Open width compactor machine:

8.4.1- Machine specification:

Machine name	Lafer SPA
Model	Fi KSA-500
Origin	Italy
Speed	25-30 m/min
Temperature	For white fabric 100 degree Celsius For colour fabric 120 degree Celsius
Utility	Gas, Steam, Electricity

Function:

- Ironing
- Shade control
- Twisting control.
- GSM control
- Increase smoothness of the fabric.

- Control shrinkage.

8.4.2- Operations:

1. Deep shade: Temperature should low and stream should high and pressure also should be low.
2. Yellowish; Stream full and temperature and pressure should low.
3. Light shade: Temperature and stream should high and pressure low.
4. GSM: GSM can also increase by stream.

8.5- Finishing machines of INCTL.



Figure Stenter machine



Figure: Open width compactor machine.



Figure: Slitting machine.

CHAPTER-9
WTP

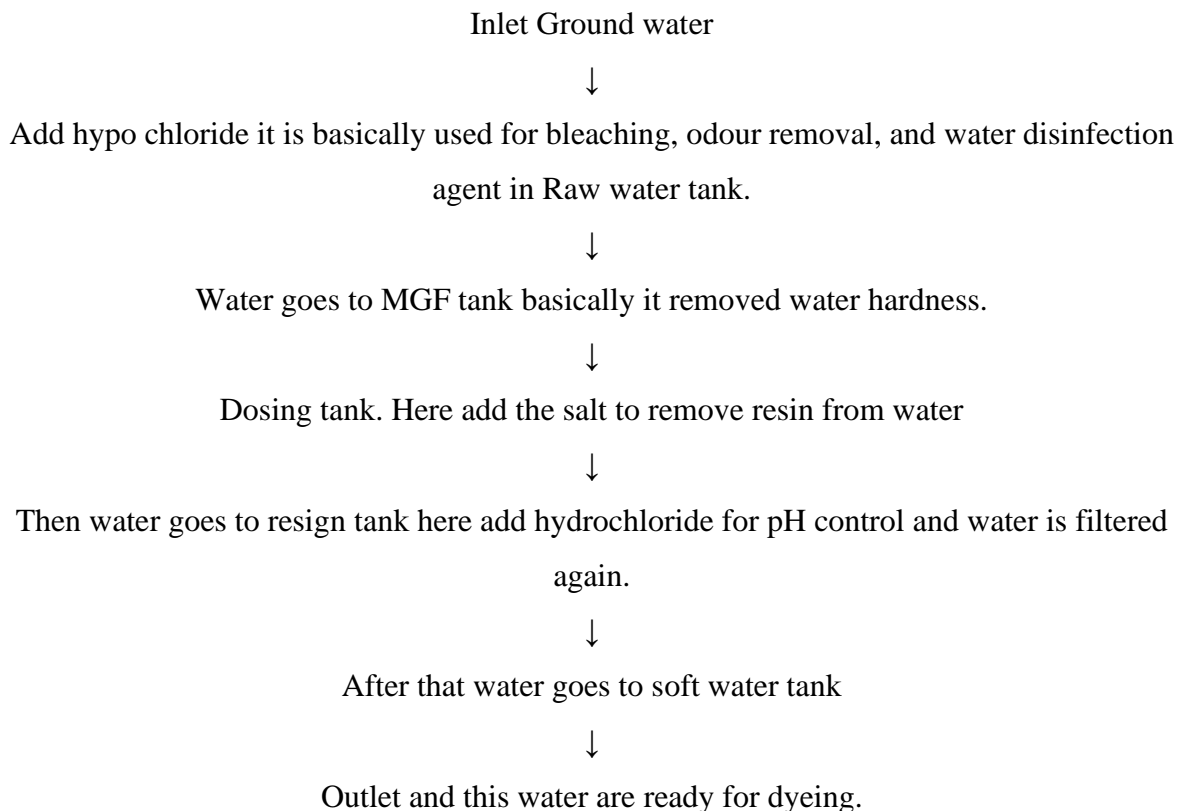
9.1- Water treatment plant (WTP):

Water treatment plant is the plant where textile industries collect ground water and remove the water impurities for textile dyeing process. Without proper water textile dyeing will not occurs properly. For this this WTP is very necessary for any textile wet processing industry.

9.1.2- Chemicals used in WTP:

1. Common salt.
2. Sodium hypo chloride.
3. Hydrochloric acid.

9.2- Process of WTP at INCTL:



CHAPTER-10

ETP

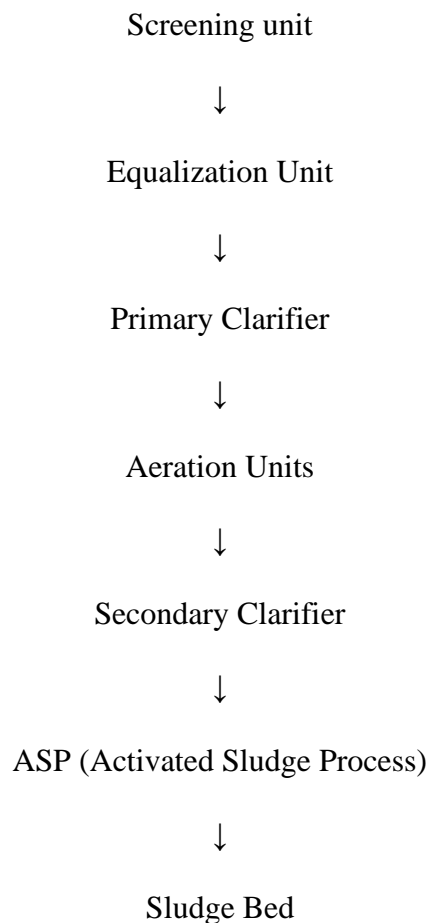
10.1 ETP

Effluent is the stream of excess liquor that may contain oils, waxes, chemical constituents, dyes, pigments etc. from different stages of production process and hampers the normal criteria of water and affects the environment rigorously. So Effluent treatment plant is must for processing the extracted liquor to make the water environment friendly. ETP is a plant in which industrial raw effluent are inlet in plant then the effluent has maintained standard parameter in different stage then the treated effluent in discharges.

Sources of effluent in INCTL:

1. Pretreatment process
2. Dyeing process
3. Washing off process

10.2-Process flow chart:



10.3- Required Chemical for Biological ETP:

1. H_2SO_4
2. Alum [$\text{Al}_2 (\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$]
3. Polymer
4. Sodium Hypochlorite
5. Urea and Molasses
6. Antifoaming Agent

CHAPTER-11

Quality Assurance System

11.1- Objective of quality control:

- Research & process development
- Selection of raw materials & Process control.
- Product testing & Specification test.

11.2- Quality management system:

11.2.1- Off line tests:

- Physical test
- Chemical test

Physical test	Chemical test
Abrasion test	Colour fastness to light
Rubbing test	Colour fastness to washing
Dimension stability check	Colour fastness to Perspiration
Strength Test	Colour fastness to heat

11.2.2- Online tests:

- Rubbing fastness
- Water fastness
- Wash fastness
- Shade check

11.3- Quality standard:

Basically Impress-Newtex Composite Textile Ltd. follows ISO standard but the quality standard basically depends on the buyer choice.

CHAPTER-12

Store and Inventory Control

12.1-Inventory control:

- Monthly inventory control.
- Annual inventory control.

Type of inventory carried in this mill is as follows:

1. Grey fabric: Prepared in this factory
2. Grey yarn: Imported.
3. Dyes and chemicals: Imported
4. Machines parts: Imported
5. Packing materials: Imported

12.2-Inventory system of Raw materials:

- Basically, grey fabric is stored to the grey store after prepare the fabric from knitting.
And grey yarns are stored to another storage.
- Dyes and chemicals are stored to separate store.

CHAPTER-13

Maintenance

13.1- Maintenance:

Maintenance is a procedure by which we can maintain active functioning in operation according to the behaviour and utility of a particular element. In engineering, we use this terminology for maintaining smooth and uninterrupted performance of machines, tools and metallurgical characteristics in practical uses.

13.1.1- Objectives:

- To keep the factory plants, equipment's.
- To keep the production cycle within the stipulated range.
- To keep the production cycle within the stipulated to customer.
- To achieve optimum production and optimum quality.

13.1.2- Man power set-up for maintenance:

Shift	Duration
General	9.00-5.00 pm
A	6.00am-2.00pm
B	2.00pm-10.00pm
C	10.00pm-6.00am

13.1.3- Maintenance Tools & Equipment's:

Tools & Equipment name	Function
Welding machine	For welding & cutting
Grinding machine	For grinding & cutting of steel.
Drill machine	For drilling.
Hole punch	Punching the hole.
Spanner	Tightening & loosening of nuts & bolts

CHAPTER-14

Cost

14.1- Costing of the product:

Costing system mainly describes how the cost of the final product is fixed by the company/beneficial. According to buyer/customers requirement at first the fabric is prepared from knitting section. Then calculated how much dyestuff and chemical is required to the end of the processing of that specific fabric. After that, the final cost is fixed including some profit. Then the unit price is offered to the buyer for approves it.

Costing of the product is done by the consideration of the following factors:

- Amount raw materials consumed.
- Knitting, dyeing, finishing cost
- Direct & indirect Labour
- Factory Cost
- Officer and administrative cost
- Sales and distribution cost
- Profit, etc.

NB: Costing is the secret matter of this factory. They are not interested to shade any data about costing of this factory.

CHAPTER-15

Compliance

15.1- Compliance:

Compliance means conformity of certain standard. Every textile industry should maintain a moderate working condition for their employees. Although the entire well-established project try to maintain well compliance but there are some lacking of proper compliance issues

15.2- Different compliance issues:

Admin & HR dept	<p>1. Personal policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recruitment policy• Leave and holiday policy <p>2. Attendance and leave register card:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They have the approved manpower list.• Their weekly working hour not more than 66 hours including overtime in a week.
Health and Hygienic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First aid ensures & medicine register.• Pure drink water.• Maternity and pregnancy register.
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety, rescue & firefighting committee.• Fire alarm & switch.• Needle detector & broken needle register.
Salary & wages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fix wages in considering minimum wages which is declared by the government.• Salary is providing before 7th day of a month.

15.3- Compliance Items:

- First aid box
- Water pot.
- Toilet
- Wash basin
- Complain box
- Exhaust fan.
- Smoke detector.
- Fire extinguisher.
- Hose cabinet.
- Manila rope.
- Gas musk.
- Emergency exit.

CHAPTER-16

Conclusion

Conclusion

In conclusion I can say that is internship report is really essential for every student of wet processing department. By completing this report, I have already got overall idea of Knit dyeing and these may be helpful to know about the technical and management knowledge of Knit composite textile industry also these sector related organizations.

Sample Attachment:

Cotton fabric, 2% yellow shade

Lilac shade on cotton fabric

S/Lacoste turquoise color.

Neon color cotton fabric.