

Faculty of Engineering Department of Textile Engineering

Study on Knit Garments Merchandising of Sainsbury's buyer

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This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the **Degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering**

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This project report was prepared by Md Safal Khan Reza (182-23-497), Hosne Mobarak Torafder (182-23-516), M.Rahat (182-23-519) is approved in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering. They said student has completed their project work under my supervision. During the research period, I found them sincere, hardworking, and enthusiastic.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that, this internship has been done by us under the supervision of **Md. Mominur Rahman Assistant Professor,** Faculty of Engineering, and Daffodil international University. We also declare that the work which is being presented in this thesis entitled, "Study of Knit Merchandising" is original work of us, has not been presented for a degree of any other university and all the resource of materials uses for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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ABSTRACT

The Project on study on knit merchandising it's based on the most important section in the knit industry. This section can compare with the hart of body. Without this section someone cannot get any order, and then it is impossible to think about other things like as production, delivery, shipment etc. Bangladesh is a developing country. The development and progress of the country largely depends on export performance. In case of Bangladesh among the export sectors the readymade garments (RMG) are the main earning source of foreign currency. In the garments and textile industry, merchandiser have been playing a vital role for the execution of export order. There are large numbers of merchandising personnel who are working in the garments and textile subsectors. The goal of this projects is to know the role of a merchandiser step by step.



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CHAPTER-01

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The garment, clothing and knitwear industries contribute more than 60% of Bangladesh's export earnings. The industry itself is the largest garment industry in the world, including Thailand, India and Mexico. From buttons, labels, papers, threads, and all other products are available here. Even services, such as dyeing, washing and ironing, are available in the industrial areas of Bangladesh.

The manufacturing industry of Bangladesh has been an important source of export and currencies over the past 25 years. At present, the country exports around one billion dollars in garments each year. The industry employs about 3 million workers, 90% of whom are women.

1.2Objective of the study

- To know the order was taken from the buyer.
- To know Buyer's requirements to archive.
- To know follow the procedure of a merchandiser.
- To know Creating development patterns.

1.3Methodology

- Textile factory
- Books
- Internet
- Practical information from the factory

1.4Limitation:

- Time constraint
- There is not enough time to describe the knowledge of the merchandiser.



- View different workstations.
- Lack of organizing a chain of order.
- Lack of supply chain management can make us impatient.
- Due to the turnover rate of the workers in the factory and the lack of good reporting practice.
- Several departmental officers failed to give me enough time for their business.
- Their merchandisers are always busy, so they don't have enough records, information, and statistics available.
- Generally, for security reasons, companies are reluctant to provide actual information on their financial statements.
- Personal barriers such as the inability to understand certain personal terms;
 Office documents etc.
- For new entrants to this sector.

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CHAPTER 02

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Merchandising:

Merchandising is the department that mediates the marketing and manufacturing departments. It is the method, practice, and management used to promote and maintain certain activities. This includes managing and overseeing product line development from start to finish. Marketing and Merchandising Division: A group of traders and marketers work together under the head of profit control. Work merchandisers manage foreign buyers. Teams are created according to the way customers operate..

2.2 Merchandiser:

The person who deals with the merchandise is called merchandiser. Coordinates with the Merchandiser design team to effectively present the product or product line. Develops color and market research and research to determine the most effective way to sell and promote products by this person needs solid communication skills and negotiation and visual and analytical skills. He or she must also be a creative and innovative thinker.

2.3A Merchandisers key responsibility is as follows:

- Product development
- Sample development
- Buyer handling
- Follow the production
- Booking fabric
- Booking accessories and trims
- Meeting with the buyer
- Selling ideas
- Booking order
- Confirming Deliveries
- Design and sample
- Expenses
- Follow payment
- Internal and external communication,
- Invoice responsibility



2.3 Sampling

- Lab dips
- Accessories & Trims
- Preparing internal order sheets
- Preparing purchase orders
- Production consulting and production support
- Mediation Production and Quality Departments
- Suggestions from the quality department about the standard level
- Provide shipping instructions and the following shipping
- Help in the documentation section
- Following up the shipment
- Taking responsibility for inspection.



2.4 Role of merchandiser in garments business

The main role of the garment merchant is to collect the export order of garments (export L / C). Production of clothing, exports of clothing and profits. A merchandiser requires a lot of knowledge, experience and a lot of effort to perform these tasks successfully. To understand the role of a merchandiser of garment merchants, we must see who has to treat our merchandiser to handle any process or product order.

Source of fiber to make fabric

- Farmers and ranchers to produce natural fibers, chemists, miners, and industrialists artificial,
 synthetic, and mineral fibers
- Processing Fiber Processing Industry
- Agent for marketing media and fiber marketing
- Spinning mills to produce yarn from fibers
- Mills producing yarn to fabric (knitting, weaving, felting, bonding mills, etc.)
- Marketing agents and media to market garments.
- Industries for coloring mills and industries
- The industries of producing dyes and chemicals for dyeing yarns and fabrics
- To give industries a special effect on fabrics
- Various printing industries for printing clothes and apparel
- Industrial manufacturing industry
- Garment manufacturing factory
- The washing industries wash garments and give special washing effects to garments
- Lab testing units to test all labs on different parameters of clothing.
- Various international inspecting authorities
- Freight transport carries land, sea, and air
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- Consolidator freight forwarder and stuffing agent
- Various courier services for carrying documents and samples (sometimes cargo is also limited)
- Cargo insurance is provided by various insurance companies around the world
- The main buyer for garments including chain stores or wholesale stores
- Buying agents and local media
- Garments whole seller
- Garment retailer as a chain store or as a regular outlet for selling clothing
- Customer or end-user of garments

Now it has become clear that to deal with all organizations, industries or previous individuals, a merchandiser must be a special person with so many qualities that no person can be a good marketing if it is not equipped with qualities and knowledge of various topics. If one has the term nominated as a merchandiser, it requires certain qualities of that person.

2.5.1 Chronologies of events of merchandiser

Buyer Sourcing (webpage hosting, profile creation, home buying, etc.)

- Order sheet received
- Discuss with the planning department the availability of production space.
- Discuss with Prodec Dir / GM about the ability to operate such a chain and the potential productivity per hour.
- Analyze product packages and space sheets for cost.
- Find out about the use of fabric.
- Fabric material, knitting pattern, GSM fabric cost analysis, and not.
- Analyze various types of work for printing, embroidery, value addition.
- Analyze productivity per hour with machine and manpower requirements (can take help of manufacturers).
- Set the price for making the dose.



- Confirm the price from the material authority
- Price value to the buyer
- Negotiate the price with the buyer
- Prepare final cost approval sheets for the convenience of opening all BB L / C.
- Open BBL / C for yarn, accessories, printing, embroidery, etc.
- Arrange all fabrics and accessories and ensure the same home according to T&A.
- Source of printing, embroidery, value-added work, washing, and complete documentation of contract with them.
- Confirm the list of all items arriving for storage to ensure quantity, color, size, and quality as required
- Arrange all pre-production meetings and inspections promptly.
- Arrange all lab tests on time.
- Confirm the order with the buyer
- Prepare time and action calendars (including available production lead times)
- Prepare a Gantt chart (in support of T&A and include all important issues and events with end dates)
- Get a color breakdown of sizes and color values.
- Prepare lab dip, strike off, yarn dip, etc. and arrange for its approval.
- Get prints, embroidery, quality work, artwork, and samples for washing and get approval for it.
- Develop all samples and submit them to the buyer for necessary approval.
- Obtain and confirm all approvals as per T&A and Gantt chart in facility production as per plan.
- Get Master L / C
- Confirm shipping and approval of all samples that may affect final inspection and shipment
- Arrange a final inspection on the scheduled date.
- Calculate the load and confirm the booking of all load carriers.
- Confirm space booking with sea and air freight forwarder.
- Assist the Commercial Department to submit all the documents to the bank on time.
- Ensure full payment according to shipped quantity and price.



2.4 Product package analysis:

To execute any order, a merchandiser must understand the order sheet supplied by the buyer. All merchandise activities will be influenced by information such as product package details and yarn requirements, fabric cost, clothing price, production plan, timing and preparation of action calendar preparation, Gantt chart Preparation, collection of accessories, sample handling, and arrays

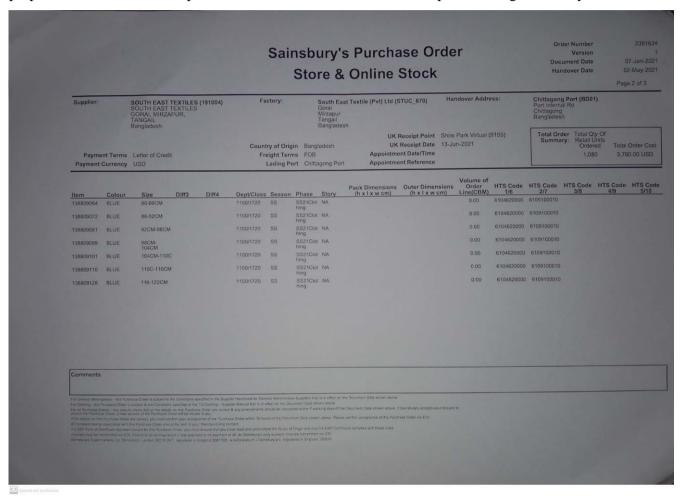


Fig 2.6: Product package analysis

In product package sheet have super's reference, product color, products size, customs class, category number, pack type, master ctn barcode, unit barcode. Product color, product size.

2.6.1 What all are there in the product package:

- Buyer's name
- The weather



- Designed and dated.
- Any correction with the date
- The size range for which the garment will be made.
- Order quantity
- Date of delivery
- Breaks down in size and color.
- Packing ratio
- Fabric content
- Combination patterns
- Fabric GSM
- Detailed packing with carton size, carton mark, shipping mark, stock ratio, and CTN per OT.
- Details of folding and placement of all finishing accessories.
- Print details (if any prints).
- Details of embroidery and application (if there is any embroidery and application).
- Details of ornaments and their placement/attachment.
- Details of shipping marks and carton marks.
- Destination details.
- Freight forwarder and freight payment terms detailed.
- Measurement sheet with a description of the figure
- Accessory Details
- Detailed stitching including all attachments, accessories, and their source including lab test requirements.
- Details of the shipping line and port of entry and port of discharge (probably also in it).
- Lab test requirements and details of the testing institution.
- Samples and details of their destinations



In garments industry, the sample, which is come from buyer and it, is followed for bulk production called sample

2.7.1 All sample and their implications

- Approved samples
- Counter samples
- Proto sample
- Sealed / red / yellow label sample
- Size set sample
- Pre-production samples
- Test production samples
- GFE sample
- Lab-test samples
- Sampling test samples
- Photo shoot samples
- Sales male samples
- Invoice sample
- Product Sample Top (Top)

2.7.2 Proto sample

The initial sample can only be made in this factory to see if the factory can.

- Fabric (should be the same material and construction but not the same color) Accessories (Available but similar but better).
- Embroidery (Simulation of only one size and width without any embroidery, but placement should be correct)
- Print (simulation with the same size/type of print but not the same pattern and color) Value
 Added Item / Omen Attachment (can be simulated as items)
- Washing (fabric construction and materials high/low, friction, hand feel, softness, and driveability can be accurately imagined to see the effect)



2.7.3 Counter Sample

Typically, the duplicate sample maintained by the future reference of the sample room is known as the counter sample but for the H&M buyer, the counter sample cannot be processed with all real money, no witch approval because the counter sample is very important for H&M and carries a completely different meaning.

- Fabric (original)
- Accessories.
- Print (all original)
- Value Item Attachment.
- Washing (original with all the effects of high/low, friction, hand feeling, softness, and durability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding.
- Completion accessories.
- Packing (as per buyer's instructions)



2.7.4 Sealed Sample (Red-Sealed/Yellow-Sealed)

The different buyers have different types of protection seals that attach to the garment after checking. These seals are provided as a guarantee of style, measurement, printing and embroidery, and all sewing details. This sample must be handled with a load so that the seal is not broken. When it comes to inspecting QC garments purchased, they will request sealed samples and, at that time, if they see the manipulated ,broken seal, they can refuse to observe it, since it should be stored with care and anyone who manages this sample must take it seriously. Understand this sample.

- Fabric (original)
- Accessories (all genuine)
- Print (all original)
- Washing (original with all the effects of high/low, friction, hand feeling, softness, and durability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding (as per buyer's instructions)
- Completion accessories (as per buyer's instructions)
- Packing (as per buyer's instructions)

2.7.5 Size Set Sample:

Typically, it is considered a medium size when creating a sample. However, once all measurements and adjustment details are confirmed, the garment is qualified for all sizes. Trade is reduced for the same size and the classification is performed for the upper size. With these degree measurements, garments of all sizes are performed and the adequacy of its suitability is evaluated. Bulk production can not continue without a complete set, since it is also crucial and will be ready and will be sent immediately to start bulk production within the stipulated date. Fabric accessories (original) (all real)



- Print (all original)
- Value Item Attachment (Actual)
- Washing (original with all the effects of high/low, friction, hand feeling, softness, and durability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding (as per buyer's instructions)
- Completion accessories (as per buyer's instructions)
- Packing (as per buyer's instructions)

2.7.6 Pre-Production Sample:

These are very important because such products cannot be started without sample approval. There is nothing to be confused with the size-set pattern as the size-set pattern covers only the size where the prepackage pattern can have all the colors of the fabric as different colors have different types of compression and cross-staining character that need to be treated with special care.

- Fabric (original)
- Accessories (all genuine)
- Print (all original)
- Value Item Attachment (Actual)
- Washing (original with acceptable quality high/low, friction, hand feeling, softness, and durability all effects)
- Finishing and folding (as per buyer's instructions)
- Completion accessories (as per buyer's instructions)
- Packing (as per buyer's instructions)



2.7.7 Production Sample:

Samples of this type are taken from floor production to determine the overall quality of the Garment.

- Fabric (Actual)
- Accessories (all genuine)
- Print (all original)
- Value Item Attachment (Actual)
- Washing (original with all the effects of high/low, friction, hand feeling, softness, and durability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding (as per buyer's instructions)
- Completion accessories (as per buyer's instructions)
- Packing (as per buyer's instructions)

2.7.8 Bulk production Sample

- Such samples are taken from the production of floors to determine the overall quality of the clothing being produced.
- Fabric (original)
- Accessories (all genuine)
- Print (all original)
- Washing (original with all the effects of high/low, friction, hand feeling, softness, and durability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding (as per buyer's instructions.
- Completion accessories (as per buyer's instructions)Packing (As instructed by buyer)



2.7.9 Photo shoot sample

Sometimes buyers want to advertise the garment/market well with the garment before it and then they ask for the beautifully sewn garment. The costume image puts some models in the same image and is displayed in retail stores or to attract customers and in papers, magazines, brochures, etc.

- Fabric (Actual)
- Accessories (All actual)
- Printing (All actual)
- Washing (Actual with all effect of high/low, abrasion, hand feel, softness and drivability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding (As instructed by buyer)
- Finishing accessories (As instructed by buyer)
- Packing (As instructed by buyer)

2.7.10 Salesman Sample

These samples are provided to the buyer to help promotions for item marketing. These are displayed in chain stores and retail stores before the bulk amount received by the store.

- Fabric (Actual)
- Accessories (All actual)
- Printing (All actual)
- Attachment of Value Added Items (Actual)
- Washing (Actual with all effect of high/low, abrasion, hand feel, softness and drivability in acceptable quality)
- Finishing and folding (As instructed by buyer)
- Finishing accessories (As instructed by buyer)



2.7.11 Shipment Sample

There are three examples of invoice samples with a different requirements from the buyer (after the inspection before the buyer's approval for the final inspection, but hold the invoice and wait for the buyer's comment, after the inspector sends the buyer to present the invoice).

- Fabric.
- Accessories.
- Print.
- Value Item Attachment.
- Washing.
- Finishing and folding.
- Completion accessories.

2.8 Consumption & Costing

This is the first and most important work for a clothing merchant to know how to use the dressing fabric. The most important part is an expense that must have been supported by a merchandiser that has to coincide with the existing market price, or the buyer will not accept the buyer because it will become a factory for the cost to be more realistic and the cost

Price for the conventional market. Is given. The price is the same. Resonant clothing now requires more air-conditioned products, surplus and technical equipment to allow increase.



2.8.1 Heading Of Costing

Cost of Fabric : US\$ 44.00

Cost of Accessories : US\$ 7.00

Cost of Printing : US\$ 1..5

Cost of Embroidery : US\$ 3.9

Cost of Washing : US\$ 2.5

Cost of Value addition work : US\$ 3.4

Up charge for C & F order : US\$ 1.7

Commercial cost : US\$ 1.2

Up charge for deferred L/C : US\$ 0.20

Cost of making : US\$ 10.3

Charges for miscellaneous expenses : US\$ 0.08

Total Cost (Per Dozen) : US\$ 49.65

Buyer's Commission : 2.5%

Local Commission : 4%

Total Commission : 6.5% (US\$ 4.00)

Final cost (Per dozen) : US\$ 77.83

Final cost (per piece) : US\$ 2.87

Quoted price per pc : US\$ 6.22

Revised price per pc : US\$ 5.00

Confirmed price per pc : US\$ 7.13

2.9 Factors Affecting Consumption & Costing

- Yarn / fibrous material
- Yarn counting type (carded or combed)



- Knitting pattern
- Fabric finish
- Lab test requirements
- No restrictions on the use of dyes and chemicals
- Picking and packing type
- AQL level
- A major time of production
- The amount of clothing
- The number of colors and sizes in order, including all color lab testing requirements
- Size and color ratio
- Tolerance in measurement and variation of color shades
- Inspection authority
- No hidden damage
- Garments pattern and design
- Y / D and matching instructions for printed fabrics
- The number of garments packed per poly, blister, and carton
- Kinds of ply and cardboard ply and poly
- Details of shipping marks and carton marks
- Details of accessories and their origin
- Detailed printing test requirements
- Embroidery details
- Different types of dyes and chemicals must be used
- Tolerance of different types of dying lots and shades



2.10Different types of printings

- Allover print
- Screen print
- Reactive print
- Print with plastisol dye-stuffs
- Discharge print
- Pigment print
- Flock print
- Foil print
- Lurex print
- Embossed print
- Heat transfer print
- Hi-density print
- Dip-dye print

2.10.1 Factors Affecting Cost of Printing

- Type of printing
- Print size
- Number of print colors
- Any grading of print size from size to size
- Any restrictions/selection on the use of dyes and chemicals
- Lab test requirements
- Wash the laundry
- Tolerance in setting up print artwork
- Tolerance in the shade of color
- Printing space



2.11 Should learn to differentiate and assess all types of Embroideries

- Flat embroidered eider with one color
- Plain embroidery with multi-color
- Embroidery with Lurex thread
- Embroidery on print
- Embroidery with application
- Embroidery with additional application
- Embroidery with a laser-cut design
- Embroidery with sequin setting

2.11.1 Calculation of Embroidery Cost Per Dozen

We know that the embroidery stitch unit is 12000 stitches but will not always accept any orders of embroidered factory stitch if the total handling time is too long due to the combination of work with applications, patches, wording, etc. Determine how much time is spent to complete such a batch. Will be:

12000 Stitch= 1 unit in embroidery

For calculating the price of embroidery we need to know the following information

- 1) Stitch quantity of the design. Say, it is 16000
- 2) Rate of per unit. (its may vary depends on the design, also avail ability of factory). Say, it is \$0.25/unit



At first we will find out the unit per dozen. (Stitch qty * 12 / 12000) Rules:

- = (Stitch quantity * 12) / 12000 +Rate per unit
- = 16000 * 12 / 12000 * \$0.25
- = 192000 / 12000 * \$0.25
- = 16 * \$0.25
- = \$4.00/dozen

2.11.2 Factors Affecting Cost of Embroidery:

- Number of stitches
- Types of embroidery
- Need time to finish a batch
- The color of the thread
- Applique cutting (dice or laser cutting)
- Embroidery space
- Involved in thread and hand embroidery
- No restrictions on the selection of embroidery machines
- No consent required
- No restrictions on the use of embroidery threads
- Requirements for any lab test



2.12 Accessories

TABLE 2.12 : Accessories

		Selling Unit
	Accessories	
•	Woven main label	Doz
•	Woven care label	Doz
•	Woven size label	Doz
•	Printed main label	Doz
•	Printed size label	Doz
•	Printed care label	Doz
•	Hang tag (1 clr/ multi clr)	Doz
-	Price tag	Doz
•	Barcode	Doz
•	Swing thread	5000 m
•	Velcro tape	Yard
•	Eyelet (10-20mm w/washer)	Gross
•	Metal snap button (4 parts)	Gross
•	Poly bag (20 X 10)	Doz
•	Gum tape	Roll
•	Scotch tape	Roll
•	Metal clip	Box
•	P.P. Belt (120 Yd/ roll)	Roll
•	Cotton drawstring	Yard



	Tissue paper	Doz
•	Tag pin	Doz
•	Shoulder pad	Pair
•	Plastic/metal stopper	Doz
•	Plastic/metal buckles	Doz
•	Polly button (12-18L)	GG
•	Horn button (12-18L)	GG
•	Polly button (20L – above)	Pc
•	Shank button (10L –	Pc
	above)	
•	Rivet	Gross
•	Twill tape	Yard
•	Collar stand	Doz
•	Neck board	Doz
•	Back board	Doz
•	Butterfly	Doz
•	Plastic/Metal D-ring	Doz
•	Interlining (woven-fusible)	Yard
•	Interlining (woven-non	Yard
	fusible)	
•	Interlining (nonwoven-	Yard
	fusible)	
•	Interlining (nonwoven-	Yard
•	nonfusible)	
L		



2.12.1 Button

Basically button is for functional or

decorative project.. Ligne No.: 12 L,

14 L, 16 L, 18 L, 24 L, 30 L, 40 L

Button Size = Diameter of Button =

Ligne No.

Button Use for T-Shirt / Polo Shirt = 16 L, 18 L (Common Use)

2.12.2Button Measurement

- 1. Button Set on Paper / Button
- 2. Marking
- 3. Measure by Scale or

Measurement Tape Button Requirement

for One Lac Pcs T-Shirt

1 Pcs T-Shirt = 2 Pcs Buttons

1 Lac Pcs Polo-Shirt = 1, $00,000 \times 32$ Pcs Button

 $= 2,00,000 \text{ Pcs Button} \times 10\%$

= 2, 20,000 Pcs Button / 1800 Pcs Button = 122.22 G.G. = 123 G.G.

- ightharpoonup 12 Pcs = 1 Dzn
- > 12 Dzn = 1 Gross = 144 Pcs
- ightharpoonup 12 Gross = $12 \times 144 = 1728$ Pcs
- ightharpoonup 12 Gross = 1 G.G
- ➤ 1 G.G. = Great / Grand Gross





Fig2.12.1: Button



2.13Letter Of Credit

L / C is a binding document that a buyer can request from his bank to guarantee that the payment for the goods will be transferred to the seller. A letter of credit assures the seller that he will pay for the product. To make the payment, the seller has to present the bank along with the required shipping documents to ensure that the goods are shipped within a certain period. It is often used in international trade to eliminate risks such as unfamiliarity with foreign countries, customs, or political instability.

2.13.1 Types of Letters of Credit (L/C)

- > Rev. Revocable Letter
- Obligatory Letter of Credit
- ➤ Letter of submission
- Confirmed and prescribed certificate
- Letters of credit are transferable or divisible
- > To the back of the letter
- ➤ Red Clause Letter of Credit
- Credit Sightseeing
- > Credit usage letter
- ➤ Hate letter
- Credit standby letter

2.13.2 Assessment of commercial cost:

To execute any order, many expenses such as charges, customs charges, ECB port, etc. In banking documentation, such as, if this cost is not taken into account in the cost of clothing, the same action will be adopted by the Chief Minister in the ignorance of him. It is considered 1 to 2%. The percentage may be lower for large quantities. Sometimes, we consider 35 to 65 cents per dozen depending on the amount of clothing. Nowadays, buyers are buying garments in suspended L / C as banks that are helping us to organize thread, dyes / chemicals, printing, embroidery, etc. With BB L / C, they are not paid for clothing shipments, but they had to wait for the deadline. To open the L / C bank. Receiving the payment of this C. bank will charge interest in this period for the amount **BBL**



2.14 Sea Freight:

The sea freight is loaded depending on the volume as an amount per cubic meter. Rarely by weight as "density load". In fact, the ASIA ASIA Rate Agreement of Asia designed freight-based rates based on normal product prices; Buyers can purify goods abroad so they have given lower rates for lower price products. Now, lower price goods must charge a higher rental price, since it is believed that importers can pay higher prices on goods. They designed the load rates in such a way that everyone could do business and there was enough benefit for the shipping line.

FCL: Full container loading

LCL: Loose container loading

If we ship very heavy goods as loose cargo because the size of the shipment is very

small, the shipping lines will charge by weight or by volume whichever is higher.1

CBM (100 cm X 100 cm X 100 cm) = 1000 Kg

20' container- 228"× 84"× 94" (L-W-H), can load 27 CBM

40' container-474"× 84"× 94" (L-W-H), can load 55 CBM

40' high cube container-474"× 84"× 106" (L-W-H), can load 68 CBM

45' high cube container-45'× 8.4'× 9.5' (L-W-H), can load 76 CBM

2.15 Air Freight:

Unlike sea transportation, airlines have decided to charge heavy merchandise (high density products) through weight and light weight merchandise (low density products) volume. However, planes can carry less weight than sea lines, the way they set the standard in the clothing industry, when you transport goods by air, you have a 69% chance of being charged by weight, about 31% chance by volume. The following are the relationships between weight and volume as determined by the International Airlines Association.



a. From most shipping locations in the Far East to the U.S. destinations and Canada 7000

cubic cm = 1 kilo.

b. From certain locations in the Far East to the U.S. destinations and Canada 6000 cubic

cm = 1kilo.

Therefore, when you have low density products for transport by air, you should try to make your cartons as small as possible to save that cargo. First, check with a local air forwarding agent by asking him / her in the country where you are in, how many cubic centimeters is considered to weigh 1 kg. They will tell you 7000 or 6000. This is the answer you need. Then physically check the weight and measurements of the wells you pack for air shipment.

For example, we now have 3 answers:

1. The country is Bangladesh and the formula is 6000 cubic cm = 1 kilo

The measurements of the cartons are 50cmX 60cmX 40cm 3. The gross weight of the

cartons is 16 kilo per carton.

To save aviation with the following calculation, let us now try to make the cartons smaller, multiply 50 by 60 kilos by $50 \times 60 \times 40 = 120000$ cubic centimeters by 120000 cubic cms Now you know, a carton of volume 2 Kilo, but by actual weight the carton is only 16kg. You also know that the airlines charge more than anyone else, in that case they will charge you with 20kg volume. If the air freight rate is 2.5 per kilo, your price for this carton will be \$56.00. Now, let's save some money, we usually try to cut the carton's height smaller. Let's say we were able to cut 5 cm high and see how much money we could save.

Note:

Original size of the carton: 50 X 60 X 35 cm (=19 kilo)

Now cut down to $50 \times 60 \times 35 \text{ cm} = 105000 \text{ cubic cm} \cdot 105000 / 6000 = 17.3 \text{ kilo}$

Now by using the new carton, we have saved 2.5 kilo and this carton will cost only \$50.00

(17.3Kilo X 2.80).



CHAPTER- 03 EXPERIMENT DETAILS

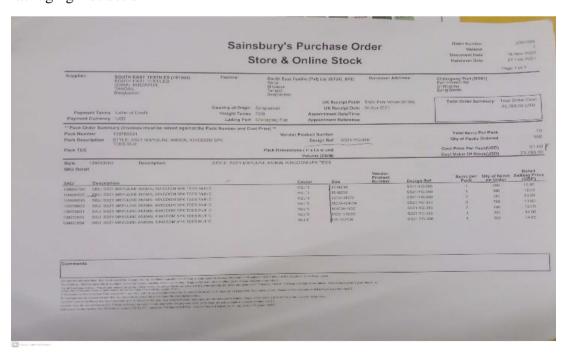
3.0 Experimental Details

To complete a thesis, we visited South east textiles LTD. We are collected information from the factory. We are completed this inspection report following several steps and they are in the process of developing line inspection, last line inspection, completion, and invoice samples.

3.1 Purchase Order Sheet:

Purchase Order is a Document which is used for describe purchase items. Like

- Quantity
- Price
- Shipping
- Garments details
- Fabric
- Tickets and labelling
- Packaging instruction





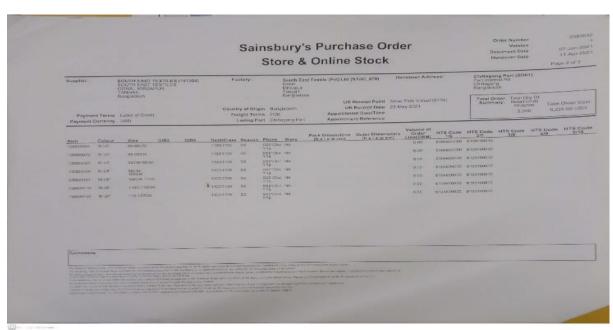


Fig3.1:- Purchase Order Sheet.

In this purchase order shit have Carrefour reference, super's reference, product color, products size, customs class, category number, pack type, master ctn barcode, unit barcode, master carton size, length, weight, unit price, and total price.

3.2 Artwork:-

After receive PO sheet we get an artwork. Here, we get all information and an overall details of the style. Such as

- what kinds of trims we need
- here we know about fabric description of this style. Also know about what types of color pantone we used.

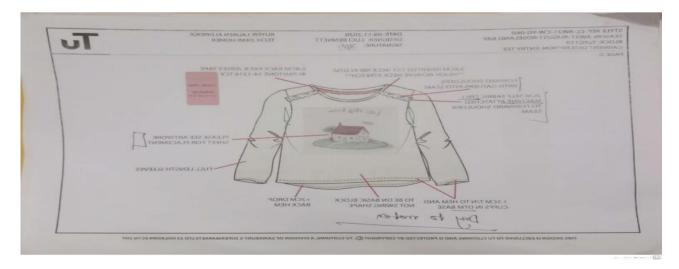






Fig 3.2: Artwork

In this sheet has style reference number CL-AW21-CW-YG, season, block, garment description, designer name, buyer name fabric standardization reference. Fabric description and composition 100% cotton. Fabric gsm 180. Trims types.

3.3 SAMPLEING:-

Merchandiser study the order sheet and prepare the garments sample. There are many types of sample which is completed by the manufacturer in various stage and the buyer is satisfied with these sample so that style can be obtained from buyer.

Develop/ Buying sample



Fit sample/Red seal



Green seal/ PP Sample



Gold / Production sample



Additional requirement:

- Photo sample
- Marketing sample
- VM (visual marketing sample)

Here we attach some photo sample . which was shoot from industry.



Fig3.3: Photo sample 1



Fig 3.3: Photo sample 2



In this figure have garments sample according to the buyer requirement size, color ,facric. Sample is a important part of whole production. Buyer sample wants to see the production ability and quality of the factory.

Some information of development sample of our industry

The buyer takes a development sample before placing any new order. Development sample are considered by the buyer to check the production capacity of the suppliers and are a matter of quality.

■ Problems with the shed of development samples are less, even if it is 15-20. For the development sample separate fabric have to be given. For dyeing, the production cloth cannot be destroyed. Separate booking and order seats are provide for development sample. The size of development sample is maximum 5-10 kg or 20-100 meter. The actual fabric of the development sample is not a big problem even if it is not proper construction.

Development sample is the first step of sample order execution. So it is very important for a seller and buyer.

Fit / Red seal sample :

In south east textile red seal sample is made according to the fabrication, composition and gsm provide by the buyer. There is no problem if the fabric of this sample is of any color but fabrication, composition gsm and yarn count must be as per buyers requirement.

PP/ Green seal sample:

In SETL its called green seal . Before Starting bulk production , A sample is made in two pieces of each size. And all the productions of bulk are done by following this sample.



3.4 Costing sheet:

Costing sheet is an important factor in garments industry. It is that contains all the necessary information about the style. A merchandiser must have knowledge about costing. We are worked with a merchandising team Sainsbury's buyer. We have observed longer time and we did assessment about costing method.. A senior merchandiser has to prepare costing sheet. That costing sheet is checked and approved by Sr. manager merchandiser. Then it has to send to Sainsbury's city office for pass.

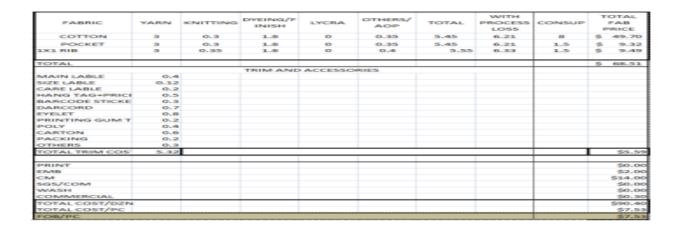


Fig3.4: Costing sheet of SETL.

In costing sheet have fabric cost, trim cost, sewing thread cast, CM cost, printing cost.

Table: 3.4 Costing Sheet Analysis

cost	\$/dozen
Fabric cost	67.2
Cost of printing	0
Embroidery cost	2
cost of trim	5
CM per cost	13



	87.2
Final FOB in US	

In this table have Fabric cost Cost of printing Embroidery cost cost of trim CM per cost Final FOB in US

3.5 Lab dip approval:-

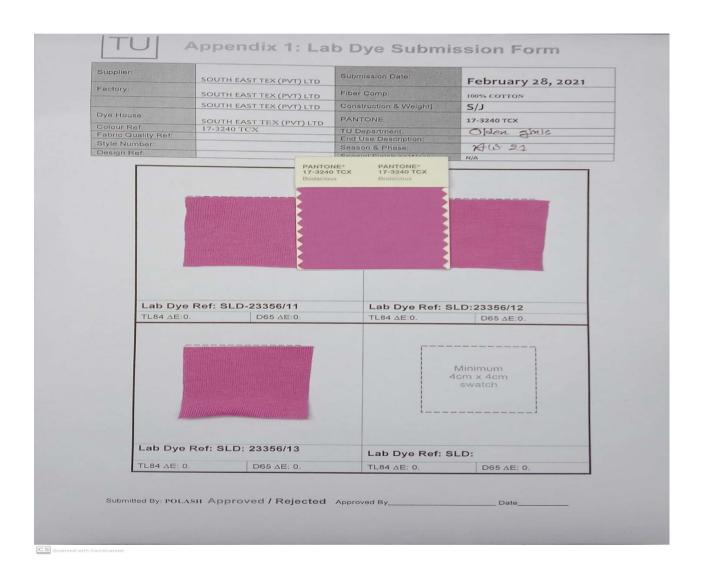


Fig 3.5: Lab dip

In lab dip approval sheet have suppliers name, industry name, buyer name, fabric standardization

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reference. Fabric description and composition 100% cotton. Fabric gsm 180.panton number, color reference.

□ The first job of a merchandiser after receiving the order is lab dip submission. Lab dip is the approval process of color given by the buyer through which dyeing recipe is determined. lab dip will then be the recipe standard for dyeing of a style. so the minor mistake in the case of lab dip would be a huge accident for the entire order . so the approval of lab dip and some others related issues should be taken seriously.

3.6 Booking:

Booking is a very importance part on textile knit merchandising. Merchandiser have to book all trims and accessories according to buyer requirements. Before we going to bulk production we required some material booking like..

- Sewing Thread booking
- Fabric booking
- Hanger booking
- Hanger sticker booking
- Initial poly sticker booking
- Twill tape booking.

Here we gives some booking sheet .there we are collected from our industry .



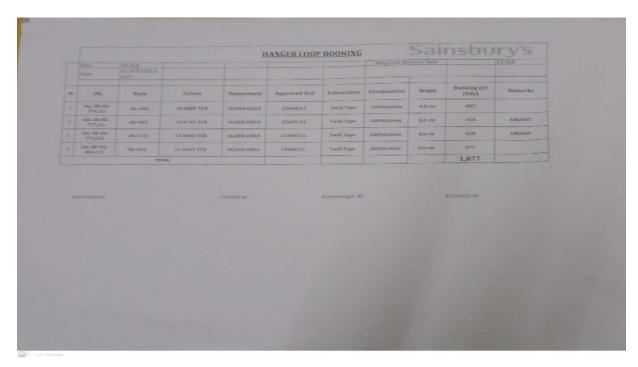


Fig3.6; hanger loop booking sheet.

In this sheet have IAL, style number, color, department, Approved SLD, Fabrication, Composition, Width, Booking quantity yds ,Remarks.

Yarn consumption for booking

Booking is the most important work of an merchandiser. because it is related to company's profit . when merchandiser buy some trims or accessories he or she must Have knowledge about actual market price.

Now we discuss

From the order sheet

CAD
Order qty-2360pcs
=197dzn
Yarn count – 26/5 single
24/5

Now

197*2.5kg +4%dyeing wastage +12%knitting wastage +4%production wastage =600kg

We have to book 600 kg yarn for this style.



Fabric consumption for 2360 pcs t-shirt according to PO

Fabric consumption for this style according to order sheet.

From the PO

Body length-74cm Sleeve length-24cm ½ chest width 53cm Armhole -20 Gsm-160

Our order qty- 2360pcs

= 197dzn

Now

(body length+SL+allowance)*(1/2 chest +AL)*2*12*GSM/100*100*1000+5% Wastage

=(74+24+12)*(53+6)*2*12*160)/10000000+5%

=24921600/10000000=5%

=2.49+5%

=2.616 for one dzn

#2.616*197=254kg

Now we have to book 254 kg fabric for this style.

3.7 Pre-production meeting:

The PP meeting stands for "pre-production meeting". The PP meeting is a very strategic meeting before the mass Production in the clothing sector. Department of Production Planning Check the fabric status and specific style fittings with store and merchandising service. If all items and approval are made, they cooperate with all associated departures such as mauritism, production, store, finishing, finishing, quality and representative of the buyer to clearly understand certain production



styles. Before the PP meeting, they can play all approvals, the production file, the finishing card and the size of the size.

Basically, a pre-production meeting is organized by the factory. But, often, it can be required to buy Office of the house or liaison. A merchandise notifies the PP meeting schedule to all those related to the order.

PP meeting held by a quality controller (QC) in the clothing sector.

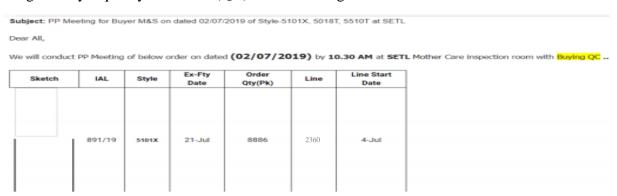


Fig3.7: PP meeting

In pre-production meeting sheet have sketch, IAL, styl, EX-FTy Data. Order quantity, Line, Line Start date.

3.8 Packing:

A packaging list is a very important document for the clothing industry. In general, the marketing markets or packaging are responsible for carrying out and delivering packaging lists to the related departments. The packaging section performs the packaging according to the packaging requirements of clients that solids or affirm the relationship package. Here, in this article, you will find a sample of the packaging list at the garment factory. The packaging is done when a PO package is completed, without providing the packaging list, the QC control buyer never performs a final quality inspection, the packaging list confirms the quality control of the buyer that closes the packaging of a Po The packaging list is very important to export documents, without the packaging list, the commercial department can not send the export document for the sending of garments, that is why the packaging list considers important documents.



The information includes in the packaging list at the garment factory:

- Garment manufacturer, specific style and buyer's name
- Quantity of total order and wise size
- Description of style and color.
- Cutting size vs. Order vs. Pack Quantity, Amount of cardboard
- case number of carton.
- Net cardboard of wise size and gross weight.
- Total amount of package or completely

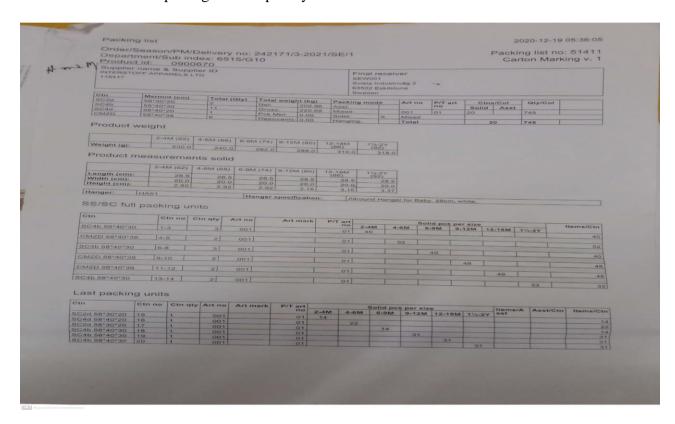


Fig3.9: packing list.

In this figure have, super's reference, product color, products size, customs class, category number, pack type, master ctn barcode, unit barcode, master carton size, length, weight, unit price, and total price



3.9 Shipment:

Required document of garments shipment.

- 1. Commercial invoice
- 2. Packaging list
- 3. Certificate of origin
- 4. Certificate of Inspection
- 5. Lading project (B / L)
- 6. Exchange assessment



CHAPTER-04 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Purchase Order Sheet:

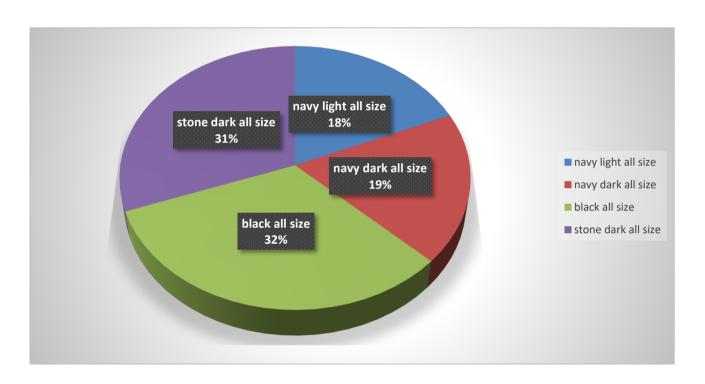


Figure 4.1: Pie Chart of Purchase Order Sheet analysis.

In this purchase sheet black color is more than other color garments. Navy dark all 31%. Navy light 18% Black 32% And stone dark 31% was this order sheet.



4.2 Artwork:-

- ☐ Inside this artwork is the buyers prints, design measurement and color code. The base of this artwork is usually the design and screen of the print.
- ☐ The design repeat of this artwork or the distance from one design to another is given by the buyer in its artwork.
- ☐ Each design is given with specific color pantone or swatch such as: TCX, TPX, GLITTER etc.

4.3 Sampling:-

Comparison between sample 1 and sample 2:

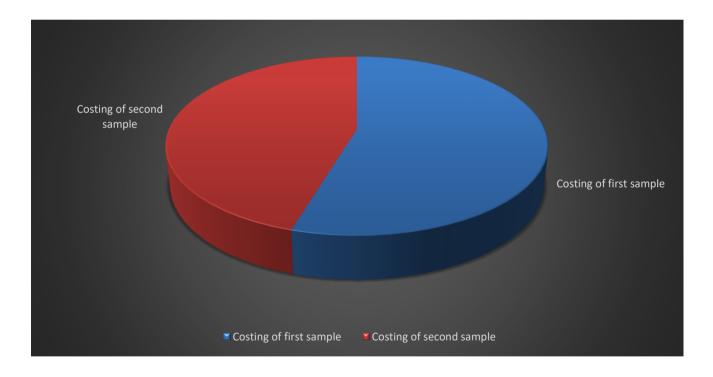


Fig4.3: Pie Chart of sampling comparison between two sample.

First sample cost is more than second sample. Because of printing and back neck tape. More time required producing first sample and less time required producing second sample then first sample. Frist sample cost 1.06\$ and second sample cost 0.87\$.



4.4 Costing Sheet Analysis

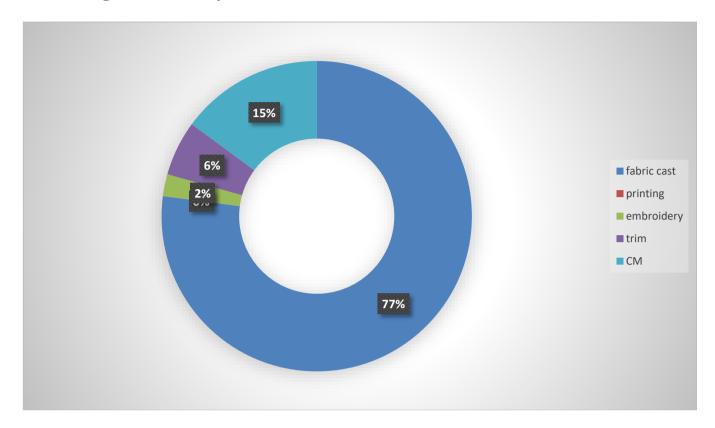


Figure 4.4: Pie Chart of cost sheet analysis

In this order sheet fabric is more than other cost. Here fabric cost 77% then 15% cut and make cost and trim cost 6% and embroidery cost 2%. First sample cost

4.5 Lab dip approval:

From lab dye submission from, Ref: SLD:23356/12 is approved from buyer.

Lab dye Ref: SLD 23356/11 and SLD 23356/13 is not approved by buyer because it is not match to buyer required pantone 17-3240 TCX.



4.6 Booking:

To produce 2360 piece garments quantity. Required 254 kg fabric booking and 15 kg sewing thread booking,2380 piece zipper and accessories for 2360 piece garments.

4.7 Pre-production meeting:

During pre-production meeting:

- Approved lab dips.
- Approved base fabric hanger.
- Size and quality breakdown approve.
- Approved trims.
- Doing Sample comment.
- Approved sample.
- Print / Embroidery Art work approve.
- Approve Test report.

4.8 Packing:

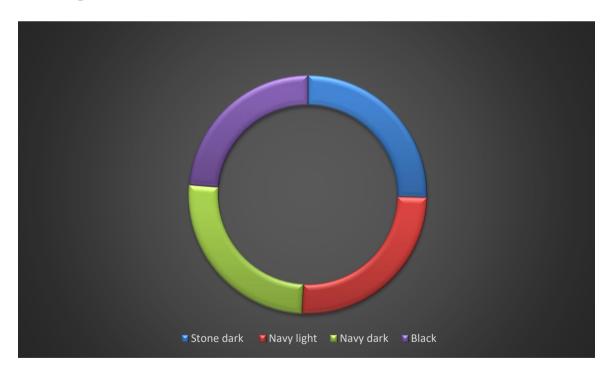


Figure 4.8: Pie Chart of Packing carton.



In this order every carton length 59cm and height 13cm and weight 39cm. In every carton have 10 pieces garments of Ass color and all size. Stone dark have 15 carton navy light 15 carton navy dark 15 carton and black 14 carton. And total quantity of product 2360 and total price 2501.6\$ Tk.

4.9 Shipment:

This is the final of the transaction and an important step of garments.

Exporter was satisfy for this garments product shipment. Overall process was good for shipment.



CHAPTER -5 CONCLUSION

5.0 Conclusion:

We completed our project by collecting the authentic information from **South East Textiles Pvt. Ltd.**. This project helps us to know about the inspection procedure not only that but also able to know about merchandising and merchandiser. We also able to know how the working procedure of these section and the inspection procedure of this section is been done. After the experiment we analyses

- In this purchase sheet black color is more than other color garments. Navy dark all 31%. Navy light 18% Black 32% And stone dark 31% was this order sheet.
- To produce 2360 piece garments quantity. Required 254 kg booking and 15 kg sewing thread booking,2380 piece zipper and accessories for 2360 piece garments.
- First sample cost is more than second sample. Because of printing and back neck tape.
- In this order every carton length 59cm and height 13cm and weight 39cm. In every carton have 10 pieces garments of Ass color and all size. Stone dark have 15 carton navy light 15 carton navy da15 carton and black 14 carton. And total quantity of product 2360 and total price 2501.6\$ Tk.

At last we can say that by the knowledge from this project which will help us in our help us in our job life to take challenge in hard working as a textile engineer



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