



Daffodil *International* **University**

Faculty of Engineering
Department of Textile Engineering
Study on

Different Types of Sewing faults

REPORT ON

Course Title: Project (Thesis)

Course Code: TE- 4212

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This Project Presented in partial fulfilment of the Requirement for The Degree of Bachelor of
Science in Textile Engineering

Advance in Apparel Manufacturing Technology

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This project report prepared by Jawad al adeeb bearing **Id:** 182-23-5383 and G.M Rejuanul Islam bearing **Id:** 182-23-5416, is approved in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN TEXTILE ENGINEERING. The said students have completed their project work under my supervision. During the research period I found them sincere, hardworking and enthusiastic.

Mohammad Abdul Beset
Assistant Professor
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Daffodil International University



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At First we express our heartiest thanks and gratefulness to almighty Allah for His blessing makes us possible to complete this project successfully. We completed the total thesis work at FARIHA KNIT TEXTILE Ltd.

We fell grateful to our Supervisor Mohammad Abdul Baset, Daffodil International University, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Deep Knowledge & keen interest of our supervisor in the field development of influenced us to carry out this project. His endless patience, scholarly guidance, constant and energetic supervision, valuable advice, and correcting them at all stage have made it possible to complete this project. We would like to express our heartiest gratitude to other faculty member of TE department of Daffodil International University. Especially thanks goes to one of our senior brother G.M Rejuanul Islam whom we collect the sample and data. We would like to thank our entire course mate in Daffodil International University, Who took part in this discuss while completing the course work.

Finally, we must acknowledge with due respect to our parents who was the main source of our energy.

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work which is being presented in this thesis entitled, “Study on Sewing Faults”. It has been done by us under the supervision of **Mohammad Abdul Baset**. It has not been presented for a degree of any other university and all the resource of materials uses for this thesis has been duly acknowledged.

This is to certify that the above declaration made by us is correct to the best of my knowledge and concern.

Submitted By:



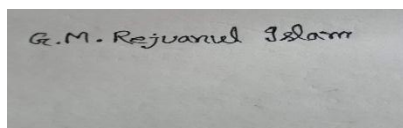
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ABSTRACT

We have visited several Garments Industry and comes to know that sewing is one of the very important stage to make a Garment. Sewing faults have a very adhere effect on Garments quality. Some faults shows major defects and some shows minor. So controlling the faults sewing is very important. We have to eliminate those faults as much as possible. But it is almost impossible to eliminate all faults such as minor fault. We found most of the minor faults during our Internship period compare to Major faults such as(Missing yarn, thick thin stitch, Slub, open seam, size mistake, fabric hole, fabric shade, down stitch, without tack) Cutting Major faults such as (Crease mark, oil sport ,missing yarn ,hole ,thick yarn ,uneven dyeing, running shade) . Minor faults can be eliminated by different process after sewing. Couple of minor faults gets penalty as Major faults by 4-point Inspection system.

After 1 day major faults is found 50% and minor faults found 25% and rejection is 3%.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Textile is a product that can be process. In a word, a material that can manufacture to product like apparel or garments product.

On other hand a process of making fibres into yarn. maximum number of textile arts being with twisting or spinning and plying fibres to make yarn. So there is faults in every processing of yarn. Most of time yarn braided, looped, knotted, or woven to make clothing. Those faults create problem in production.

1.2 Objective

- To know about sewing and sewing faults
- To know about the working procedure of sewing.
- To analysis the sewing quality control system.
- To collect the data of sewing faults inspection.
- To take idea on sewing faults and their remedies

1.3 Methodology

- Textile industry
- Internet
- Text Book and note book
- Class lecture sheet
- Garments factory

CHAPTER- 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction of sewing

Sewing is joining of different parts of garments with the use of needle and thread, generally sewing is gives a garments final look.

Sewing is every important section in factory. For huge production sewing create a massive impact. So that it is important to check quality of sewing. In textile production there is must have faults or defects. It depends on sewing quality.

Every times there is found faults in sewing inspection, its sometimes 4%,15% according the buyer requirement. sewing inspection vary to different textile industry.

Various types of sewing use in different purpose. Like as attaching bottom use bottom attaching sewing machine, making hole use bottom hole machine extra.

2.1.2 Flow chart of sewing

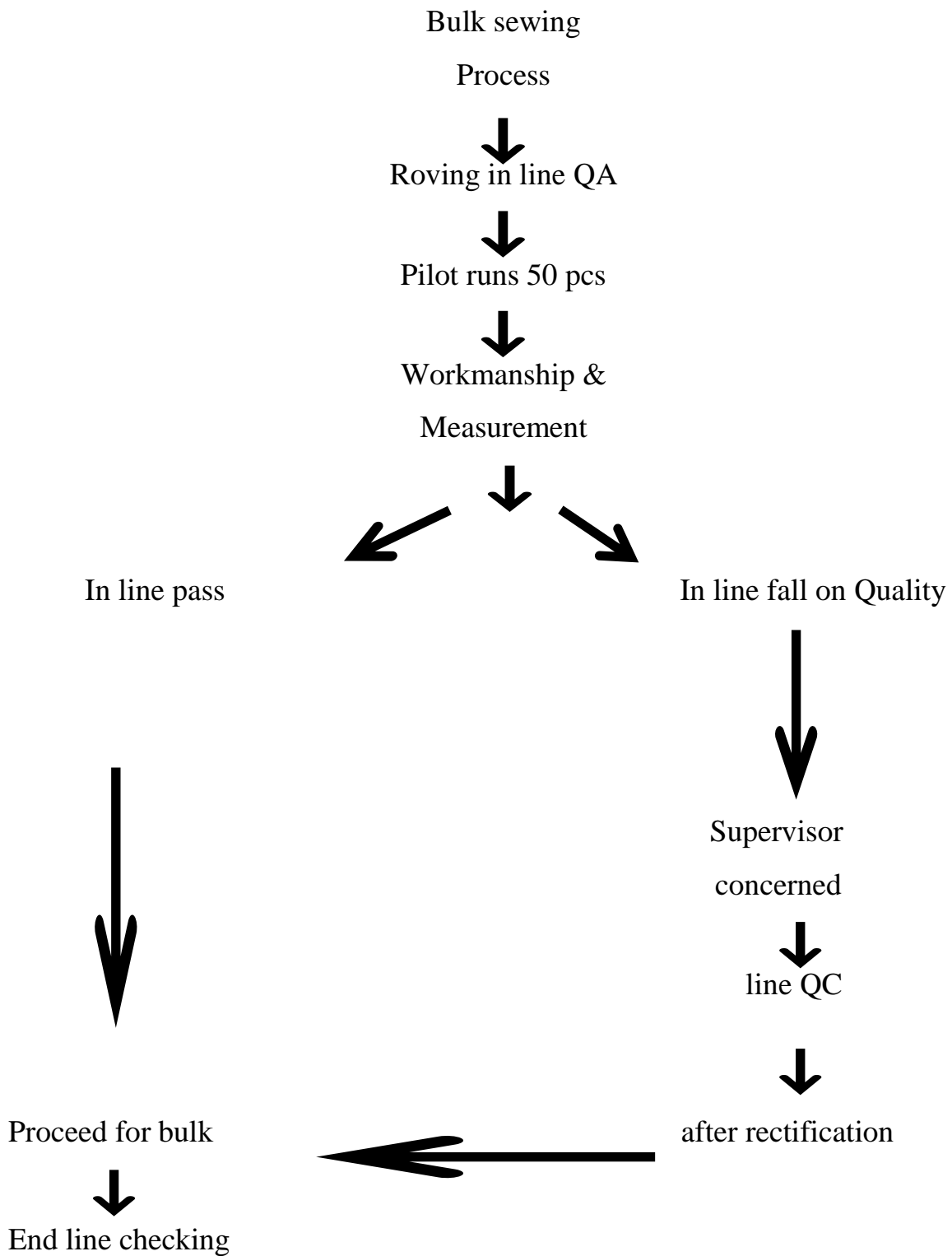


Fig 2.1.2.1 flow chart of sewing

2.1.3 Types of sewing machine

- Single Needle Machine (chain/Lock stitch)
- Double Needle Machine (chain/Lock stitch)
- Over lock Machine
- Kansai Special Machine
- Feed of the Arm
- Flat Lock
- Button hole Machine
- Button attach machine
- Bar tack m/c with automatic thread trimmer
- Ironing machine
- Piping machine
- Logo attach machine
- Fusing machine

2.1.4 Brand names of sewing m/c

- Juki
- Janome
- Elna
- Brother
- Merrow

- Sewmor
- Pfaff
- Bernette
- Kansai

2.1.5 Types of sewing needle

- Ballpoint
- Quilting
- Sharp
- Leather
- Denim
- Topstitching
- Stretch
- Serger
- Embroidery
- Metallic
- Wing
- Twin
- Triple
- Spring
- metafil

2.1.6 Different types of sewing defects or faults

There are basically two kinds of defects are found as they -----

- Non – sewing thread
- Sewing defects.



Fig 2.1.6.1: Types of sewing faults

2.1.7 Defects of non–sewing

- Improper cutting and pattern
- bad handling of goods
- oil marks

2.1.8 Defects of sewing

Sewing defects can be classified as three groups----

- Problem of stitch formation
- Seam pucker
- Fabric damage along the seam line or stitch

2.2 Defects of stitch formation:

- Broken stitch.
- Skip Stitch.
- Slipped Stitch.
- Staggered Stitch.
- Unbalanced Stitch.
- Variable Stitch Density.
- Puckering.
- Uneven.
- Slanted.
- Uncut thread.
- Dirt marks.
- Open seam.

2.2.1 Skip stitch

A skipped stitch is one in which the top and bottom threads of the stitch are neither interlaced or overlapped.

In the case of chain stitch as opposed to lock stitch, this is more detrimental.

Causes

- Failure of hook and needle to properly enter loop.
- Uneven thread tension on either the upper or lower loop.
- As a result of needle deflection.
- If the loop size of the needle thread is too small.
- When fabric flagging occurs while being sewn.
- If the sewing thread cannot create a loop

Remedies

- Check the positioning and timing of the needle relative to the hook or loop.
- Thread tension has to be changed.
- Needle has to be changed.
- Adjust the thread and needle sizes as necessary.
- The pressure on the pressure foot needs to be precisely calibrated.
- The thread needs to be modified.

2.2.2 Slipped Stitch:

Top and bottom are neither intertwined or interloper that is slipped stitch.

Causes

- Failure of the hook or needle to penetrate the thread loops at the proper time.
- Failure of the thread loop due to the wrong needle size.
- Fabric flagging as a result of a sizable throat plate hole.
- Improper needle tension during stitching

Remedies

- Check the timings and clearances of the machine.
- Verify that the needle is properly placed and positioned.
- The needle should be a different size.
- It is necessary to modify the throat plate's hole and needle size.
- Reset of the tensions.

2.2.3 Staggered Stitch:

Staggered stitches are created when the needle's stitches are not parallel to the sewing line or become curved.

Causes

- Vibration or deflection of the needle.
- A dull or incorrect needle point.
- Dog food sway
- Fabric control issues and presser foot bouncing.

Remedies

- Change to a reinforced or tapered needle, or increase the needle size.
- Swap out the needle.
- Reinforce the feed dog.
- The presser foot was reset.
- Modify the feeding system.
- Changes to be made to the thread and needle sizes

2.2.4 Unbalanced stitch

Improper thread interlacing, particularly in lock stitch machines.

Causes

- Inappropriate sewing thread tension.
- used the incorrect thread route.

- Incorrect needle thread path adjustment.
- If the threads aren't greased.
- Finger placement and snagging of needle with bobbin casing.

Remedies

- The threads used for stitching are given the right tension.
- Use of the correct thread route.
- It is necessary to utilize threads of higher quality.
- Smooth bobbin casing is required.

2.2.5 Variable stitch density

The number of stitches per unit length for a changing stitch density must be the same. Not at all. It is therefore referred to as variable stitch density.

Causes

- increased thread tension and thread twisting in the thread guide.
- Twisting the needle thread at the base of the package of thread.
- Thread fraying in the needle.
- Thread snarling in front of the tension disk.

Remedies:

- Proper threading of the needle during sewing;
- Use of high-strength thread or lower thread tension.
- Inspect the spring to be replaced.

- Increased thread winding in the thread guide while maintaining lower stress on the tensioning disk.
- Smooth edges are required, and the needle should be changed as necessary.
- The usage of premium needles is required.

2.2.6 frequent thread breaking

Frequent thread breaking slows down production since it requires more time and results in repeated thread breaks during stitching. When the problem must be solved by opening up sewing.

Causes:

- Inappropriate bobbin case fitment.
- Incorrect thread winding onto the bobbin.
- Increasing the bobbin's rotation or adding extra tension to the bobbin thread.

Remedies:

- Proper thread winding onto the bobbin
- Use of a pre-wound bobbin
- Smoothness of the edge

2.3 Damage of fabric on seam line

It happened as a result of damaged or poorly chosen needles. However, it might occur while using new or delicate needles. There are two different types of fabric damage, as listed below:

- Mechanical damage
- Needle heating damage

2.3.2 mechanical damages

The procedures that need to be done to prevent this type of fault from occurring in textiles are as follows:

- Use needles that are the ideal size, shape, and point quality;
- Lower sewing machine speed.
- By lubricant use.
- By practicing stitching before putting fabrics together

2.3.3 needle heating damages

Fabric was harmed as a result of friction between the needle and the fabrics. That temperature has the potential to harm fabric. When it comes to natural fibre materials, there is a lower chance of damage.

The following actions should be taken to prevent this type of fault from occurring in fabrics:

- By altering needle size and shape such that the needle generates less heat.
- By stitching shorter lengths more quickly.
- By lubricating the needle with a substance.
- Using needles with Teflon coating

Chapter 03

Experimental Details

3.1 Data collection

We gathered data for "fariha knit textile Ltd." for 24 - hour. Lastly, the percentage of flaws was computed using the various sewing department defects. For the benefit of the RMG industry, a plant should implement various contemporary quality methods and quality management techniques. The most frequent flaws found in the sewing section include broken stitches, skip stitches, drop stitches, gathering stitches, uneven seam allowances, overstitches, open seams, puckering, uneven shapes, raw edges, dirty stains, oil stains, incorrect measurements, shading, bad tension, incorrect SPI, twisted banding, incorrect size labels, missing trims, pleats, crooked labels, unmatched S lines, reverse attachments, needle holes, cross points up and down, without bar tack.

3.2 End-Line Sewing Inspection Report

REPORT -1

End line Sewing Inspection Report of fariha Knit textile Ltd.

Buyer Name: Impulse

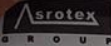
Date: 03/09/2022

Style No: Remesa 57619

Order QTY:1000 pcs

Styling: long pant

Fabrication: 95% cotton and 5% lycra



FARIHA KNIT TEX LTD.

Boreybhq, Enayel Nagar, Fardilah, Karanganyar

Version - 02
QUA/SEW/003/001

End Line 100% Quality Inspection Report For Sewing

Date: 09.09.2022		Buyer: Impulse		DHU% =		Total Defects Qty * 100	
Order NO: JI-2-2-4-01-015		Style: long-pant				Total Check Qty	
Color: GREY		Unit: 08	Line No: 08	Name & ID: Ramisa, 57C18			

Defects Name	Hour										Total
	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-01	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	
1 Broken Stitch											4
2 Fabric Fault											
3 Down Stitch											
4 Needle Cut											
5 Improper Tuck											
6 Improper Join Stitic											
7 Label Fault											1
8 Measurement Deviation											
9 Needle Mark											
10 Open Seam											28
11 Pleat											5
12 Print Fault											
13 Embroidery Fault											
14 Puckering											
15 Sharing											
16 Raw edge											1
17 Reverse											
18 Slanted											4
19 Skip Stitch											12
20 Shading											2
21 Material Mistake											
22 Twisting											
23 Thread Tension											
24 Up-down											
25 Un-even											13
26 Uncut Thread											6
27 Wavyness											
28 Wrong SPI											
29 Yarn Contamination											
30 Placket Defect											
31 Pocket Defect											
32 Side Band Defect											
33 Oil Stain											
34 Dirty Stain											
35 Wrong Placement											
36 Others											
37 Rejection											3

Total Check Garments	90	98	97	92	48	62	66	105	110	528
Total Pass Garments	26	90	90	25	10	50	50	95	103	446
Total Defective Garments	5	8	7	7	8	12	10	9	10	76
Total Defecs Qty	5	8	7	7	8	12	10	10	11	78
DHU%	16.66	21.05	18.92	21.87	16.66	19.35	16.65	9.52	10.1	14.94
Defective Rectified Qty		5	7	8	7	8	12			76
Defective Balance Qty	5	8	7	7	8	12	8			78
Rectified Defective Check & Pass		5	7	8	7	8	12			76
Rejects Qty										3
Supervisor Sign/LQC										

Supervisor - QA In-Charge - QA In-Charge - Prod APM/PM AQM/QM-QA

Fig 3.2.1 End-Line Sewing Inspection Report -1

REPORT -2

Date 7/09/22

style: S.T.S


Buyer: LIDL

Style no: GOLADI

ORDER QTY:2200PCS

COLOUR: GREEN

1812



FARIHA KNIT TEX LTD.
Banyuwangi, Enrekang, Heger, Jember, Nanyang

Version - 02
QUA/SEW/003/001

End Line 100% Quality Inspection Report For Sewing

Date: 7/9/22	Buyer: LIDL	Style: S.T.S		DHU%: _____		Total Defects Qty * 100	
Order NO: 424313	Unit: 03	Line No: 32	Name & ID: GOLADI		Total Check Qty		
Color: GREEN							

Defects Name	Hour										Total
	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-01	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	
1 Broken Sttich	11	11		11			11				70
2 Fabric Fault											
3 Down Sttich											
4 Needle Cut											
5 Improper Tuck											
6 Improper Join Sttich											
7 Label Fault											
8 Measurement Deviation											
9 Needle Mark											
10 Open Seam	1	11	11	1	1	11	1	1	1		19
11 Pleat	11			11	1						5
12 Print Fault											
13 Embroidery Fault											
14 Puckering											
15 Sharing											
16 Raw edge	111	11	1	11	11	11		11	1		18
17 Reverse											
18 Slanted											
19 Skip Sttich	1	1	1	11	11	11	111	111	11		23
20 Shading											
21 Material Mistake											
22 Twisting											
23 Thread Tension						1					01
24 Up-down		111	11	1	11		11	1	11	1	13
25 Un-even							11	1	11		6
26 Uncut Thread											
27 Wavyiness											
28 Wrong SPI											
29 Yarn Contamination											
30 Placket Defect											
31 Pocket Defect											
32 Side Band Defect											
33 Oil Stain		11	11	1	1	1	11	11			12
34 Dirty Stain											
35 Wrong Placement											
36 Others		1	11	1			11	1	11		9
37 Rejection											

Total Check Garments	128	250	200	152	260	254	264	264	338		2180
Total Pass Garments	120	240	190	140	250	240	250	240	332		2082
Total Defective Garments	8	10	10	12	10	14	14	14	6		98
Total Defects Qty	9	13	10	13	12	14	15	16	2		109
DHU%	2.03	5.2	5%	6.2	4.61	5.51	5.68	6.06	2.02		5%
Defective Rectified Qty		10	10	10	12	10	13	14			98
Defective Balance Qty	10	10	10	11	10	13	14	12			90
Rectified Defective Check & Pass	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		100
Rejects Qty											85
Supervisor Sign/LQC											

Supervisor - QA

In-Charge - QA

In-Charge - Prod

APM/PM

AQM/QM - QA

Fig 3.2.2 end line inspection of sewing report -2

REPORT-3

BUYER: LIDL

style no: ELA

Style: t-shirt

For 2200pcs

Colour: beige

Asrotex GROUP
FARIHA Knit Tex Ltd.
Bareilly, Enayet Nagar, Faisalabad, Narayanganj

Version - 02
QUA/SEW/003/001

End Line 100% Quality Inspection Report For Sewing

Date: 7-5-22 Buyer: LIDL
Order NO: 402213 Style: T-shirt
Color: Beige Unit: 03 Line No: 03 Name & ID: ELA

DHU% = Total Defects Qty * 100
Total Check Qty

Defects Name	Hour										Total
	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-01	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	
1 Broken Stitch	11	11	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	15
2 Fabric Fault											
3 Down Stitch											
4 Needle Cut											
5 Improper Tuck											
6 Improper Join Stitc											
7 Label Fault											
8 Measurement Deviation											
9 Needle Mark											
10 Open Seam		11		11	11	1	11	11			12
11 Pleat				11	1	11	1	1			3
12 Print Fault											
13 Embroidery Fault											
14 Puckering											
15 Sharing											
16 Raw edge			11								3
17 Reverse											
18 Slanted											
19 Skip Stitch	1	11	111	11	111	11	11	111			25
20 Shading											
21 Material Mistake											
22 Twisting											
23 Thread Tension											
24 Up-down			11	11	1	1	11	111			12
25 Un-even	11	1	11	1	11		1	11			6
26 Uncut Thread						11	1	11			6
27 Wavyness											
28 Wrong SPI											
29 Yarn Contamination											
30 Placket Defect											
31 Pocket Defect											
32 Side Band Defect											
33 Oil Stain					11	1	11	1			6
34 Dirty Stain					1		1				2
35 Wrong Placement							1	1			2
36 Others		1		11	1		1	1			5
37 Rejection	1	1		1		1					3

Total Check Garments	100	140	227	208	200	235	335	502			2142
Total Pass Garments	95	130	215	205	205	225	320	488			2088
Total Defective Garments	5	10	11	13	15	10	15	12			98
Total Defects Qty	6	11	12	14	15	12	15	20			705
DHU%	6.00	7.85	5.28	6.67	7.5	5.10	4.47	3.99			4.90
Defective Rectified Qty		4	10	12	13	15	10				64
Defective Balance Qty	4	10	12	13	15	10	16				80
Rectified Defective Check & Pass		4	4	10	11	11	15	10			
Rejects Qty	1			1		1					03
Supervisor Sign/LQC	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>			

Supervisor - QA In-Charge - QA In-Charge - Prod APM/PM AQM/QM-QA

22 JAN 2022
OC
22A
SMD/MDA
Raj...

Fig 3.2.3 end line sewing inspection report -3

REPORT-4


Buyer: NKD

Date :07/09/22

Style: night wear

Colour: mult red

For 800 pcs



FARIHA KNIT TEX LTD.

Banyobang, Enayot Hajar, Fatallah, Nanyangant

Version - 02
 QUA/SEW/003/001

End Line 100% Quality Inspection Report For Sewing

Date: <u>07-09-2022</u>	Buyer: <u>NKD</u>	DHU% =	Total Defects Qty * 100
Order NO: <u>100700008</u>	Style: <u>NIGHT WEAR</u>	Total Check Qty	
Color: <u>MULTIRED</u>	Unit: <u>3</u>	Line No.: <u>91</u>	Name & ID: <u>KAKBU 133219</u>

Defects Name	Hour										Total
	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-01	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	
1 Broken Stitch	11	1	11	11	111	12	111	1111			23
2 Fabric Fault											
3 Down Stitch											
4 Needle Cut											
5 Improper Tuck											
6 Improper Join Stitc											
7 Label Fault											
8 Measurement Deviation											
9 Needle Mark											
10 Open Seam	1	1			11	111	1111	1111			15
11 Pleat	1		1	11		11					6
12 Print Fault											
13 Embroidery Fault											
14 Puckering											
15 Sharing											
16 Raw edge					11		1	11			5
17 Reverse											
18 Slanted											
19 Skip Stitch	11	1	1	11							6
20 Shading											
21 Material Mistake											
22 Twisting											
23 Thread Tension											
24 Up-down		11				1	11	111			3
25 Un-even	1		11	1	1	11	11	111			12
26 Uncut Thread	11	11	1	11	11	1	111	11			15
27 Wavyness											
28 Wrong SPI											
29 Yarn Contamination											
30 Placket Defect											
31 Pocket Defect											
32 Side Band Defect											
33 Oil Stain		111	1111	11							9
34 Dirty Stain											
35 Wrong Placement							111				5
36 Others			11					11			6
37 Rejection		11		1				1	11		6

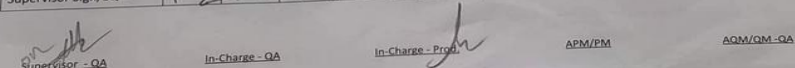
Total Check Garments	58	96	111	92	90	112	115	96			269
Total Pass Garments	50	80	100	80	80	100	100	80			670
Total Defective Garments	8	10	22	12	10	12	15	16			99
Total Defects Qty	10	11	19	12	10	13	15	17			101
DHU%	12.24	12.24	11.72	13.04	12.11	11.60	13.04	13.70			13.21
Defective Rectified Qty	-	8	10	12	12	10	12	14			72
Defective Balance Qty	8	10	12	12	10	12	13	19			91
Rectified Defective Check & Pass		8	10	10	10	10	12	12			72
Rejects Qty											06
Supervisor Sign/LQC											

Fig 3.2.4: end line sewing inspection report -4


REPORT-5

DATE: 7/09/22

BUYER: PERRY ELLIS

For 700 pcs

Style: jacket



Asrotex
GROUP

Fariha Knit Tex Ltd.
Beroboh, Enayut Nagar, Fatullah, Narayanganj

Version - 02
QUA/SEW/003/001

End Line 100% Quality Inspection Report For Sewing

Date: 07.09.22	Buyer: PERRY ELLIS	DHU% =		Total Defects Qty * 100	
Order NO: FAKS0070-6	Style: JACKET	Total Check Qty			
Color: MALAWD	Unit: 003	Line No: 29	Name & ID: SM121-02753		

Defects Name	Hour										Total
	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-01	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	
1 Broken Stitch	11	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	11		71
2 Fabric Fault											2
3 Down Stitch											
4 Needle Cut											
5 Improper Tuck											
6 Improper Join Stitc											4
7 Label Fault	1	11		1		11			1111		6
8 Measurement Deviation											
9 Needle Mark											
10 Open Seam					1		1			111	5
11 Pleat	1	1									2
12 Print Fault											4
13 Embroidery Fault											
14 Puckering											
15 Sharing											
16 Raw edge											
17 Reverse											
18 Slanted											
19 Skip Stitch	111		111	111	111	11	11	111	111		29
20 Shading											
21 Material Mistake											
22 Twisting											
23 Thread Tension											
24 Up-down		1		1		1	1		111		7
25 Un-even	11	11	11	1		1	1	1	111		13
26 Uncut Thread											
27 Wavyness											
28 Wrong SPI											
29 Yarn Contamination											
30 Placket Defect						111	111	11	1		9
31 Pocket Defect											
32 Side Band Defect											
33 Oil Stain	1111	1111	111	111	1111	111	11	111	111		34
34 Dirty Stain											
35 Wrong Placement											
36 Others				1	1	11	11				2
37 Rejection											5

Total Check Garments	52	60	60	20	82	76	68	22	113		638
Total Pass Garments	40	50	50	60	60	60	50	60	82		512
Total Defective Garments	12	10	10	10	12	16	13	12	20		127
Total Defects Qty	13	12	11	12	13	12	14	13	28		135
DHU%	25%	16.6%	16.6%	12.1%	14.6%	21.0%	19.4%	18.1%	22.2%		20.84
Defective Rectified Qty		12	12	10	12	13	15	14	13		701
Defective Balance Qty	12	12	10	12	13	15	14	13	8		109
Rectified Defective Check & Pass		10	12	10	12	10	15	14	13		109
Rejects Qty					01	01					02
Supervisor Sign/LQC											

Supervisor - QA

In-Charge - QA

In-Charge - Prod

APM/PM

AQM/QM-QA

Fig 3.2.5: end line sewing inspection report -5

Table 3.2.1 End- line sewing inspection report -1

Defects/faults	In 24 hours
Broken stitch	4
Label stitch	1
Open seam	28
Pleat	5
Raw edge	1
Skip stitch	12
Slanted	4
Shading	1
Un even	13
Uncut thread	6
Total	75

Table 3.2.1: End-Line Sewing Inspection Report -1

Result

- We discovered and flowing issue as below,
- Bad Shading formation.
- Un even and un cut thread found during sewing.
- Obtained some label faults
- Discovered some uncommon faults like slanted, pleat.
- And also found broken and skip stitch formation.

And DHU found is 7.5%

Table 3.2.2 End- line sewing inspection report -2

Defects/faults	In 24 hours
Broken stitch	10
Twisting	1
Open seam	12
Pleat	5
Raw edge	18
Skip stitch	23
Up-down	13
Oil stain	12
Un even	6
Thread tension	1
Total	101

Table 3.2.2: end line sewing inspection report -2

Result:

- Found oil stain
- Few thread tension

DHU found is 4.59%

Table 3.2.3 End- line sewing inspection report -3

Defects/faults	In 24 hours
Broken stitch	15
Others	6
Open seam	12
Pleat	7
Raw edge	3
Skip stitch	25
Up-down	12
Oil stain	6
Un even	8
Un cut thread	6
Dirty strain	2
Total	102

Table 3.2.3: end line sewing inspection report 3

Result

- Discovered new faults dirty stains
- And others faults are found

DHU found 4.63%

Table 3.2.4 End- line sewing inspection report -4

Defects/faults	In 24 hours
Broken stitch	19
Others	5
Open seam	15
Pleat	6
Raw edge	5
Skip stitch	6
Up-down	3
Oil stain	9
Un even	12
Un cut thread	15
Dirty strain	9
Total	104

Table 3.2.4: end line sewing inspection report -4

Result

Obtained same faults

DHU is found

Table 3.2.5 End- line sewing inspection report -5

Defects/faults	In 24 hours
Broken stitch	13
Fabric faults	2
Open seam	5
Pleat	4
Placket defect	9
Skip stitch	29
Up-down	7
Label faults	6
Oil stain	34
Un even	13
Un cut thread	15
Dirty strain	9
Others	2
Improper join stitch	4
Total	152

table 3.2.5: end line sewing inspection report-5

Result:

- Obtained Placket defects
- Found some improper join stitch
- And discovered some fabric faults

DHU percentage found is 21.7%

3.3 QC Pass Production Report of Sewing

In Qc pass report we calculated total production after 2 days . report 1,2,3,4,5 we got idea about total Qc production of sewing line.

Table 3.3.1 QC Pass Production Report of sewing

Total Productions	In 24 hours
garments check	6236
Pass garments	5835
Defective garments	489
Defects Qty	526
DHU%	58.89
Defective rectified Qty	396
Defective balance Qty	448
Rectified defective check and pass	76/78
Rejects Qty	102

Table 3.3.1.: QC Pass Production Report of Sewing

Result

From QC pass production report of sewing there is granted garments 5835 out of 7000pcs and rejects Qty 102pcs and checked 6236 pcs in total 2 days.

CHAPTER -04

DISCUSSION OF RESULT

4.1 Analysis report from data of sewing

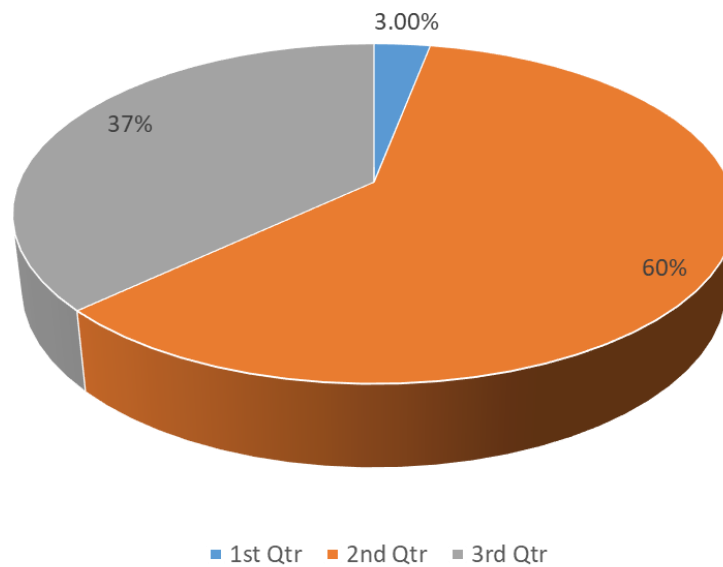


fig: 4.1.1 After 2 day inspection report of sewing

After 24 hour sewing inspection total 7000 pcs garments pattern 5235 of them quality passed.

Reject 3 of them. Total checked pcs in percentage 60% and total defect 37% and 3% rejects.

4.2 Sewing Inspection Report Analysis:

Report on the sewing inspection conducted by Fariha Knit Textile Ltd. This figure 3 based on table of end line sewing faults inspection.

This data analysis after 2 days proper inspection of sewing.

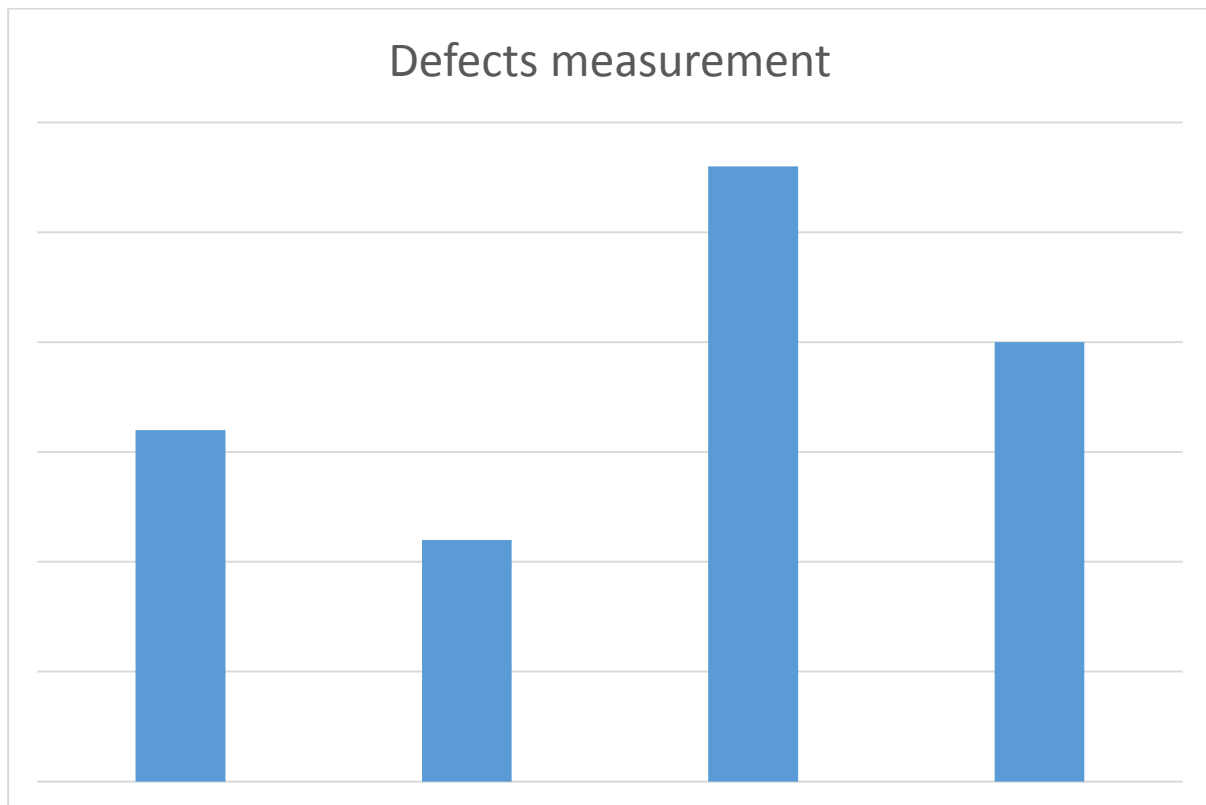


Fig 4.2.1 Defect Measurement after 2 days of sewing

Result

After 24 hours end line sewing inspection inspector inspected that total 543 defects found.

Here, 1st highest defect is seams defects found 205.

2nd highest defects is others defects found 151.

3rd highest defect is stitch defects found 98.

4th lowest defect is uncommon defects found 89.

CHAPTER- 5
CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

We finished our project by having fariha knit textile Ltd. take it after an inspection. This activity is crucial to us because it teaches us how to conduct inspections and identifies sewing errors. This project has taught us a variety of things that will aid in the advancement of our careers. In order to initially satisfy the texture review process. That relates to the evaluations in the texture, trimmings, and other regions here because texture is the primary component in the production, it is excellent at the point where excellent quality clothes was produced. After we analysis of different faults and data of fariha knit textile.

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