



Faculty of Engineering

Department of Textile Engineering

REPORT ON **Industrial Attachment** **At** **T-Design & Knitwear Ltd.**

Course Title: Industrial Attachment
Course Code: TE431

Submitted By

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

Advance in Apparel Manufacturing Technology
Duration: 01.02.2018 to 01.04.2018

DECLARATION

I am declare that, this report has been done under the supervisor **Engr. Mohammad Abdul Baset, Asst. Professor, Dept. of TE**, Daffodil International University. We also declare that neither this report nor any part of this report has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree.

Submitted by:

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This is to certify that the above declaration made by the candidates is correct to the best of our knowledge.

Letter of Approval

To

The Head

Department of Textile Engineering

112,Shukrabad,Mirpur Road Dhaka(1207)

Subject: Approval of Industrial Attachment Report of B.Sc in TE Program

Dear Sir,

I am just writing to let you know that this industrial attachment in **“T-Dseign and Knitwear Ltd”** has been prepared by student bearing SM Aman Ullah (152-23-4421) is completed for final evaluation . The whole report is prepared based on the proper investigation and information **“T-Design and Knitwear Ltd”**, the student ware directly involved there industrial report activities.

Therefore it will highly be appreciated if you kindly accept this industrial attachment and consider for final evaluation.

Your sincerely



.....
Engr .Mohammed Abdul Baset

Assistant Professor

Department of Textile Engineering

Daffodil International University

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First I am expressing our heartiest thanks and gratefulness to almighty Allah for his divine blessing makes us possible to complete this report successfully.

Special thanks to our honorable head **Prof. Dr. Md. Mahbubul Haque & Engr. Mohammad Abdul Baset**, Asst. Professor in Textile Engineering Department for giving the opportunity to know about garments industry in Bangladesh. Without his support and direction it would never be possible for us to make this report. We would like to give thanks to the Department of Textile Engineering for giving us an opportunity to learn about this.

I like to convey our thanks to **Md. Amjad ali (D.G.M) & Md. Shoag (production ofc)** for the cordial and friendly support during the initial work. I also express our deep gratefulness to so many people who helped us during this by their valuable speech, time, hospitality & cooperation.

While preparing the report we have taken help from various references. So our cordial thanks to them. Finally we hope that the report will help in understanding the garments merchandizing, production and quality in apparel industry in a clear and concise way.

In this report, we have tried to give some information about T-Design & Knitwear Ltd. and I have observed that T-Design & Knitwear Ltd produce high quality garments and fulfill the special requirements from the different types of buyers by following different internationally recommended standard method.

DEDICATION

At first I want to dedicate this Industrial training report to Almighty Allah (ALHAMDULILLAH) for giving us the opportunity to prove ourselves. Without His help nothing would be possible.

Then I want to dedicate this report to Prophet Mohammad (SM).

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CHAPTER 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The internationally recognized Buyers or clients are looking for those countries for producing their apparel products where different types of mills have established as a one stop source for the global apparel market expectation satisfy by developing and providing meet cuts products and services on time, which offer value in terms of Quality, Price, Safety & Environmental impact. And also assure complete compliance with international quality standards

and also to provide the employees internationally acceptable working condition/standards. In Bangladesh, there are different types of Textile Industry those are producing high quality textile and apparel product. T-DESIGN & KNITWEAR LTDS is one of them. T-DESIGN & KNITWEAR LTDS is Garments Manufacturer & Exporter, having all state of the art facilities with annual turnover USD 50,000,001 – 100,000,000 They have Different types of Cutting, Sewing, and Finishing machines supplied by mostly Germany, Taiwan, U.K, USA, Singapore, etc. which are very latest. It has high production rate finished garments are produced per day. The production is controlled by skill persons. All of the decision makers of production sector in. T-DESIGN & KNITWEAR LTDS are not textiles graduates. Finishing are well branded. They produce their product for their buyer and client those are coming from international market like U.K, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain. They follow all the system for their machines maintenance so production cannot hamper.

In this report, I have tried to give some information about T-DESIGN & KNITWEAR LTDS and I have observed that T-DESIGN & KNITWEAR LTDS produce high quality garment and fulfill the special requirements from the different types of buyers by according different internationally recommended standard method.

CHAPTER 2

INFORMATION ABOUT FACTORY

INFORMATION ABOUT FACTORY

2.1 Company Profile:

Name	:	T-Design & Knitwear Ltd
Type	:	100% Export Oriented Knit Industry
Year of establishment	:	2000
Location	:	Katherpul, Kutubail, Fatullah, Narayangong
Annual revenue	:	USD 50,000,001 –100,000,000
Production capacity	:	3.61 million Pcs./Month
Total Manpower	:	Above 1000
Main Production	:	Basic T-Shirt, Tank top, Long sleeve T-shirt Polo Shirt, Shorts, Pajama, Set, Ladies, Vest Rugby shirt, Hood jacket, Trouser, Girls fancy, Long Pant, Night Gown, Kids Knitwear & all kinds of knit garments.
Fax Number	:	880-2-8021703
URL	:	
Certification	:	WRAP Certificate, BSCI Certificate, Confidence in Textiles.

2.2 Product mix

All are knitted product (Men's, Women's & Children's wear).

Such as t-shirt, polo shirt, trouser, short, full sleeve t-shirt etc.

2.3 Numbers of worker

Employee Quantity : 1200

Male Employee : 850

Female Employee : 350

2.4 Number of machine

Knitting section

Knitting m/c: 51

Compressor: 1

Dyeing section

Sample dyeing m/c: 8

Bulk dyeing m/c: 14

Finishing m/c: 16

Printing section

All over printing m/c: 3

Garments section

Cutting machine: 3

Sewing machine: 300

Iron machine: 15

Thread sucker machine: 2

2.5 Area

Total area 3.96 acres

2.6 Major Buyers & Logo


Buyer Name	Country	Logo
NEW YORKER	UK	
TAKKO	SWITZERLAND	
BROADWAY	GERMANY	

Table: 2.2 Major Buyers & Logo

2.7 All Buyers & Logo:



Fig. 2.7 All Buyers Logo

2.8 Garments fabrics are used:

- Single jersey with or without Lycra
- Polo Pique with or without Lycra
- Back Pique / Lacoste with or without Lycra
- Terry Fabrics-blended or 100 % cotton
- Three thread fleece
- Ribs- 1*1, 2*1, 2*2 plain or without Lycra
- Interlock plain or with needle drop
- Waffle or thermal fabrics
- Four track fancy design fabrics
- Stripes fabrics up to 5 cm repeats
- Slub jersey

2.9 Management team:

As a young and dynamic company with an edge in marketing, success achieved through a team of dedicated and experienced top management people and young professionals with firm commitment at midlevel management. The team is well placed to offer just what international market requires from a manufacturing partner. Most of the top management do have long experiences in marketing, production, quality control, logistics and system implementation.

2.10 Mission and vision:

They strive to provide the best quality garments to their buyers. They practice advanced technology in all aspect of our operation to attain excellence concerning quality dependability and commitment for apparel industry and society. They target is to be one best leading companies in Bangladesh and to build a true marketing lead enterprise with motive workforce, innovation mission and understanding global market.

2.11 Environmental commitment:

This company is committed to preserve a healthy and pollution free environment .It has a very efficient collection and disposal system.

2.12 Sources of information:

In order to make the report more meaningful, two sources of data have been collected.

Primary data source

- Face to face conversation with the respective officers and staffs of the Factory.
- Practical work experience from different department of the organization.

Secondary data source

- Previous documents of the organization.
- Various books, articles and manuals etc.
- Different web sites include the official website of T-Design & Knitwear Ltds.

2.13 Organogram:



CHAPTER 3

DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE ATTACHMENT

3.1 Knitting Section:

3.1.1 Knitting

Knitting is the process of producing fabric by continuous yarn into interloping or interlocking loops.

Classification of knitting

Basically there are two types of knitting which is weft knitting and warp knitting.

3.1.3 Basic knitting element

1. Needle.
2. Sinker.
3. Cam.

3.1.4 Equipment's Used in Knitting Section

- GSM cutter
- Electronic balance
- Inspection m/c

3.1.5 Quality Standard

T-Design & Knitwear Ltd. follows the four point grading system to inspect the body & rib fabric, by this four point system, the faults are found by the inspection and points are given against the faults.

Following table shows the four point grading system followed by inspection at T-Design & Knitwear Ltd.

Four Point Grading System

Size of Defects	Penalty
3 inches or less	1 point
Over 3 inch but not over 6	2 point
Over 6 inch but not over 9	3 point
Over 9 inch	4 point
Any Hole	4 point

Fig: Table of four point grading

3.1.6 Knitting machine:



Fig: 3.1.6 Knitting Machine

3.1.6 Knitting machine list

Machine No: 01

Machine Name: Single Jersey Circular Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 32

Machine Gauge: 24

Feeders: 96

Origin: China

Machine No: 02

Machine Name: Single Jersey Circular Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 36

Machine Gauge: 24

Feeders: 108

Origin: China

Machine No: 03

Machine Name: Single Jersey Circular Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 38

Machine Gauge: 24

Feeders: 114

Origin: China

Machine No: 04

Machine Name: Single Jersey Circular Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 42

Machine Gauge: 24

Feeders: 126

Origin: China

Machine No: 05

Machine Name: Single Jersey Circular Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 40

Machine Gauge: 24

Feeders: 120

Origin: China

Machine No: 06

Machine Name: Rib Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 30

Machine Gauge: 18

Feeders: 84

Origin: China

Machine No: 07

Machine Name: Rib Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 40

Machine Gauge: 18

Feeders: 84

Origin: China

Machine No: 08

Machine Name: Rib Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 34

Machine Gauge: 20

Feeders: 102

Origin: China

Machine No: 09

Machine Name: Single Jersey Circular Knitting Machine

Machine Dia: 28

Machine Gauge: 24

Feeders: 85

Origin: China

3.2 DYEING SECTION

3.2.1 Dyeing

Dyeing is the process by which color is added on fibers, yarns, fabrics or garments with either natural or synthetic dyes under specified conditions.

Preparation Technique

Various finishing techniques are used after fabrics are made using weaving or knitting techniques such as Singeing, Desizing, Scouring, Bleaching, Mercerizing etc.

3.2.3 Dyeing machine

The machine which is used to dyeing or coloring of materials like yarn, fabric, garments or any other materials is called dyeing machine.

Main Component's of a dyeing m/c

1. Mixing tank
2. Main tank
3. Monitor
4. Unloading reel



Fig: 3.2.3 Dyeing section

3.2.4 Machine profile for dyeing section

Sample dyeing machine

Machine No.	Machine Name	Capacity	Nozzle
01	Thies	30	1
02	Thies	50	1
03	Thies	15	1
04	Thies	20	1
05	Thies	35	2
06	Thies	15	1
07	Thies	25-28	3
08	Thies	10-12	1

Table: 3.2.4 Sample dyeing m/c

Bulk production dyeing machine

Machine No.	Machine Name	Capacity	Nozzle
01	Thies	180	1
02	Thies	1250	5
03	Thies	360	2
04	Thies	100	1
05	Thies	180	1
06	Thies	360	2
07	Thies	1250	5
08	Thies	360	2
09	Thies	1000	6
10	Thies	1000	6
11	Thies	550	3
12	Thies	550	3
13	Thies	250	2
14	MCS	500	3

Table: Table Bulk production dyeing m/c

3.2.5 Dyeing finishing machines

1. Squeezer machine
2. Tumble dryer machine (2)
3. Dryer machine
4. Slitting machine (2)
5. Stenter machine (3)
6. Open compactor (2)
7. Tube compactor
8. Singeing machine
9. Turning machine
10. Brush machine etc.

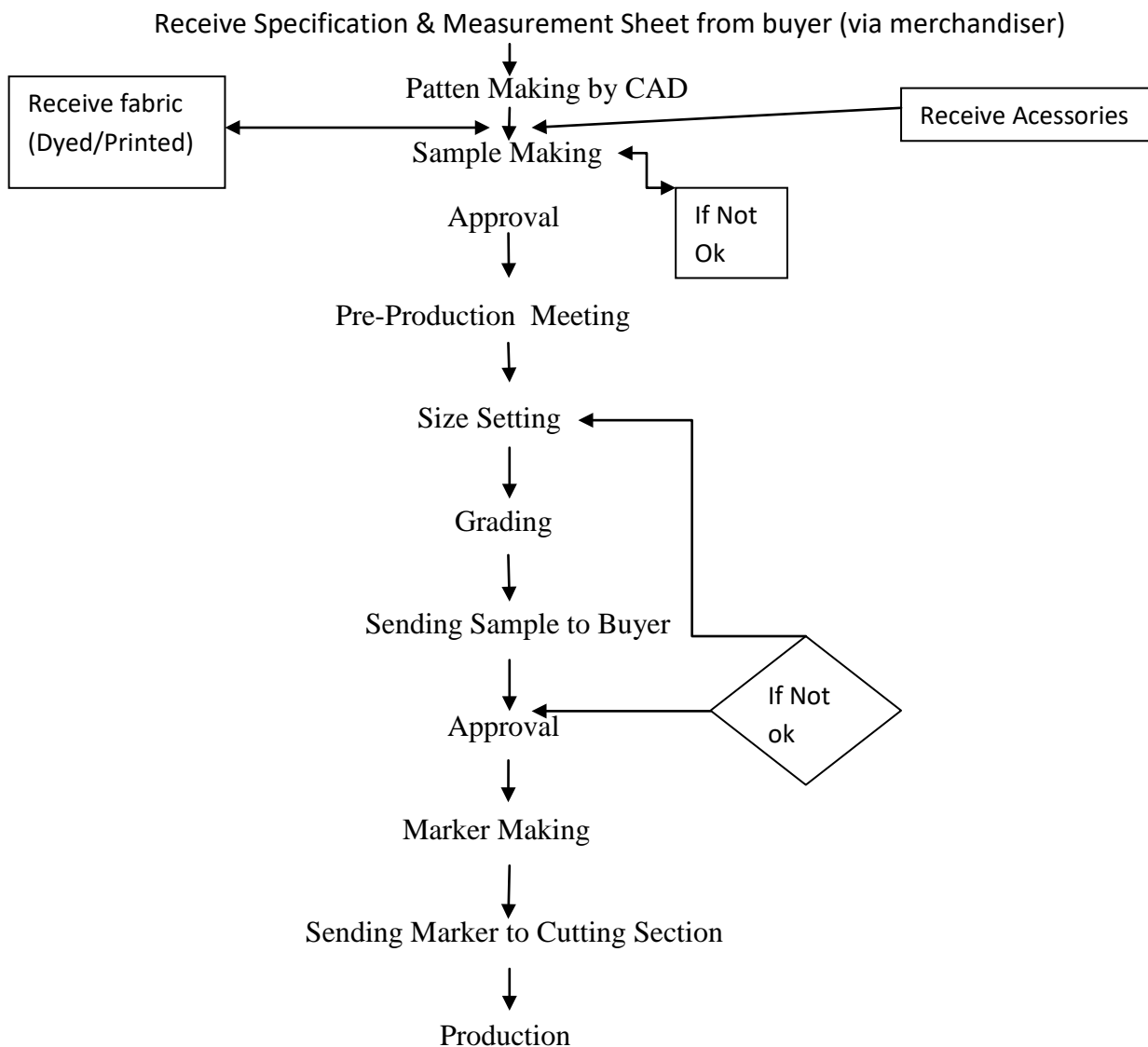
These types of machine are used in T-Design & Knitwear Ltd.

3.3 GARMENTS SECTION

3.3.1 Sample section:

T-Design & Knitwear Ltds has separate sample section which is located in the 1st floor in the 6 stories building.

3.3.2 Operational flow of sample department:



3.3.3 Types of sample:

- Proto or Development Sample
- Photo Sample
- Size set/ Grade/ Fitting Sample
- Additional sample
- Contract seal/ seal Sample
- Pre Production Sample
- Production Sample
- Sales Man Sample
- Rack Sample

3.3.4 Some information of sample section:

- No. of total = 40
- No of pattern = 2
- No of sewing = 30
- Vacuum iron table = 1
- Inspection table = 1
- Fault removing table = 1
- Packing table = 1



Fig : 3.3.4 Sample Section

- Straight Pin
- Straight Pin Holder
- Pen & Pencil
 - Mechanical pencil
 - Red & Blue pencil to identify pattern changes
 - Black, Red, Green & Blue felt tip Pen for pattern information.
- Scissors
 - Paper Scissor
 - Fabric Scissor
- Ruler
 - ½ X 12 Inch (Very Accurate)
 - Tailors Squares (24X14 inch metal ruler with 2 arm forming 90° angel.)
 - Triangles
- Curve Ruler
 - French Curve , Design # 17
 - Hip Curve Rule
- Ringers (Hanger hook)
- Push Pin
- Magic Mend Scotch Tape
- Black Twill Tape
- Measurement Tape
- Tailors Chalk
- Metal Weight (Several)

- Working pattern: The pattern which is used to make sample garment that is called working or master pattern.
- Production pattern: The pattern which is used for bulk production that is called production pattern.

3.3.7 Pattern grading :

After developing pattern, pattern master decreases or increases master pattern stepwise, it is called pattern grading. Like this-

$$S \leftrightarrow M \leftrightarrow L \leftrightarrow XL$$

Before making a sample pattern making according to sketch and measurement or directly from sample is a very important. The construction of pattern is done by two methods like-

- Manual construction of pattern
- Computer aided construction of pattern

In T-Design & Knitwear Ltds they use both methods of construction of pattern.

During manual or computer aided construction of pattern the pattern draft is developed by calculation based on the following instructions-

- Actual body size
- Size charts or sample
- Grading increment
- Easy allowances

3.3.8 Marker making:

It gives special instructions for cutting. It can be done both manually & Computerized method. In T-Design & Knitwear Ltds marker guideline is drawn in an A4 size paper by AUTOCAD. Then actual marker is drawn by hand following that miniature marker.

- Marker is made by following steps-
 - Pattern are placed onto a large thin sheet →Then marked by pen around the pattern

 - First place part & small big part are placed at the end position
 - Finally found a marker

- Marker is made of fulfill the following objects:
 - To get similarities among the apparel →To save times

 - To minimized fabric wastage →To reduce cost

- Marker is essential for cutting & bulk production. During making market the following poi should be considered-
 - 1) Grain direction(Length → Parallel)
 - 2) Fabric characteristics - Symmetric(Solid color)
Asymmetric (print, stripe, check)

3.3.9 Marker efficiency:

$$\text{Marker Efficiency} = 100 \times \frac{\text{Area of pattern in marker}}{\text{Total area of the marker plan}}$$

3.3.10 Procedure of CAD section:

- In CAD section at first the pattern put on the digitizer to take clear image of the pattern part inside the CPU.
- After making all required size patterns using the software pattern parts are aligned in the mini marker. Then it is sent to CPU of CAM section for approval and checking the length & width of marker and pattern parts alignment.
- After getting approval from CAM section then printer is used to print out the whole real marker then this marker as well as mini marker are provided to the CAM section for cutting the fabric

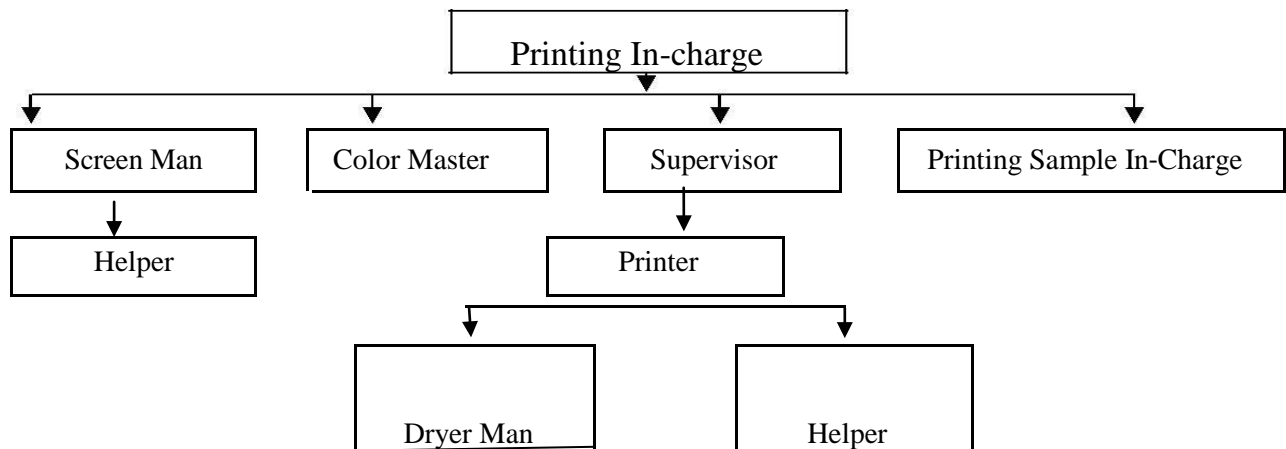


Fig: 3.3.10 Plotter marker machine

3.5 Printing Section:

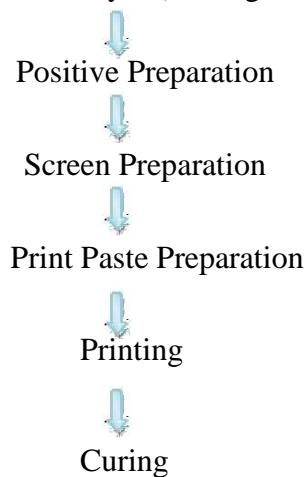
Printing on fabric refers localized coloration. In dyeing, the full portion of fabric is colored but in printing only face side is colored.

3.5.2 Organogram of printing section:



3.5.3 Sequence of printing process:

Artwork/Design from Buyer (Through Merchandiser)



3.5.4 Machinery of Printing Section:

T-Design & Knitwear Ltd		
SL. No	Machine Name	Total N
1	Auto Screen Printing Machine	5
2	Manual Revolving Printing Machine	10
3	Manual Flat bed Printing	10 Lines
4	Flock Machine	10 Lines
5	Dryer	10
6	Expose Machine	7
7	Heat Press Machine	2
8	Fusing Conveyer	8

3.5.5 Different types of Printing:

- Pigment Print
- Rubber print
- High Density Print
- Plastisol Print
- Puff print
- Glitter print
- Rainbow print
- Pearl scent
- Radium print
- Foil print
- Jell print
- Metallic print
- Flock Print
- Discharge print



Fig: 3.5.5 Printing Section

3.5.6 Machine photos of printing section:



Fig: 3.5.6 Conveyer Dryer machine



Fig.3.5.6 Hydraulic press machine

3.5.7 Printing faults:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Print color shading | 21. Wrong side |
| 2. Print slanted | 22. Color wrong |
| 3. Color spot | 23. Size mistake |
| 4. Bleeding | 24. Bunolede card mistake |
| 5. Print wrong | 25. Fabric h |
| 6. Print burn | 26. Fabric shade |

7. Air hole
8. Print bubble
9. Print missing
10. Wrong place
11. Not properly attached
12. Hand feels
13. Migration
14. Dirty mark
15. Uneven shade
16. Shade variation
17. Print sticky
18. Print not coverage
19. Print gap
27. Crease mark
28. Oil spot
29. Fabric burn
30. Needle mark
31. Cutting problem
32. Sticker wrong
33. Dye migration
34. Yarn hole
35. Yarn contamination
36. Fly yarn.

3.6 Sewing Section:

The process of joining fabric or seam is called Sewing.

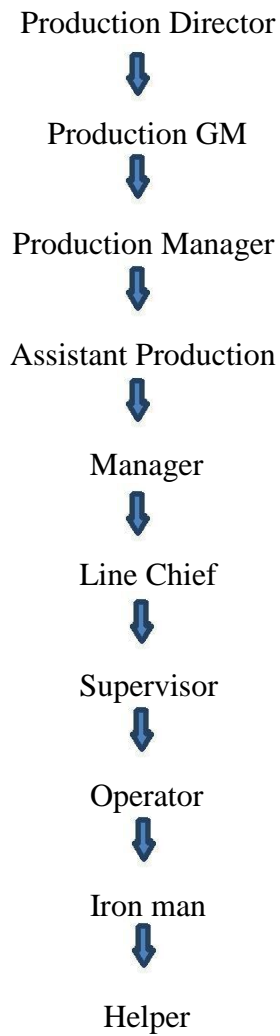
3.6.2 Elements of Sewing:

Sewing Thread, Needle

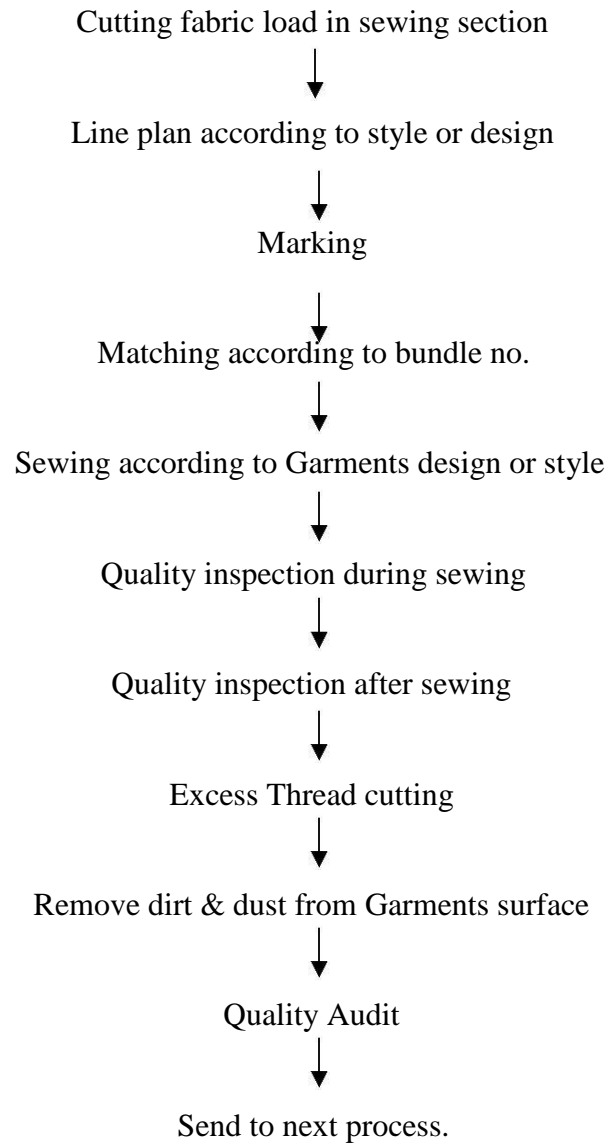
&

Sewing Machine

3.6.3 Sewing Department organogram:



3.6.4 Flow-Sequence of Sewing Section:



3.6.5 Machine type and Origin:

M/C TYPE	BRAND	AMOUNT	ORIGIN
Single Needle Lock Stitch	HIKARI	438	CHINA
Over Lock 4 thread	HIKARI	235	CHINA
Over Lock 4 thread top down	HIKARI	2	CHINA
Over Lock 4 thread back latch	HIKARI	10	CHINA
Over Lock 4 thread Cylinder Bed	HIKARI	5	CHINA
Over Lock 6 thread	HIKARI	5	CHINA
Cylinder Bed Flat Lock	SIRUBA	87	CHINA
Flat Bed Flat Lock	SIRUBA	38	CHINA
Button attaching	HIKARI	8	CHINA
Button Hole	HIKARI	12	CHINA
Button Stitch	HIKARI	12	CHINA
Bart ack	HIKARI	5	CHINA
Picoating	HIKARI	3	CHINA

3.6.6 Sewing Machine:



Fig: 3.6.6 Plain Machine



Fig: 3.6.6 Over lock Machine



Fig: 3.6.6 Flat lock Machine



Fig: 3.6.6 Button Attaching Machine

3.6.7 Needle:

Needle is used to sew the fabric by thread. Way of needle movement is related to _ o Seam Strength

- o Seam Appearance
- o Seam Durability

3.6.8 Different type of sewing fault :

- Broken Stitch
- Raw Edge
- Skipped Stitch
- Shade Problem
- Seam Pucker
- Oil Spot
- Uneven Shoulder

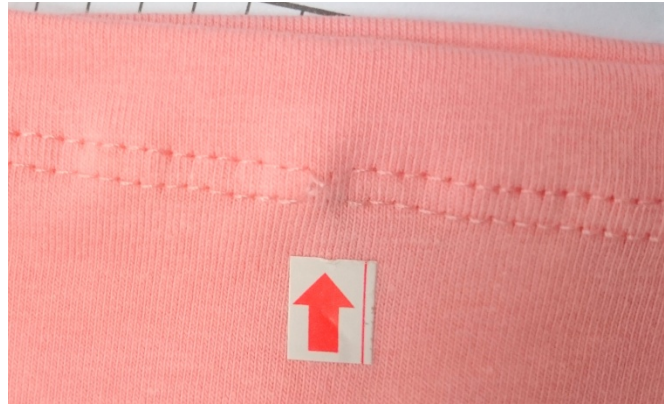


Fig: 3.6.8 Broken stitch

Cause:

- These types of fault are occurred because of low quality thread, high thread tension.

Remedies:

- To avoid this fault the seam area are opened and again sewing correctly.



Fig: 3.6.8 Skipped stitch

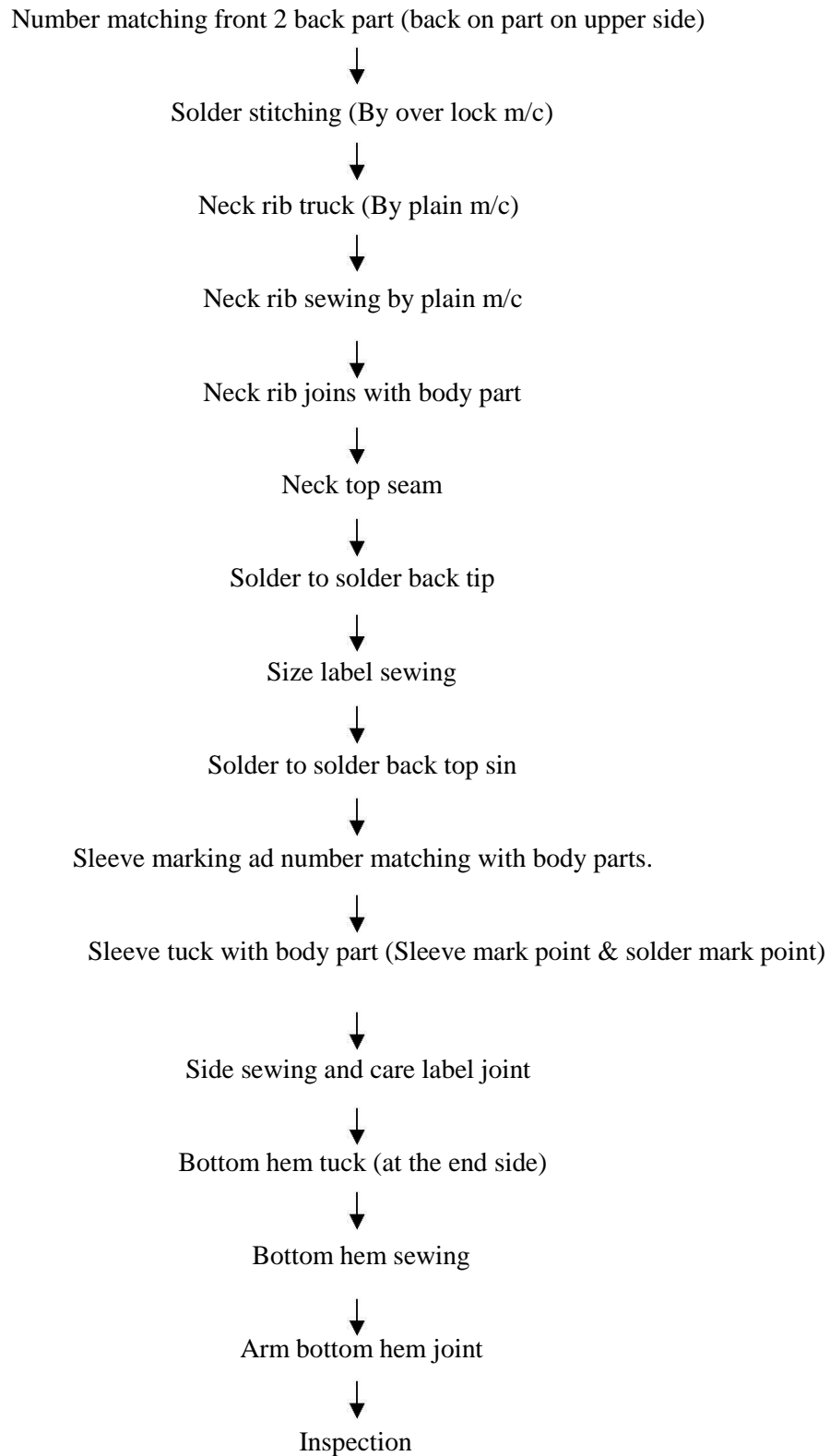
Causes:

- Failure of needle to enter loop at correct time
- Needle deflection or bent needle

Remedies:

- Check needles is inserted and aligned correctly. Machine clearance and timings.
- Replace the needle

3.6.9 Sewing sequence of T-shirt:



3.7 Finishing section:

- Iron / press
- Folding
- Tagging /sticking
- Packing
- Carton / lot

3.7.1 Iron:

- Sometimes they do not use pattern alter & reject % marine be pocket increased due to uneven pocket folding.
- Trained iron man may be required.
- Less pressure of steam.



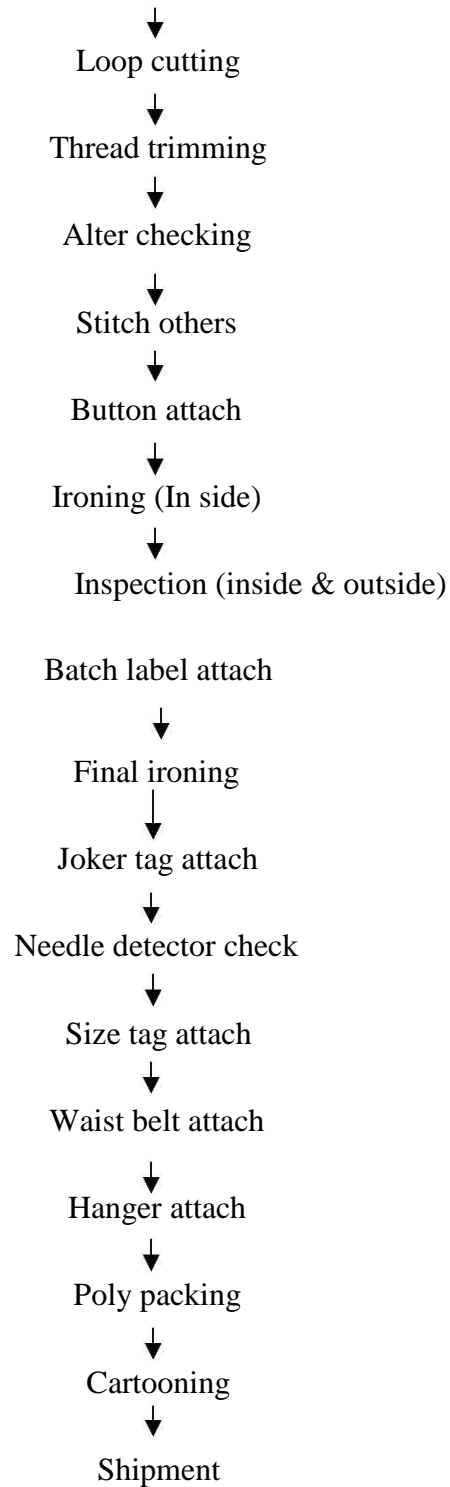
Fig: 3.7.2 Ironing Section

3.7.2 Finishing Department organogram :



3.7.4 Finishing Lay Out:

Garments wash



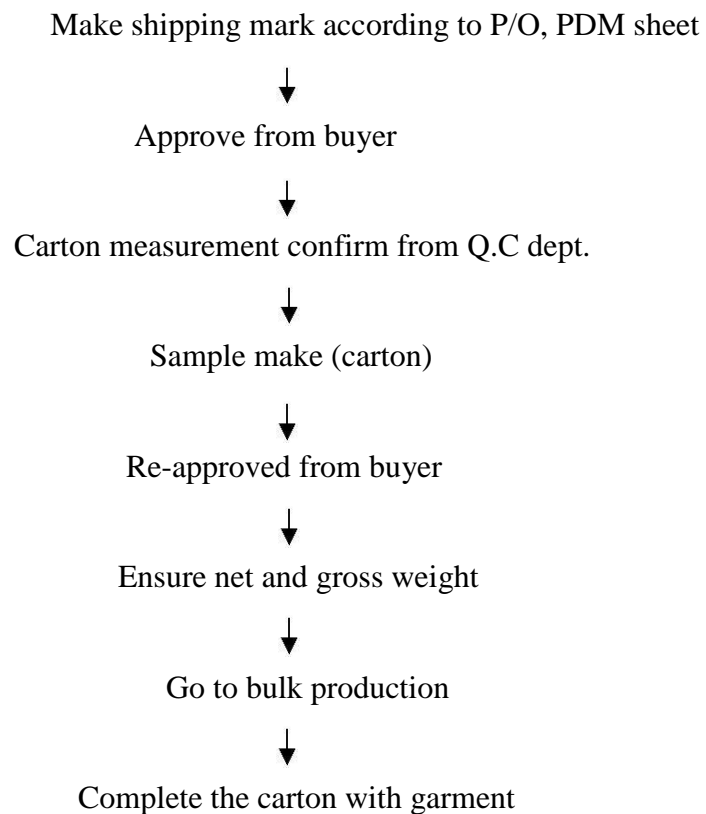
3.7.5 Packing section:

Various types of packing accessories are available in store room such as polybag, packing board,

tissue paper, hanger, scotch tape, gum tape, carton etc.



3.7.6 Flow sequence of packing section is given below:



3.7.7 Carton:

Cartons are made according to buyer instruction and length wise it contains the buyer name,

widthwise it contain the measurement, net & gross weight. Carton contain the information are printed by screen print style.



Fig: 3.7.7 Carton Section

3.7.8 Finishing Faults:

- **Shoulder up down:**



Fig: 3.7.8 Shoulder up down

Causes:

- It's also the mistake of the worker.

Remedies:

- Should place correctly and ironing again.
- **Wrong Folding:**



Fig: 3.7.8 Wrong folding

Causes:

- This type of problem occurs when packing operation is done quickly

Remedies:

- The garments are folded again.

Wrong packing:



Fig: 3.7.8 Wrong packing

Causes:

- These types of fault occur because of quick operation and lack of concentration of

worker.

Remedies:

- Packing opened and packed again correctly.

Size mistake:



Fig: Size mistake

Causes:

- It's a mistake or of worker lack of concentration

Remedies:

- Opened the lock pin label and match the size correctly.

3.8 Quality Management System :

Quality assurance (QA) refers to the planned and systematic activities implemented in a quality system so that quality requirements for a product or service will be fulfilled. It is the systematic measurement, comparison with a standard, monitoring of processes and an associated feedback loop that confers error prevention.

3.8.1 Objective of quality control :

- Research
- Selection of raw material

- Process control
- Process development
- Product testing
- Specification check

3.9.1 Accessories list of T-Design & Knitwear Ltd Group:

1. Main Label
2. Care Label
3. Size Label
4. Price Label
5. Composition Label
6. Barcode Label
7. Barcode Sticker
8. Button
9. Butter fly
10. Back board
11. Collar Bone
12. Collar Stand
13. Carton Sticker
14. Carton
15. Dimension Loop
16. Zipper
17. Plastic Clip
18. Flat Clip
19. Metal Clip
20. Tie Clip
21. Tie
22. Thread
23. Tissue Paper
24. Tag Pin
25. Poly Bag
26. Printed Tissue Paper
27. Poly Sticker
28. Pin
29. Hang Tag
30. Gum Tap
31. Hanger Sticker (for tie set)
32. Hanger
33. Neck Board

3.9.2 Accessories are inspection 100% for some defects such as-

1. Missing of composition
2. Size mistake
3. Barcode mistake

4. Style mistake in the hang tag
5. Metal item inspection such as magnet test. Nickel test, Rust test, ferrous test etc.

CHAPTER 4

IMPACT OF INTERNSHIP

4.1 Sample Section:

- Observed how skilled workers work in sample section
- Learned the process of preparing a pattern for an individual size & design

- Cleared the conception about different types of sample required to produce a garment
- Learned about the digitizing board in CAD room

4.2 Cutting Section:

- Learned about different type of cutting machines (i.e. Straight knife cutting machine, Round knife cutting machine, Band knife cutting machine etc.)
- Learned the process of fabric spreading
- Observed the process of fabric cutting according to the marker
- Understood different process of fabric lay
- Understood how numbering and bundling is done

4.3 Printing Section:

- Learned about screen or print paste preparation
- Cleared the conception about different type of printing method
- Learned about different types of printing machine

4.4 Sewing Section:

- Learned about different type of machines used in a sewing floor (i.e. Single or double needle lock stitch machine , Multi needle chain stitch machine, Over lock machine, Feed of the arm machine etc.)

- Cleared the conception about production of a sewing floor (line by line and total floor)
- Observed and realized the importance of final inspection at the end of every sewing line
- Got experienced in making production study of an operator for an individual process for a definite time interval

4.5 Finishing Section:

- Observed various type of finishing process after sewing
- Observed different type of machines used in finishing section (i.e. Neck press machine, Metal detector machine etc.)
- Learned about different type of iron machines
- Learned about various type of accessories used to attach to the garment (i.e. Security alarm, Hang tag, Price tag, Barcode label etc.)
- Observed the application of different chemicals for the removal of various type of stain
- Cleared the conception about different packing type and packing ratio
- Understood the basic difference between gross weight and net weight

4.6 Quality Management System:

- It is the systematic measurement, comparison with a standard, monitoring of processes.
 - This can be contrasted with quality control, which is focused on process outputs.
 - Process control.

- Process development.
- Product testing.

4.7 Store Section:

- Understood the necessity & process of inventory.
- Learned how an order is confirmed via merchandiser.
- Realized the role of PI (Pro-forma Invoice).
- Had cleared the conception about fabric inspection method.
- Learned how to examine AQL in a fabric lot.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Industrial attachment is an important and essential part of any apparel industry. We learn all the implementations of the processes which We have studied theoretically. It gives us an opportunity to compare the theoretical knowledge with practical facts and thus develop our knowledge and skills. This project also gives us an opportunity to enlarge our knowledge of textile administration, production planning, procurement system, production process, and machineries and teach us to adjust with the industrial life.