

UNIT-V

①

FABRIC DEFECT CHECKING:-

- Fabric → base of the garment
- it may have defects
- this leads to rejection
- **COSTLIER AFFAIR:** if not eliminated (removed)
- If garment is rejected
 - it becomes costlier affair.
- Because
 - cost involved in producing garment.
 - raw materials used.
 - time
 - energy
 - manpower spent
 - all these are high production cost.

FABRIC DEFECT CHECKING PROCESS:-

- In this process → defects identified
- defective parts eliminated (or) corrected.

→ inspection:

- fabric inspection done prior to spreading process

- it may also done during spreading.

→ defect identification:

- spreading machine moves across the table for spreading.

- At this time, spreading machine identifies defects.

- After detecting, the defects are identified by creating splice.

→ splice marks

(2)

→ splice marks marked on the spreading table edge.

→ It is done prior to spreading.

→ This serves as a reference mark

→ whenever splice is created,

• overlap of fabric

↓ is sufficient

• to complete garment parts.

→ fabric waste

→ How much fabric is wasted

• when splice made

→ It depends not just on

→ size of fabric defect
↓
[but also]

↓
size of garment panels

↓
[in that]

part of marker.

→ This is comparatively less

• than garment elimination.

→ time availability

→ If more time is available

• it is possible to move position of small fault

↓ [to]

a place where there is no pattern.

→ in computerised marker plan

• fault positions, easily identified.

(3)

→ In the modern textile mill,

• fabric (or) cloth is commonly

→ tufted
(fixed)

→ woven
knitted.

→ It is done in predetermined widths on → high speed

→ automated
looms

→ knitting machines

→ Thread supplies on these machines

• may break [200-500]

• expensive stopping times occur.

→ These stoppages results in

• yarn slubs

• yarn irregularities

• impurities of one kind (or) another.

→ Stoppages in the loom during weaving,

• results in irregularities.

→ dyeing and printing:

→ Dyeing & printing may also

• bring defects like → shade variations

→ imperfect prints.

→ In modern world,

• people are quality conscious.

→ ∴ fabric has to be checked.

→ remove defects in fabric stage.

→ It becomes a costlier affair when the defect appears on a sewn garment.

Need for fabric defect checking:

(4)

- It sorts out good products from
 - the products that have defects
 - before product shipment.
- It helps to diagnose the problems
- It can also be corrected to prevent loss.
- It helps to determine product quality

Some of the advantages:

- Ensure high quality of finished garment.
- Improve efficiency of production
- Ensure timely deliveries
- Reduce rejections.

Drawbacks of defect identification:

- Defect checking using human eye is very difficult process.

Standard defect detection system:

- It has 5 components.
 - Sensing
 - Preprocessing
 - Feature extraction
 - Detection scheme
 - Post processing.