GARMENT PRODUCTION

Level-IV

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ACRONYM

OHS..... Occupational Health and Safety

CAD: .....computerize aided designee

TVET: ..... Technical Vocational and Educational Training

TTLM:..... -Teaching, Training and Learning Materials

PPE: .....Personal Protective Equipment

UPS: -..... Unit Production System

CPSC: - .....Consumer Product Safety Commission

INTRODUCTION OF THE MODULE

The garment industry is constantly evolving, and new technologies are constantly being developed to improve the production of garments. Advanced garment products are garments that are made using innovative technologies and materials to improve their performance, functionality, and sustainability.

This module is designed to meet the industry requirement under the Garment Production, particularly for the unit of competency: **Produce Advanced Garment products**

This module covers the units:

- Garment product Preparation
- Production process
- Completing production process

Learning Objective of the Module

- Prepare for garment production
- Produce garment
- Complete production process

Module Instruction

For effective use this modules trainees are expected to follow the following module instruction:

1. Read the specific objective of this learning guide.
2. Follow the instruction describes.
3. Read the information, and try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teachers for assistance if the content is hard.
4. Accomplish the self-check.
5. Ask Key answers from your teachers or you can request your teacher to correct. Answer. You are to get the key answer only after you finished answering the self-check.
6. Submit your accomplished self-check. This will from part of your training portfolio.

UNIT ONE: GARMENT PRODUCT PREPARATION

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Over view Garment product preparation
- Fabric and materials
  - tools and equipment
- sewing resources

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Develop Pattern for garment production
- Select appropriate Fabric and materials,
- Select sewing tools and equipment
- Identify Additional sewing resources

1.1. Over view of Garment Product preparation

Preparing garment products involves several steps to ensure quality and efficiency. Here is a general overview of the process:

A. **Design and Conceptualization**: The first step is to create or select the design for the garment. This involves sketching, creating digital designs, or working with fashion designers. Consider factors like market trends, target audience, and functionality.

B. **Pattern Making**: Once the design is finalized, a pattern maker creates a paper or digital pattern for each garment size. The pattern serves as a template for cutting the fabric.

C. **Fabric Selection and Sourcing:** Choose the appropriate fabric based on design requirements, comfort, durability, and cost. Source fabrics from suppliers or manufacturers, considering factors like quality, color consistency, and availability.

D. **Sample Development**: Before proceeding with bulk production, it's essential to create samples to ensure the design, fit, and construction meet the desired standards. Samples are usually made in-house or outsourced to sample development units.

E. **Grading**: Grading involves creating patterns for different sizes based on the initial pattern. This step ensures that the garment maintains proper proportions and measurements across different sizes.

F. **Marker Making:** A marker is a layout plan that determines the most efficient way to cut fabric, minimizing waste. Marker making software helps optimize fabric usage and reduces costs.

G. **Fabric Cutting**: Following the marker, fabric is cut according to the patterns. Large cutting tables and cutting machines are used for precision and efficiency. Quality control checks are performed during and after cutting to identify any issues.

H. **Sewing**: In this stage, the cut fabric pieces are sewn together. Skilled workers or sewing machines are used to stitch the fabric according to the design and construction

specifications. Quality control inspections are carried out during sewing to maintain consistency.

I. **Trimming and Finishing**: After sewing, the garment goes through trimming, which involves removing loose threads, attaching labels, and adding buttons, zippers, or other fasteners. Finishing touches like ironing, steaming, and folding are done to give the garment a polished appearance.



J. **Quality Control**: Throughout the production process, quality control checks are conducted to identify and rectify any defects or inconsistencies.

Types of Patterns design

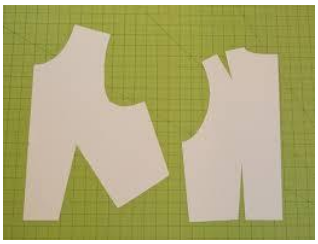
There are many different types of patterns that can be used for new designs in garment production. Some of the most common types of patterns include:

1. **Flat patterns:** Flat patterns are two-dimensional representations of the garment that are used to cut out the pieces of fabric that will be sewn together to create the garment. Flat patterns are typically used for garments with simple designs and made from woven fabrics.
2. **Draping patterns**: Draping patterns are created by draping fabric on a dress form or model. The fabric is manipulated and pinned until the desired shape is achieved. The draped pattern is then used to create a flat pattern. Draping patterns are typically used for garments with more complex designs and made from knit fabrics.
3. **Digital patterns**: Digital patterns are created using computer-aided design (CAD) software. Digital patterns can be used to create a wide range of designs, from simple to

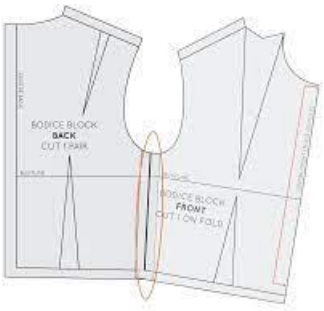
complex. Digital patterns are often used for mass production of garments, as they can be easily graded and used to create cutting markers.

General types of patterns, there are also many specific types of patterns that can be used for new designs in garment production. Some examples include:

1. **Dart patterns**: Darts are used to create shape and fit in garments. Dart patterns are typically used in the bodice and hips of garments.



2. **Seam patterns**: Seam patterns show the location and type of seams that will be used to sew the garment together.



3. **Hem patterns**: Hem patterns show the location and width of the hem of the garment.
4. **Facing patterns**: Facing patterns are used to finish the edges of garments, such as the neckline and armholes.



5. **Pocketing patterns:** Pocketing patterns are used to create pockets for garments.



The type of pattern that is used for a new design will depend on the design of the garment, the type of fabric being used, and the desired production method. For example, a simple T-shirt with a flat front and back might be made using a flat pattern. A more complex dress with a draped bodice and a full skirt might be made using a draping pattern. A mass-produced garment, such as a pair of jeans, might be made using a digital pattern.

No matter what type of pattern is used, it is important to have a well-drafted pattern in order to create a garment that fits well and is comfortable to wear. A well-drafted pattern will also make it easier to produce the garment efficiently.

There are many different types of patterns that can be used for new design for garment production. Some of the most common types of patterns include:

1. **Basic patterns**: Basic patterns are the foundation of all garment patterns. They are simple, fitted patterns that can be used to create a variety of different garment styles. Examples of basic patterns include the bodice block, sleeve block, and skirt block.
2. **Draping patterns**: Draping patterns are created by draping fabric on a dress form or model. This is a more creative approach to pattern making, and it can be used to create unique and complex designs.
3. **CAD patterns**: CAD patterns are created using computer-aided design (CAD) software. CAD patterns are precise and accurate, and they can be used to create a wide range of different garment styles.

The type of pattern that is used for a new garment design will depend on the desired outcome. For example, if the designer wants to create a simple and classic garment, they might use a basic pattern. If the designer wants to create a more unique and complex garment, they might use a draping pattern or a CAD pattern.

Here are some specific examples of how different types of patterns can be used for new design for garment production:

- A designer might use a basic bodice block pattern to create a new style of blouse.
- A designer might use a draping pattern to create a new style of dress with a unique neckline.
- A designer might use a CAD pattern to create a new style of swimsuit with a complex geometric print.
- A designer might use a grading pattern to create different sizes of a new style of jacket.
- A designer might use a marker pattern to layout the pattern pieces for a new style of skirt on fabric in a way that minimizes waste.
- A designer might use a fit pattern to check the fit of a new style of pants before they are sewn.

1.2 Fabric, materials, tools and equipment

To select and prepare the needed fabric, materials, tools, and equipment for advanced garment production, consider the following factors:

- The type of garment will determine the type of fabric, materials, tools, and equipment needed.

- The quantity of garments is producing a large quantity of garments, to purchase more fabric and materials. Also need to invest in industrial-grade tools and equipment.
- Budget: The cost of fabric, materials, tools, and equipment can vary widely. It is important to set a budget before start shopping so that doesn't overspend.
- **Fabric-** the type of fabric you choose will depend on the type of garment you are producing. For example, producing a dress, a fabric such as cotton, silk, or polyester. Producing a t-shirt, a fabric such as cotton or jersey.

When choosing fabric, it is important to consider the following factors:

A. **Weight**: The weight of the fabric will affect the drape and fit of the garment. For example, a heavier fabric will drape more than a lighter fabric.

B. **Opacity**: The opacity of the fabric will determine how sheer or opaque the garment is. For example, a sheer fabric will be more transparent than an opaque fabric.

C. **Texture**: The texture of the fabric will affect the overall look and feel of the garment. For example, a smooth fabric will have a different look and feel than a textured fabric.

Materials

In addition to fabric need a variety of other materials for advanced garment production. These materials may include:

1. **Thread**: Thread is used to sew the pieces of fabric together. The type of thread choose will depend on the type of fabric you are using.
2. **Zippers**: Zippers are used to open and close garments. The type of zipper you choose will depend on the type of garment you are producing.
3. **Buttons**: Buttons are used to fasten garments. The type of button you choose will depend on the type of garment you are producing.
4. **Trims**: Trims are used to decorate garments. Trims may include lace, ribbon, or appliqués.

1.2.1 Tools and equipment

The tools and equipment you need for advanced garment production will depend on the type of garment producing and the techniques using. Some common tools and equipment include:

1. **Sewing machine**: A sewing machine is used to sew the pieces of fabric together.
2. Used to finish the edges of fabric to prevent fraying.
3. **Iron**: An iron is used to press the fabric and to create folds and pleats.
4. **Cutting shears:** Cutting shears are used to cut fabric.
5. **Measuring tape**: A measuring tape is used to measure fabric and to ensure that the garment fits properly.

Preparing the fabric

The needed fabric materials, tools, and equipment start preparing the fabric. This may involve washing and ironing the fabric to remove any wrinkles or shrinkage. Also need to pre-cut the fabric into the desired pattern pieces.

1.3 **sewing resources**

Checking and assessing tools and equipment for advanced garment production is essential to ensuring that they are in good working order and that they will produce high-quality garments. Here are some tips:

- Visually inspect the tools and equipment for any signs of damage or wear and tear. This includes checking for cracks, rust, and loose parts.
- Test the tools and equipment to make sure that they are working properly. For example, test the sewing machine to make sure that it sews a straight stitch and that the tension is correct.
- Calibrate the tools and equipment regularly. This is especially important for tools and equipment that are used to measure fabric or to apply heat and pressure.
- Keep the tools and equipment clean and well-maintained. This will help to extend their lifespan and prevent problems.

Here are some specific examples of how to check and assess tools and equipment for advanced garment production:

1. **Sewing machine**: Check the needle to make sure that it is sharp and not bent. Check the bobbin to make sure that it is properly wound. Test the sewing machine to make sure that it sews a straight stitch and that the tension is correct.
2. **Serge**: Check the blades to make sure that they are sharp. Check the tension to make sure that it is correct. Test the serge to make sure that it finishes the edges of fabric cleanly.
3. **Iron**: Check the soleplate to make sure that it is clean and free of any debris. Check the temperature setting to make sure that it is appropriate for the type of fabric you are ironing. Test the iron on a scrap piece of fabric to make sure that it is not too hot or too cold.
4. **Cutting shears**: Check the blades to make sure that they are sharp and aligned properly. Test the cutting shears to make sure that they cut fabric cleanly.
5. **Measuring tape**: Check the measuring tape to make sure that it is accurate. Test the measuring tape by measuring a known distance, such as a ruler or a yardstick.

In addition to the physical resources listed above, advanced garment production may also require additional resources such as:

1. **Skilled workers**: Advanced garment production requires skilled workers who are trained to use specialized equipment and techniques.
2. **Training programs**: Training programs can be used to train workers on the latest equipment and techniques.
3. **Quality control procedures**: Quality control procedures can be used to ensure that garments meet high standards of quality.
4. **Certifications**: Some manufacturers may need to obtain certifications in order to produce certain types of garments. For example, a manufacturer that is producing garments for children may need to obtain a certification from the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

In addition to the basic resources needed for garment production, such as fabric, sewing machines, and other tools, advanced garment production may require additional resources, such as:

1. **Computer-aided design (CAD) software**: CAD software is used to create and edit garment patterns. It can also be used to generate cutting layouts and to simulate the sewing process.
2. **Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) software**: CAM software is used to control CNC cutting machines and other automated equipment.
3. **Automated sewing machines and other equipment**: Automated sewing machines and other equipment can be used to increase production speed and efficiency.
4. **Quality control equipment**: Quality control equipment is used to inspect garments for defects.
5. **Testing equipment**: Testing equipment is used to test the performance of garments, such as their colorfastness and durability.
6. **Skilled labor:** Advanced garment production requires skilled labor with experience in using

SELF-CHECK 1

PART I: TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. It is important to create a production plan before starting garment production.
2. The quality of the raw materials used in garment production has a significant impact on the quality of the finished product.
3. It is important to have a good understanding of the target market before starting garment production.
4. Any garment manufacturer can produce any type of garment.
5. Garment production is a simple process that can be done by anyone.

PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What are the most important factors to consider when preparing for garment production?

a) The target market
c) The production plan
b) The raw materials
d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT a type of advanced garment product?

a) Smart clothing
c) Sustainable clothing
b) Performance clothing
d) Regular clothing

PART III: SHORT ANSWER

1. What are some of the challenges that garment manufacturers face today?
2. What are some tips for success in garment production?

UNIT TWO: GARMENT PRODUCTION PROCES

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Over view of Garment Production process
- OHS practices
- Sew garment
- Garment pattern and design
- Production techniques

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Apply OHS practices sew garment
- Sew garment product
- Understand different garment Item
- Check Garment pattern and design
- Correct minor defect
- Review Production techniques

2.1 Over view of Garment Production

Clothing (also known as clothes, garments, dress, apparel, or attire) is any item worn on the body. Typically, clothing is made of fabrics or textiles, but over time it has included garments made from animal skin and other thin sheets of materials and natural products found in the environment, put together.

To produce a garment for advanced garment production, the following steps are typically involved:

A. **Design**: The garment is designed using computer-aided design (CAD) software. This software allows designers to create and edit garment patterns, generate cutting layouts, and simulate the sewing process.

B. **Pattern making:** Once the design is finalized, a pattern is created. The pattern is a template that is used to cut out the pieces of fabric that will make up the garment.

C. **Grading**: If the garment is being produced in multiple sizes, the pattern will need to be graded. Grading involves adjusting the pattern to create patterns for each size.

D. **Marker making**: Once the pattern is graded, a marker is created. The marker is a layout that shows how the pattern pieces should be arranged on the fabric to minimize waste.

E. **Cutting:** The fabric is then cut out according to the marker. This can be done manually or using a computer-controlled cutting machine.

F. **Sewing**: The pieces of fabric are then sewn together to create the garment. This can be done manually or using a sewing machine.

G. **Finishing**: Once the garment is sewn together, it is finished. This may involve pressing the garment, trimming the threads, and adding any finishing touches, such as buttons or zippers.

H. **Quality control**: The garment is then inspected to ensure that it meets quality standards.

Advanced garment production often incorporates additional technologies and processes to improve efficiency, quality, and sustainability.

For example, some manufacturers use automated sewing machines and other equipment to increase production speed and reduce waste. Others use 3D printing to create custom garments and prototypes. And still others use artificial intelligence (AI) to automate tasks such as pattern making and quality control.

Here are some specific examples of how advanced technologies and processes can be used to produce garments:

2.2 OHS practices

There are a number of ways to apply OHS practices in garment sewing. Here are a few examples:

1. **Machine safe**ty: Ensure that all sewing machines are properly guarded and maintained. Provide training to operators on how to use the machines safely.
2. **Ergonomics:** Design workstations and tasks to minimize the risk of repetitive strain injuries (RSIs). This may involve providing adjustable chairs and tables, as well as tools and equipment that are designed to reduce the amount of force required to perform tasks.
3. **Fire safety**: Install and maintain fire extinguishers and smoke alarms throughout the facility. Develop and implement a fire evacuation plan.
4. **Electrical safety**: Ensure that all electrical wiring and equipment is properly grounded and maintained. Inspect electrical cords and outlets regularly for signs of damage.
5. **Chemical safety**: Provide training to employees on the safe handling and storage of chemicals. Ensure that adequate ventilation is provided in areas where chemicals are used.
6. **Personal protective equipment (PPE):** Provide employees with the appropriate PPE for their job duties. This may include gloves, safety glasses, and earplugs.
7. **Training:** Provide employees with training on OHS practices. This training should cover topics such as machine safety, ergonomics, fire safety, electrical safety, chemical safety, and PPE.

Here are some specific examples of OHS practices that can be applied to address common hazards in garment sewing:

a) **Dust and fumes**: Install ventilation systems to remove dust and fumes from the air. Provide workers with respirators to protect them from exposure to dust and fumes.

b) **Repetitive motions**: Design workstations and tasks to minimize the risk of RSIs. This may involve providing adjustable chairs and tables, as well as tools and equipment that are designed to reduce the amount of force required to perform tasks. Provide workers with breaks throughout the day to rest and stretch their muscles.

By applying OHS practices, garment sewing factories can create a safer and healthier work environment for their employees.

2.3. Sew Garment

Certainly! Sewing a garment can be a creative and rewarding project. Here are some general steps to guide you through the process:

A. **Choose a Pattern:** Select a sewing pattern for the garment you want to create. Patterns are available in fabric stores, online marketplaces, or you can draft your own if you have the necessary skills.

B. **Gather Materials**: Read through the pattern instructions to determine the required fabric type, yardage, thread, zippers, buttons, and any other notions needed. Purchase all the necessary materials and prewash the fabric to prevent shrinkage after sewing.

C. **Prepare the Pattern**: Lay out the pattern pieces on the fabric according to the instructions, pin them in place, and use fabric chalk or a fabric pen to trace around the edges. Carefully cut out the fabric pieces, following the traced lines.

D. **Mark and Prepare the Fabric**: Transfer any pattern markings onto the fabric using tailor's chalk or fabric markers. This helps with proper alignment and construction. Additionally, finish the fabric edges with serge or by using a zigzag stitch on a regular sewing machine to prevent fraying.

E. **Construct the Garment**: Follow the pattern instructions step-by-step to sew the garment. Typically, you start by sewing the major seams, such as the shoulders and side seams, using a straight stitch on a sewing machine. Press the seam allowances open or to one side using an iron after each seam is sewn to achieve a professional finish.

F. **Add Details:** As you progress through the pattern instructions, you'll attach any necessary closures, such as zippers, buttons, or snaps. Install pockets, sleeves, collars, or other design elements according to the pattern directions.

G. **Hem and Finish**: Finish the garment by hemming the bottom edge, sleeves, and any other openings. You can use a straight stitch, blind hem stitch, or a rolled hem, depending on the desired look and fabric type. Press the finished garment once more to give it a polished appearance.

H. **Make Adjustments:** Once the garment is complete, try it on to ensure a proper fit. If adjustments are needed, you can take in or let out seams, shorten or lengthen hems, or make other modifications as necessary.

To sew a garment product, you will need the following materials:

- Fabric
- Sewing machine
- Thread
- Scissors
- Pins
- Measuring tape
- Seam ripper
- Ironing board and iron

Different Garment Item

1. Denim Jeans

A jacket with lining is a jacket that has an inner layer of fabric, called a lining. The lining is typically made of a lightweight fabric, such as silk, rayon, or polyester. It is sewn to the inside of the jacket and serves a number of purposes, including:

- Adding comfort and insulation: The lining can help to keep the wearer warm in cold weather and cool in hot weather. It can also help to prevent the jacket fabric from chafing the wearer's skin.
- Protecting the jacket fabric: The lining can help to protect the jacket fabric from wear and tear. It can also help to prevent the jacket fabric from fading or shrinking.
- Giving the jacket a finished look: The lining can help to give the jacket a clean and polished look. It can also help to conceal the seams and construction of the jacket.

There are two main types of jacket linings: full linings and half linings. A full lining covers the entire inside of the jacket, including the sleeves. A half lining only covers the body of the jacket, not the sleeves.

a) **Comfort**: The lining can help to make the jacket more comfortable to wear, especially in cold weather.

b) **Warmth**: The lining can help to keep the wearer warm by trapping heat.

c) **Durability**: The lining can help to protect the jacket fabric from wear and tear.

d) **Style**: The lining can give the jacket a more finished and polished look.

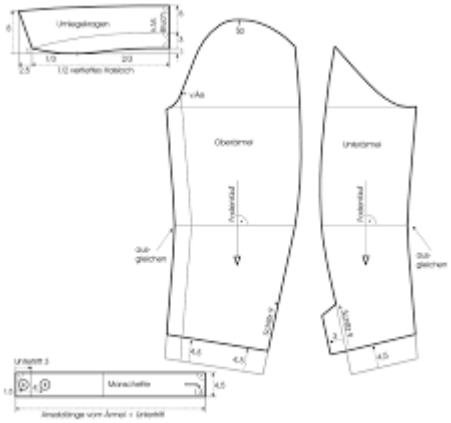
Understanding about Denim jacket



A denim jacket is a type of jacket that is made from denim fabric. Denim is a sturdy twill fabric that is made from cotton.

Denim jackets are typically blue in color, but they can also be found in other colors, such as black, white, and gray.





Denim jackets are a popular garment for people of all ages and genders.

They are versatile and can be worn for a variety of occasions, from casual to formal. Denim jackets are also relatively durable and easy to care for.

Denim jackets are typically produced in garment factories.

The production process begins with the cutting of the denim fabric into the desired pattern pieces.

A denim jacket is a classic wardrobe staple that is both stylish and versatile. It is typically made from denim fabric, which is a sturdy cotton twill known for its durability.

Denim jackets come in various patterns, and here are some common ones:

A. **Classic/Traditional**: The classic denim jacket pattern features a basic design that includes a cropped length, a button-up front, a collar, and long sleeves with cuffs. It usually has two breast pockets with button flaps and side pockets at the waist.

B. **Trucker/Biker:** Inspired by trucker and biker styles, this pattern often includes additional design elements such as metal buttons, decorative stitching, and adjustable waist tabs. It may have a slightly looser fit and a slightly longer length compared to the classic pattern.

C. **Oversized/Relaxed Fit:** This pattern features a more relaxed and loose fit, with dropped shoulders and a longer length. It provides a comfortable and casual look and can be worn layered over bulkier clothing.

D. **Sherpa-Lined**: Sherpa-lined denim jackets have a cozy and warm interior lining made of faux or genuine sheepskin. The lining typically extends to the collar, cuffs, and sometimes the interior of the jacket. This pattern is perfect for colder weather.

E. **Patchwork:** Patchwork denim jackets feature various denim fabric patches sewn together to create a unique and eclectic look. The patches can be different shades of denim, or they can incorporate other fabrics or patterns for added visual interest.

F. **Embroidered/Embellished**: Embroidered or embellished denim jackets have decorative stitching, beads, sequins, or patches applied to the fabric. These additions can create intricate patterns, floral designs, or other motifs, adding a touch of personalization

The pattern pieces are then sewn together to create the jacket.

Once the jacket is sewn together, it is finished by washing, drying, and ironing it.

Here is a more detailed overview of the denim jacket garment production process.

1. **Cutting**: The denim fabric is cut into the desired pattern pieces using a laser cutter or a manual cutting machine.
2. **Sewing**: The pattern pieces are sewn together to create the jacket using a sewing machine.
3. **Finishing**: The jacket is washed, dried, and ironed to give it a finished look.
4. **Inspection**: The jacket is inspected for any defects before it is packaged and shipped.

Denim jackets are a popular garment because they are durable, versatile, and stylish. They are also relatively easy to produce, which makes them affordable for consumers.

Benefits of wearing a denim jacket:

a) **Durability**: Denim is a sturdy fabric that can withstand a lot of wear and tear. This makes denim jackets a good choice for people who need a jacket that can last for a long time.

b) **Versatility**: Denim jackets can be dressed up or down, making them appropriate for a variety of occasions. They can be worn with jeans and a t-shirt for a casual look, or with a dress or skirt for a more formal look.

c) **Style**: Denim jackets are a classic and stylish garment that can be worn by people of all ages and genders.

2. Suit Pattern

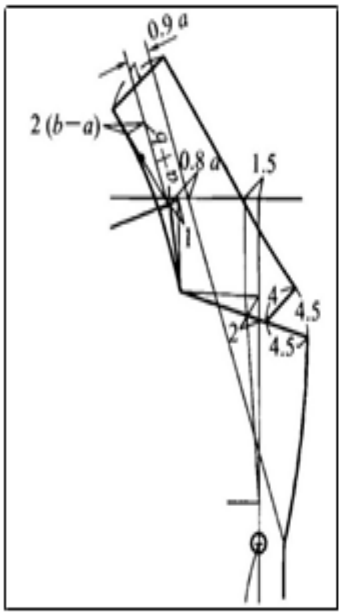
A suit is a set of garments that includes a jacket and trousers, and sometimes a vest. Suits are typically worn by men, but there are also women's suits. Suits can be made from a variety of materials, including wool, cotton, linen, and synthetic fabrics.

Suit garment production is a complex process that involves many different steps. The following is a brief overview of the main steps involved:

1. **Design**: The first step is to design the suit. This involves creating sketches and technical drawings of the suit. The designer will also need to choose the fabrics and trims that will be used to make the suit.
2. **Pattern making**: Once the design has been finalized, the next step is to create patterns for the different parts of the suit. The patterns are typically made out of paper or cardboard.
3. **Grading:** Once the patterns have been made, they need to be graded to different sizes. This is done by adjusting the dimensions of the patterns.
4. **Cutting**: The next step is to cut the fabric into the different pieces of the suit. This is done using a variety of cutting machines, including laser cutters and water jet cutters.
5. **Sewing**: Once the fabric has been cut, the different pieces of the suit are sewn together. This is done using a variety of sewing machines.
6. **Finishing**: Once the suit has been sewn together, it is finished off with a variety of processes, such as pressing and ironing.

Suit garment production can be done on a small scale or on a large scale. Small-scale suit production is often done by bespoke tailors, who create custom-made suits for individual customers. Large-scale suit production is typically done by garment factories, which produce suits in bulk for retail sale.

Understanding the suit in garment production is important for a number of reasons. First, it can help you to appreciate the craftsmanship and skill that goes into making a well-made suit. Second, it can help you to make informed choices about the suits that you buy. Finally, it can help you to understand the global supply chain for suits and the impact that it has on workers and the environment.



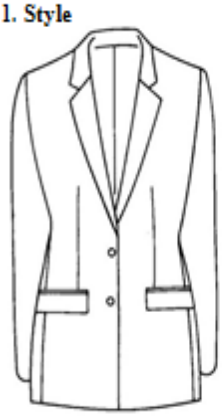
4) Sleeve

(1) Basic line
(2) Sleeve length: 56cm
(3) Elbow line: SL/2+2.5cm,
(4) Sleeve cap height: AH/3
(5) Sleeve slope line: AH/2+0.3cm
(6) Sleeve center line:
(7) Fold line of top sleeve: width 3cm
(8) Fold line of under sleeve: width 3cm
(9) Sleeve opening width: 14cm
(10) Elbow seam line size:
(11) Complete the outlines of the sleeves

Draw the top sleeve cap curve, the elbow seam line (with curve), the sleeve opening line and cuff (width 14cm), the sleeve slit line (length 10cm ,width 2 cm), the fold line of top sleeve and fold line of under sleeve(with slight curve), and the under sleeve cap curve.

Tailored suit

1. Style





2. Finished product specification

Unit: cm

Position	Length(L)	Bust girth(B)	Shoulder width(S)	Back length(BL)
size	64	96	40	40

Position	Neck (N)	Breast depth	Sleeve length(SL)
size	36.5	25	54

3. Sequence of operation

1) Draw framework of the front piece and the back piece

(1) Length line: 64cm

waistline, Add 1.5cm flare on the hemline, and the side seam line.

(2) Construct a front pocket with the size of 14cm×5cm, construct four buttonhole positions on the center front line.

(3) Draw front shoulder slope line: 1cm up from the basic shoulder slope line.

(4) Construct a dart on back shoulder slope line width 1.5cm, length 8cm.

(5) Draw front edge line: 2.5cm

(6) Draw the neckline

(7) Draw the armhole curve

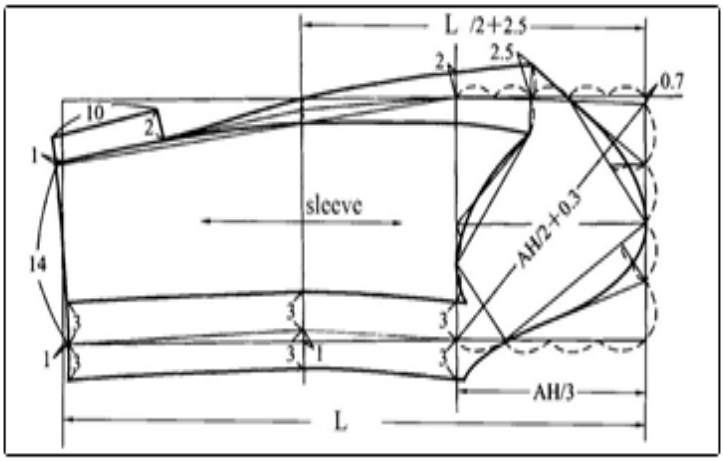
(8) Draw the side seam and the hemline (with a slight curve).

(9) Draw the center back seam line (with a slight curve).

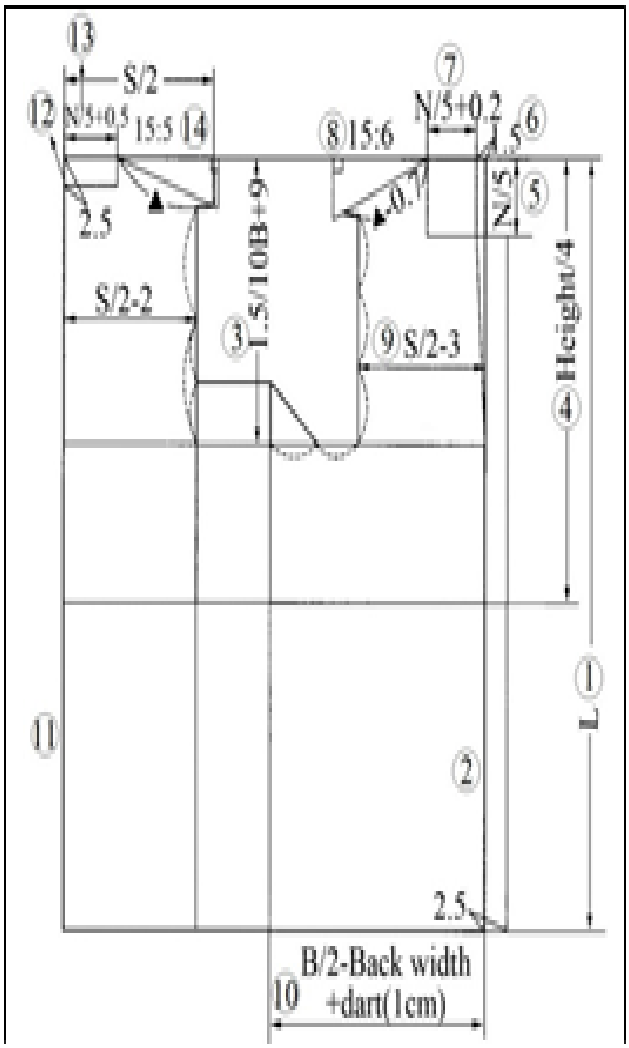
3) Collar

Collar band: a =3cm

Turn collar: b =4cm



(2) Center front line
(3) Bust line (armhole depth line):1.5B/10+9cm
(4) Waist line: height/4
(5) Front neck depth line: N/5
(6) Front finish line: 1.5cm
(7) Front neck width: N/5+0.2cm
(8) Front drop shoulder: 15:6
(9) Front bust width line: S/2-3cm
(10) Front Bust size: B/2- back width+ 1cm (for dart), back width=(S/2-2cm)
(11) Center back line
(12) Neck depth: 2.5cm
(13) Neck width: N/5+0.5cm
(14) Back drop shoulder: 15:5
(15) Back width: S/2-2cm
(16) Back shoulder width: S/2
(17) Front shoulder slope line: the back shoulder



slope line measurement minus 0.7cm

2) Outlines of the front piece and the back piece

(1) Breast depth position: 25cm

(2) Construct a dart on the neckline, a bust dart on the waistline, width 1.2cm.

(3) Construct a front pocket: pocket flap size is (B/10+4cm) ×4cm

(4) Construct a dart from armhole to waistline, width 1cm on the armhole, width 2cm on the waistline, the dart point on the pocket line.

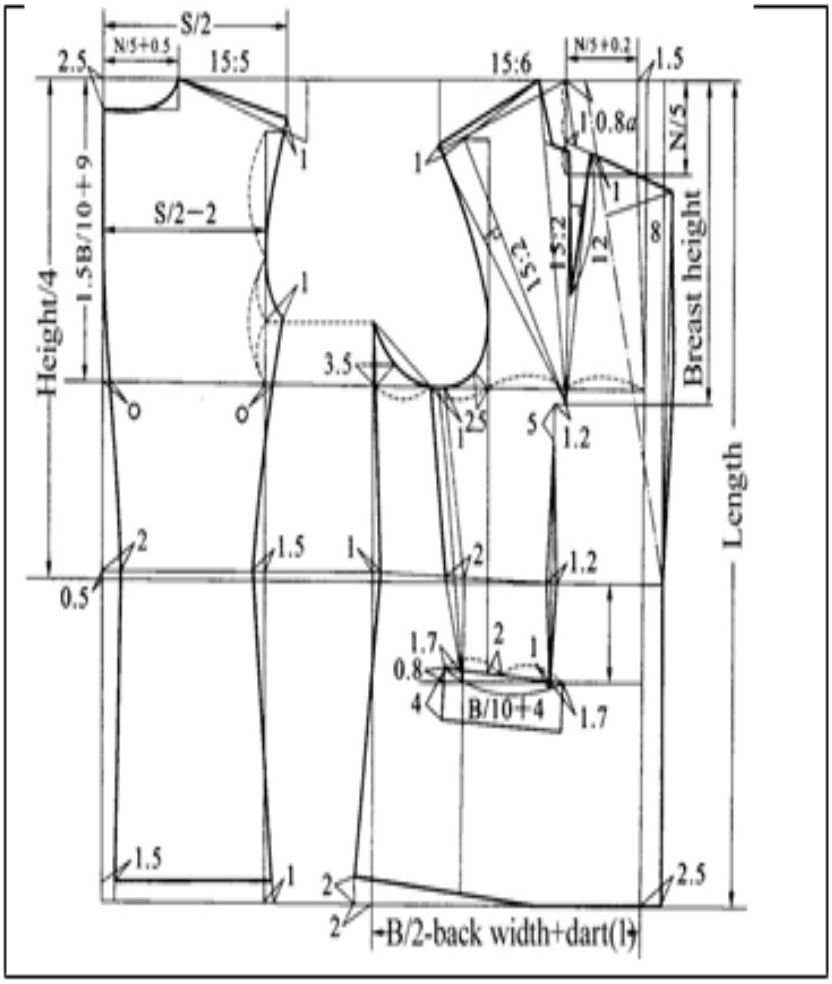
(5) Draw front edge line: width 2.5cm. Draw lapel roll line, width 8cm.

(6) Draw shoulder slope line: 1cm up from the basic shoulder slope line.

(7) Draw the armhole curve.

(8)Draw the side seam line with slight curve and the hemline curve.

(9) Draw the center back line with slight curve.



(10) Construct two buttonhole positions on the center front line.

3) Collar

Collar band: a=2.8cm

Turn collar: b=4cm

Bust girth: 106cm (with 14cm ease)

position	Back length(B)	Waistcoat length(L)	Bust girth(B)	Shoulder width (S)
Size(Unit: cm)	41	58	106	39

3. Sequence of operation

1) Draw framework of the front piece and the back piece

(1) Length line: 58cm

(2) Center front line:

(3) Front drop shoulder line: B/20-0.8cm

(4) Bust line (armhole depth line): B/5+5.8cm

(5) Waist line: 41cm

(6) Front edge line: 1.5cm

(7) Front neck depth line=bust line (armhole depth line)

(8) Front neck width line: B/10-1.6cm

(9) Front bust width: B/5-4.2cm

(10) Front shoulder width: S/2-0.5cm

(11) Front bust size: B/4-2cm

(12) Front hemline 7.5cm up on the side seam

(13) Center back line

(14) Back neck depth line: 2.7cm

(15) Back neck width line: B/10-1.1cm

(16) Back drop shoulder line: B/20-0.3cm

(17) Back width: B/5-3.5cm

(18) Back shoulder width: S/2

(19) Back bust size: B/4+2cm

2) Outlines of the front piece and the back piece

(1) Draw the neckline (with slight a curve), the shoulder slope line, the armhole with curve, the side seam and the hemline with curve.

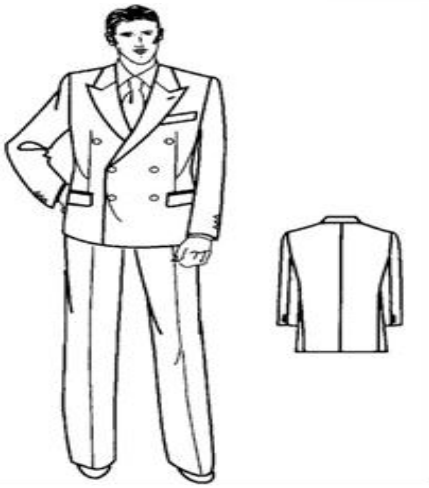
(2) Construct a front waist dart and pocket; construct a dart on the back.

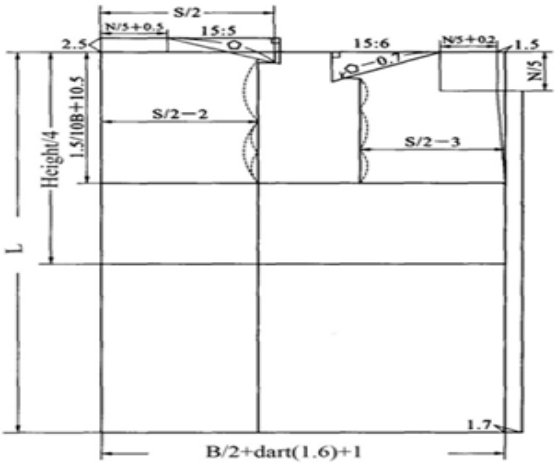
(3) Construct four buttonhole positions on the center front line

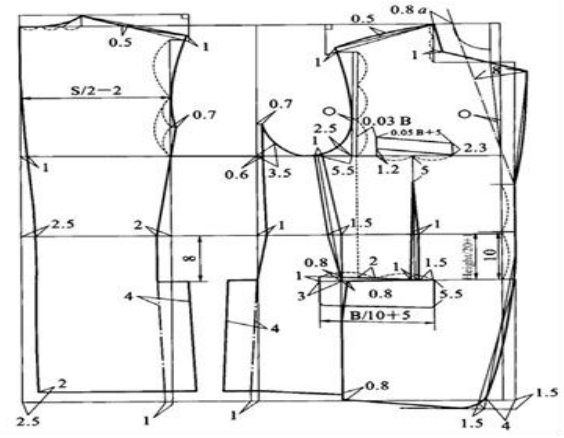
(4) Construct a vent on the side seam line at the hemline, length 3cm.

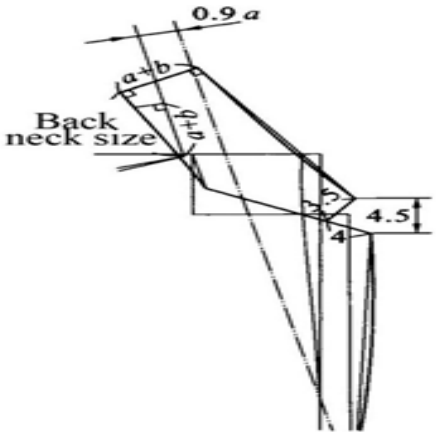
(5) Construct a back waist belt, width 3cm.

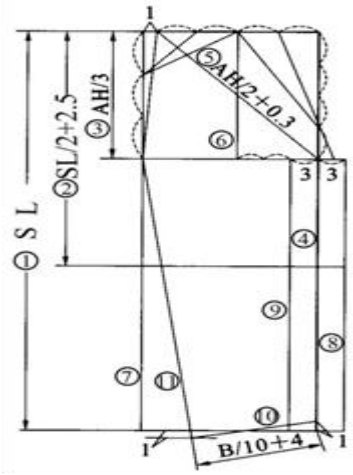
(6) Facing: width 2.5cm on the shoulder line, width 4cm on the hemline and the facing curve.

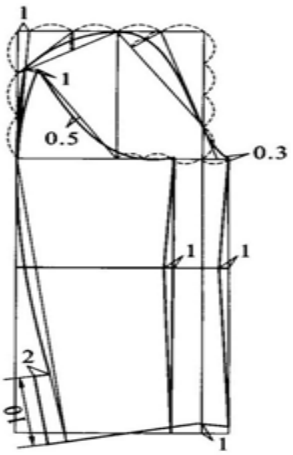


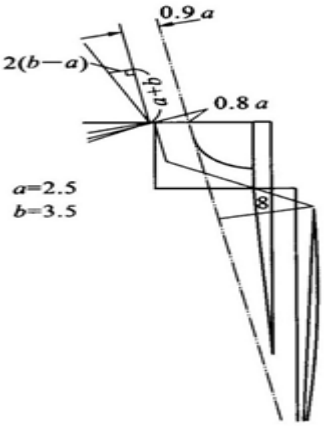

S/2
N/5+0.2
15:5
2.5
15:6
N/5+0.2
1.5
N/5
Height/4
1.5/10B+10.5
S/2−2
S/2−3
L
1.7
B/2+dart(1.6)+1


0.5
0.8 a
S/2−2
0.7
0.03 B
0.05 B+5
2.3
0.6
3.5
5.5
1.2
2.5
1.5
0.8
B/10+5
1.5
4


0.9 a
a+b
Back
neck size
a+b
4.5
4


S L
SL/2+2.5
AH/3
AH/2+0.3
B/10+4


0.5
0.3
2
10


0.9 a
2(b−a)
a+b
0.8 a
a=2.5
b=3.5

3) Collar (1) Drawing framework of the collar
Collar stand: a=2.5cmTop collar: b=3.5cm (2) Outline of the collar

Design specifications

1) Size selection: 170/88A, So, Height: 170cm, Bust girth: 88cm (without ease) Some to type: 'A'

2) Measurements required for structure drawing of double-breasted with peak lapel suit

Bust girth: 108cm (with 20 cm ease)

3. Sequence of operation

1) Draw framework of the front piece and the back piece

(1) Length line: 76cm

(2) Center front line:

(3) Overlap width：6cm

(4) Front finish line: 1.5cm

(5) Bust line (Armhole depth line): 1.5B/10+10.5cm

(6) Waist line: 42.5cm

(7) Front neck depth line: N/5

(8) Front neck width line: N/5+0.2cm

(9) Front drop shoulder: 15: 6

(10) Front bust width: S/2-3cm

(11)Center back line: [B/2+ 1.6cm (for dart) +1]

(12) Back neck depth line: 2.5cm up from the front length line.

(13) Back neck width line: N/5+0.5cm

(14) Back drop shoulder: 15:5

(16) Back shoulder width: S/2

(15) Back width: S/2-2cm

(17) 1cm up for the shoulder point

(18) Front shoulder slope measurement:

2) Outlines of the front piece and the back piece.

(1) Lapel width: 8cm

(2) Draw the front edge line, the neckline, the shoulder slope line (with slight curve), the armhole curve, the front and back seam line with curve, the centre back seam line (with curve), the front round cut and the hemline.

(3) Construct a front breast pocket.

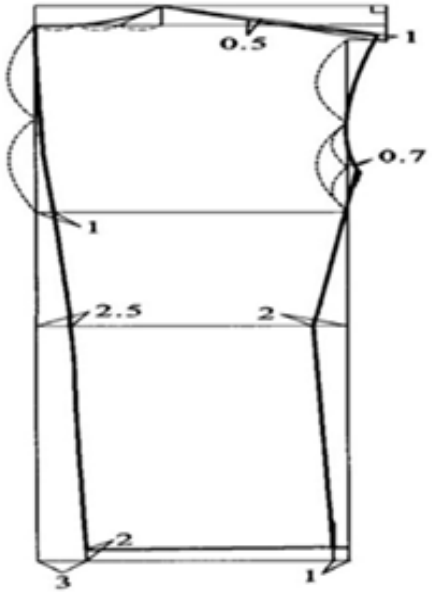
(4) Construct a front waist dart, width 1cm on the waistline, width 1cm on the pocket line

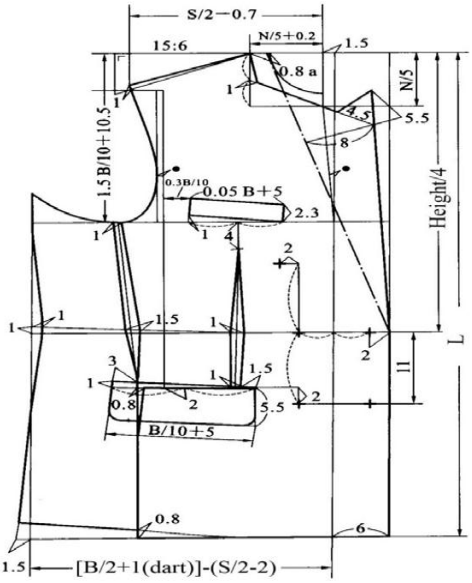
(5) Construct a front double welt pocket.

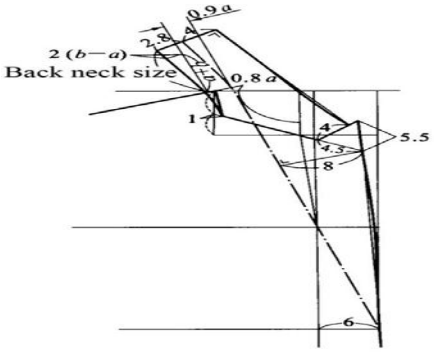
(6) Construct a front side dart, with 1cm on the armhole line, width 1.5cm on the waistline.

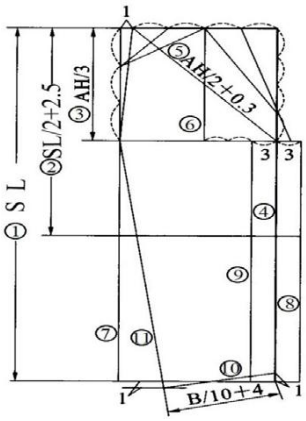
Draw the dart line with curve.

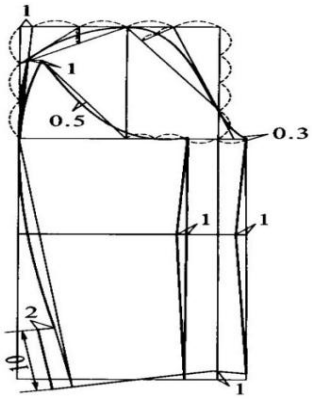
(7) Decide three buttonhole positions on the center front line.











3) Collar &

4) Sleeve (1&2)

1) Draw framework of the collar Collar stand: a=2.5cmTop collar: b=3.5cm2) Outline of the collar

Understanding about Coat

To produce a coat in garment production, the following steps are typically involved:

Pre-production

a) **Design**: The coat is designed using computer-aided design (CAD) software. This software allows designers to create and edit garment patterns, generate cutting layouts, and simulate the sewing process.

b) **Pattern making**: Once the design is finalized, a pattern is created. The pattern is a template that is used to cut out the pieces of fabric that will make up the coat.

c) **Grading**: If the coat is being produced in multiple sizes, the pattern will need to be graded. Grading involves adjusting the pattern to create patterns for each size.

d) **Marker making**: Once the pattern is graded, a marker is created. The marker is a layout that shows how the pattern pieces should be arranged on the fabric to minimize waste.

e) **Cutting:** The fabric is then cut out according to the marker. This can be done manually or using a computer-controlled cutting machine.

Production

A. **Fusing**: The fabric pieces are fused together to give the coat structure and body. This is done using a heat press.

B. **Sewing**: The coat pieces are then sewn together, starting with the lining and then the outer fabric. The following operations are typically involved:

- Attaching the lining to the front and back pieces
- Sewing the side seams
- Sewing the shoulder seams
- Sewing the sleeves in
- Attaching the collar
- Attaching the cuffs and waistband

C. **Finishing**: Once the coat is sewn together, it is finished. This may involve pressing the coat, trimming the threads, and adding any finishing touches, such as buttons, zippers, and pockets.

2.4 Garment Pattern and Design

Garment pattern and design refer to the process of creating patterns and designing clothing items. It involves translating a designer's concept or idea into a physical pattern that can be used to cut and sew fabric pieces together to create a garment.

Here are the key steps involved in garment pattern and design:

Concept and Sketch: The process begins with the designer conceptualizing the garment and creating sketches or drawings to depict the desired design.

Measurements and Sizing: Accurate body measurements are essential for creating a well-fitting garment. Measurements are typically taken from a fit model or standardized size charts to determine the proportions and sizing for different parts of the garment.

Pattern Making: Pattern making is the process of developing a two-dimensional template or blueprint for the garment. It involves using the designer's sketches and measurements to create pattern pieces for each component of the garment, such as sleeves, bodice, collar, etc.

Pattern making can be done manually on paper or using computer-aided design (CAD) software.

Toiling: Toiling, also known as prototyping or fitting, is the stage where a sample garment is created using inexpensive fabric.

The purpose of toiling is to test the accuracy of the patterns, evaluate the fit on a live model, and make necessary adjustments before proceeding to the final garment.

Grading: Involve creating a range of sizes for the garment. The base pattern is adjusted proportionally to accommodate different body sizes, ensuring consistency in design across various measurements.

Marking and Cutting: Once the patterns are finalized, they are transferred onto the fabric, and markers are created to indicate the placement of pattern pieces. The fabric is then cut according to the markers.

Sewing and Finishing: The cut fabric pieces are sewn together following the assembly instructions provided by the pattern. This includes stitching seams, attaching closures (buttons, zippers, etc.), adding trims, and any other finishing details.

Fitting and Alterations: After the garment is sewn, it undergoes a fitting session to assess the fit on a live model. Any necessary alterations or adjustments are made to achieve the desired fit and comfort.

Final Finishing: Once the fitting adjustments are completed, the garment goes through a final finishing process. This may involve pressing, steaming, adding labels, hemming, and any other necessary steps to ensure the garment is ready for retail or personal use.

Throughout the entire process, collaboration and communication between the designer, pattern maker, and garment manufacturer are crucial to ensure the design vision is realized accurately and efficiently.

CAD software is often used to facilitate pattern making, grading, and marker creation, speeding up the process and allowing for easy modifications.

Some descriptions of different types of garment patterns and designs:

a) **Floral Pattern**: Floral patterns feature various types of flowers, leaves, and botanical elements. They can range from small, delicate prints to large, bold motifs, and are commonly used in dresses, blouses, and skirts.

b) **Striped Pattern**: Stripes are a classic pattern characterized by horizontal, vertical, or diagonal lines of equal width. They can be thin or wide, and the color combinations can vary. Stripes are frequently seen in shirts, pants, and dresses.

c) **Polka Dot Pattern**: Polka dots consist of small, round dots evenly spaced on the fabric. They can be small and subtle or large and vibrant. Polka dots are popular in dresses, blouses, and accessories.

d) **Geometric Pattern**: Geometric patterns encompass a wide range of shapes and lines, such as squares, triangles, circles, and abstract designs. They can create a modern and structured look and are often used in various garments and accessories.

e) **Animal Print**: Animal prints mimic the patterns found on the skins or fur of animals, such as leopard, cheetah, zebra, or snake. They add a touch of boldness and can be used in clothing items like coats, dresses, and handbags.

f) **Paisley Pattern**: Paisley is a teardrop-shaped motif with intricate, curving designs. It originated from Persian and Indian art and is often used in bohemian-inspired clothing, scarves, and accessories.

g) **Chevron Pattern**: Chevron features a V-shaped design that repeats horizontally or vertically. It can create a dynamic and visually appealing effect and is commonly found in dresses, skirts, and home decor items.

h) **Abstract Pattern**: Abstract patterns are artistic and non-representational, often consisting of unique shapes, lines, and colors. They can be highly creative and are used in various garments and textiles.

i) **Herringbone Pattern**: Herringbone is a distinctive pattern resembling the bones of a fish. It consists of parallel, slanted lines that intersect to create a zigzag effect. Herringbone is commonly seen in jackets, coats, and tailored garments.

j) **Plaid Pattern**: Plaid, also known as tartan, is characterized by intersecting horizontal and vertical lines, forming a checkered or crisscrossed design. It is often associated with traditional Scottish kilts but is used in a wide range of garments, including shirts, skirts, and scarves.

These are just a few examples of garment patterns and designs. Fashion is constantly evolving, and there are countless variations and combinations available to suit different tastes and styles.

2.5 Production Techniques and Design Garment production techniques and design encompass a wide range of processes involved in creating clothing and other textile products. These techniques and design principles are essential for fashion designers, manufacturers, and anyone involved in the fashion industry. Here are some key aspects of garment production techniques and design:

A. **Design Conceptualization**: Garment production begins with the design process. Fashion designers create sketches, drawings, or digital renderings of their design ideas. They consider factors such as style, silhouette, color, fabric choices, and target market preferences during this phase.

B. **Fabric Selection**: Choosing the right fabric is crucial for the success of a garment. Factors such as fabric type, weight, drape, and texture are considered. Fabrics can be natural (e.g., cotton, silk, wool) or synthetic (e.g., polyester, nylon).

C. **Cutting:** Once the patterns are ready, the fabric is laid out in layers, and the pattern pieces are cut out. Precision and accuracy are essential to ensure the fabric pieces match the intended design.

D. **Sewing and Stitching**: Sewing is the process of joining fabric pieces together using various stitching techniques. It involves operating sewing machines, sergers, and other equipment. Different types of stitches, such as straight stitch, zigzag stitch, and overlock stitch, are used depending on the design and fabric.

E. **Embellishments and Trims**: Garments can be embellished with decorative elements such as embroidery, appliqué, sequins, beads, or lace. Trims like ribbons, braids, or piping can also be added to enhance the design.

F. **Quality Control:** Throughout the production process, quality control measures are implemented to ensure that the finished garments meet the desired standards. This involves inspecting the garments for defects, checking measurements, and verifying construction techniques.

G. **Production Planning and Management**: Garment production requires effective planning and management to optimize resources, meet deadlines, and maintain quality. This includes coordinating with suppliers, managing inventory, and overseeing the production line.

H. **Sustainability Considerations**: In recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on sustainable garment production. Designers and manufacturers are incorporating eco-friendly practices, such as using organic fabrics, implementing ethical labor practices, and minimizing waste through recycling and up cycling.

These are just some of the key aspects of garment production techniques and design. The fashion industry continually evolves, and new technologies and trends influence the way garments are designed and produced.

To review production techniques and design

- Analyze the production techniques that were used. This includes identifying the types of stitches that were used, the order in which the stitches were sewn, and the types of tools and equipment that were used.
- Evaluate the design of the garment. This includes assessing the fit, the style, and the overall aesthetic of the garment.
- Identify any areas where the production techniques or design could be improved. This could include things like making the garment more durable, improving the fit, or making the garment more stylish.
- Make a plan for how to improve the production techniques or design. This could include using different stitches, sewing the stitches in a different order, or using different tools and equipment. You could also make changes to the design, such as adjusting the fit or changing the style.

SELF CHECK 2

PART I TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. It is important to follow the technical pack when producing garments.
2. Garments can be produced using a variety of different sewing techniques.
3. Quality control is essential in garment production.
4. Garments can be produced using a variety of different materials.
5. Garment production is a complex process that requires a high level of skill and expertise.

PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is NOT a part of the garment production process?
   a) Cutting
   b) Finishing
   c) Sewing
   d) Design

2. Which of the following is the most important factor to consider when choosing the right sewing needle for a particular garment?
   a) The type of fabric
   b) The color of the needle
   c) The size of the needle
   d) the brand of the needle

PART III SHORT ANSWER

1. What are some of the most common defects that can occur in garment production?
2. What are some tips for preventing defects in garment production?

Operation Sheet-2.1

Operation Title: Produce Garment

Purpose: To determine garment products

Conditions or situations for the operations:

- Safe OHS practices
- Produce Denim Jeans pattern design

Equipment Tools and Materials:

- Pins
- Scissors
- Industrial sewing machines
- Needle and thread
- Marker or chalk

Steps in doing the task

1. Design: The first step is to design the suit
2. Pattern making: Once the design has been finalized, the next step is to create patterns for the different parts of the suit.
3. Grading: Once the patterns have been made, they need to be graded to different sizes.
4. Cutting: The next step is to cut the fabric into the different pieces of the suit.
5. Sewing: Once the fabric has been cut, the different pieces of the suit are sewn together
6. Finishing: Once the suit has been sewn together

Quality Criteria: Assured performing of all the activities according to the procedures

Precautions:

- ✓ Wearing proper clothes, glove, gown
- ✓ Make working area hazard free
- ✓ Read and interpret manual which guide you how to use tools and equipment.

Operation Sheet-2.2

Operation Title: Produce Garment

Purpose: To determine garment products

Conditions or situations for the operations:

- Safe OHS practices
- Produce Suit pattern design

Equipment Tools and Materials:

- Pins
- Scissors
- Industrial sewing machines
- Needle and thread
- Marker or chalk

Steps in doing the task

7. Design: The first step is to design the suit
8. Pattern making: Once the design has been finalized, the next step is to create patterns for the different parts of the suit.
9. Grading: Once the patterns have been made, they need to be graded to different sizes.
10. Cutting: The next step is to cut the fabric into the different pieces of the suit.
11. Sewing: Once the fabric has been cut, the different pieces of the suit are sewn together
12. Finishing: Once the suit has been sewn together

Quality Criteria: Assured performing of all the activities according to the procedures

Precautions:

- ✓ Wearing proper clothes, glove, gown
- ✓ Make working area hazard free
- ✓ Read and interpret manual which guide you how to use tools and equipment.

LAP Test 2.1

1. Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Instructions: Given necessary templates, tools and materials required to perform the following tasks accordingly.

Task1. Prepare the Denim Jeans design

Task2. Prepare pattern making according to the measurement

Task.3. Prepare grading for the pattern

Task4. Cut the fabric according to the final pattern

Task5. Sew, finish and Package the finished garment

LAB Test 2.2

1. Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Instructions: Given necessary templates, tools and materials required to perform the following tasks accordingly.

Task1. Prepare the Suit design

Task2. Prepare pattern making according to the measurement

Task.3. Prepare grading for the pattern

Task4. Cut the fabric according to the final pattern

Task5. Sew, finish and Package the finished garment

UNIT THREE: COMPLETING PRODUCTION PROCESS

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Garment design, pattern and faults
- Cleaning Equipment
- Production Tools and equipment

Stored tools and equipment This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Finish Garment design, pattern and faults
- Clean Equipment
- Store Production Tools and equipment

3.1 Garment Design Requirements

Breakdown of the complete production process of a coat:

Here are some additional tips for ensuring a smooth and efficient production process:

A. **Quality control**: It is important to have a quality control process in place at every stage of the production process. This will help to identify and correct any problems early on and ensure that the final product meets quality standards.

B. **Communication**: It is important to have good communication between all of the different departments involved in the production process. This will help to ensure that everyone is on the same page and that the process is running smoothly.

C. **Efficiency**: There are a number of ways to improve the efficiency of the production process. For example, using computer-controlled machines can help to reduce the time and labor required to complete certain tasks.

Common finishing techniques include:

A. **Pressing**: Pressing the seams of the garment will give it a neat and finished appearance. It is important to use the correct heat setting for the fabric type to avoid damaging it.



Fig 3.1 Pressing garment seams

B. **Hemming**: Hemming the sleeves and bottom of the garment will prevent the fabric from fraying.



Fig 3.2 hemming a garment

Different types of hemming techniques that can be used, depending on the desired effect.

- Attaching hardware: Buttons, zippers, and other hardware should be attached securely to the garment. It is important to use the correct type of hardware for the fabric type and garment style.



Fig 3.3 attaching a button to a garment

- Inspect the garment. Inspect the garment carefully for any defects, such as uneven seams, loose threads, or puckering.



Fig 3.4 Inspecting garment for defects

- Attach any hardware. Attach any hardware, such as buttons, zippers, hooks and eyes, or embellishments.



Fig 3.5 attaching embellishments to garment

- Make any necessary adjustments. Adjustments to the garment to ensure that it fits properly.



Fig 3.6 Adjusting garment fit

- Package the garment. Package the garment in a way that protects it from damage during shipping or storage.



Fig 3.7 Packaging garment for shipping

Hemming garment sleeves

- **Attach a button**. To attach a button, sew a shank on the back of the button and then sew the shank to the garment. You can also use a sewing machine to attach a button.



Fig 3.8 attaching shank to button

- **Attach a zipper.** To attach a zipper, sew one side of the zipper to the garment and then sew the other side of the zipper to the garment. You can also use a sewing machine to attach a zipper.



Fig 3.9 Sewing zipper to garment

- **Attach embellishments**. To attach embellishments, such as beads, sequins, or appliqués, use a sewing machine or a needle and thread to sew them to the garment. You can also use glue to attach embellishments, but be sure to use glue that is specifically designed for fabric.



Fig 3.10 Sewing embellishments to garment

3.2 Garment design, pattern and Faults

"Garment fault" typically refers to a defect or flaw in a piece of clothing or textile. It can encompass various issues that affect the quality or functionality of a garment. Here are some common types of garment faults:

A. **Stitching or Seam Defects**: These occur when the stitches or seams of a garment are improperly sewn, resulting in loose threads, uneven stitching, or weak seams that can easily tear or unravel.

B. **Fabric Flaws:** Fabric flaws refer to imperfections in the material itself, such as holes, snags, stains, or color inconsistencies. These defects can be caused during the manufacturing process or due to the quality of the fabric used.

C. **Sizing or Fit Issues**: Sizing faults occur when a garment's measurements deviate from the standard size chart, resulting in a poor fit. This can include garments that are too tight, too loose, or have disproportionate proportions.

D. **Fastening Defect**: it involves issues with zippers, buttons, hooks, or other closures on a garment Examples include broken zippers, loose buttons, or faulty hook-and-eye closures.

E. **Print or Pattern Flaws**: If a garment has a printed design or pattern, flaws can occur during the printing process. These can include misaligned prints, smudges, or fading of the design.

F. **Finishing or Trim Problems**: Finishing faults involve problems with the final touches of a garment, such as loose threads, unfinished edges, or missing buttons or embellishments.

When a garment has a fault, it can affect its appearance, durability, comfort, or functionality. Manufacturers strive to maintain quality control to minimize garment faults, but occasional defects can still occur. In such cases, it is usually possible to seek a refund, exchange, or repair, depending on the store's return policy and the nature of the fault.

3.3. Cleaning Equipment

Various cleaning equipment can be used depending on the type of fabric, the level of dirt or stains, and the scale of cleaning required. **S**ome commonly used garment cleaning equipment:



Fig 3.11 Cleaning Equipment

1. **Washing Machine:** A washing machine is standard equipment used for cleaning garments. It agitates and cleans the clothes by combining water, detergent, and mechanical action. Washing machines come in different types, such as top-loading and front-loading, with varying capacities and features.

2. **Dryer**: A dryer is used to remove moisture from washed garments after the washing process. It uses heat and airflow to evaporate the water, reducing drying time. Dryers can be gas-powered or electric, and they come in different sizes and configurations.

3. **Iron**: An iron is used to remove wrinkles and creases from garments after washing and drying. It applies heat and pressure to smooth out the fabric. There are different types of irons available, including steam irons that generate steam to aid in the ironing process.

4. **Steamer**: A garment steamer is an alternative to ironing and is particularly useful for delicate fabrics or garments that are difficult to iron. It produces steam that helps relax and remove wrinkles from the fabric.

5. **Spot Cleaning Equipment**: For stained garments, spot cleaning equipment can be used to target specific areas. This may include stain removers, sprays, or specialized cleaning agents designed to remove specific types of stains.

6. **Pressing Equipment**: Pressing equipment, such as a press machine or a press iron, is used to give garments a crisp and professional finish. These machines apply heat and pressure to flatten and shape the fabric, especially for items like shirts, trousers, or dresses.

7. **Lint Removers**: Lint removers, also known as lint shavers or lint rollers, are used to remove lint, fuzz, or pet hair from garments. They have adhesive surfaces or rotating blades that capture and remove the unwanted fibers.

8. **Washing Carts and Hampers**: These are used for organizing and transporting garments within the cleaning facility. Carts and hampers can help streamline the workflow and ensure efficient handling of soiled and cleaned garments.

9. **Sewing Machine:** While not directly related to cleaning, sewing machines are often used in garment maintenance and repair. They can be used to mend tears, replace buttons, or make alterations to garments that require fixing.

10. **Protective Gear and Equipment**: Cleaning garments may also involve the use of protective gear such as gloves, aprons, goggles, and masks to ensure the safety and hygiene of the cleaning personnel.

SELF CHECK 3

PART I: TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. The production process begins with the design of the garment.
2. The production process ends with the packaging and shipping of the finished garment.
3. It is important to have a good understanding of the production process before starting production.
4. All production processes are the same.
5. The production process can be complex and challenging.

PART II: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is NOT a part of the garment production process?

a) Design
b) Prototyping
c) Manufacturing
d) Quality control
e) Sale

2. Which of the following is the most important factor to consider when choosing a production process?

a) The type of garment being produced
b) The quantity of garments being produced
c) The budget
d) All of the above

PART III: SHORT ANSWER

1. What are some of the challenges that garment manufacturers face in the production process?
2. What are some tips for success in the garment production process?
3. Write and explain some Pressing garment seams.

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