

BASIC TEXTILE OPERATION

NTQF Level - I

Learning Guide -69

Unit of Competence: carry out dyeing of textile material

Module Title: Carrying-out Dyeing of Textile Materials

LG Code: IND BTO1 M18 LO3-LG-69

TTLM Code: IND BTO1 TTLM 0919v1

LO 3: Complete Dyeing Operations



Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #69
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This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Unloading dyed yarn or fabric
- Dispatching product
- Completing area cleaning
- Completing production records and documentation

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

- Unload fabric or yarn
- Dispatch product to the next process
- Complete cleaning area and maintain safe and productive environment
- Complete production report and other documents

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.
2. Follow the instructions described below
3. Read the information written in the “Information Sheets”. Try to understand what are being discussed. Ask your teacher for assistance if you have hard time understanding them.
4. Accomplish the “Self-checks” in each information sheets.
5. Ask from your teacher the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your teacher to correct your work. (You may get the key answer only after you finished answering the Self-checks).
6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to “Operation sheets and LAP Tests if any”. However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your teacher for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity.
7. After you accomplish Operation sheets and LAP Tests, ensure you have a formative assessment and get a satisfactory result;
8. Then proceed to the next information sheet



Information Sheet-1	Unloading Dyed Yarn or Fabric
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1.1. Unload the product from the machine

Unloading means removing the goods from the machine, truck or cargo. Unloading of goods is often required when the goods are delivered to the customer. When the goods are bulky and complex, poor handling of the goods can often cause damage to the goods and hence this task is often outsourced to the transporting facilities by the companies.

Unloading means removing the printed product which may be fabric or garment from the printing machine by using load shifting equipment or manually after the process has been done. While unloading we assure that the using of OHS and following of machine manufacturer's procedure.

It is of great significance since there is a lot of risk involved and hence it is advised not to do the loading and unloading themselves as there may be a possibility of a valuable loss of goods. There are many independent loading and unloading service providers who make sure that the goods reach the destination in the perfect condition and then they also unpack the goods at the destination with utmost care and attention. Mostly the customers should choose a moving company which has some prior experience.



Self-Check -1

Written Test

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What is unloading means?(**2marks**)
2. Consider as you are an operator of screen printing machine and what will you assure while unloading the product? (**2 marks**)



Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 points

Unsatisfactory - below 3 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

1. _____

2. _____



Information Sheet-2	Dispatching Product
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2.1. Dispatch the product to the next process

Dispatch is a procedure for assigning employees (workers) or vehicles to customers for send an output or product to the next process.

After remove the product from machine, transport to temporary store by appropriate load shifting equipment. Maintain specification of printed fabric quality transport to finishing department.



Self-Check -2	Written Test
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Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. Explain, what dispatching means? **(3 marks)**
2. How does dispatching will be carried out? **(3 marks)**



Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 points

Unsatisfactory - below 3 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

1. _____

2. _____

Information Sheet-3	Completing Area Cleaning
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3.1. Cleaning

Several cleaning methods



Fig: 3.1. Ways of cleaning

This article is about the process of removing unwanted physical substances from an object or environment. For other uses, see cleaning (disambiguation).

Cleaning is the process of removing unwanted substances, such as dirt, infectious agents, and other impurities, from an object or environment. Cleaning occurs in many different contexts, and uses many different methods. Several occupations are devoted to cleaning. Cleaning occurs in various commercial, domestic, personal, and environmental contexts, which differ in scale and requirements.



- Commercial cleaning
- Terminal cleaning, in healthcare settings
- Environmental remediation, the removal of pollution or contaminants from the natural environment
- Housekeeping, including spring cleaning
- Hygiene, including personal grooming

3.2. Methods of cleaning

Cleaning is broadly achieved through mechanical action and/or solvent action; many methods rely on both processes.

- **Washing**, usually done with water and often some kind of soap or detergent
- **Pressure washing**, using a high-pressure stream of water
- **Abrasive blasting**, typically used to remove bulk material from a surface, may be used to remove contaminants as well
- **Acoustic cleaning**, the use of sound waves to shake particulates loose from surfaces
- **Ultrasonic cleaning**, using ultrasound, usually from 20–400 kHz
- **Megasonic cleaning**, a gentler mechanism than ultrasonic cleaning, used in wafer, medical implant, and industrial part cleaning
- **Carbon dioxide cleaning**, a family of methods for parts cleaning and sterilization using carbon dioxide in its various phases
- **Dry cleaning** of clothing and textiles, using a chemical solvent other than water
- **Flame cleaning** of structural steel with an oxyacetylene flame
- **Green cleaning**, using environmentally friendly methods and products
- **Plasma cleaning**, using energetic plasma or dielectric barrier discharge plasma created from various gases
- **Sputter cleaning**, performed in a vacuum by using physical sputtering of the surface
- **Steam cleaning**, in both domestic and industrial contexts
- **Thermal cleaning**, in industrial settings, involving pyrolysis and oxidation
- **Wet cleaning**, methods of professional laundering that avoid the use of chemical solvents



Self-Check –3

Written Test

Directions: Answer all the questions listed below. Use the Answer sheet provided in the next page:

1. What is cleaning mean?(**3marks**)
2. Explain some methods of cleaning?(**4 marks**)



Note: Satisfactory rating - 4 points

Unsatisfactory - below 4 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

1. _____

2. _____



Information Sheet-4	Completing Production Records And Documentation
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4.1. Documentation

Documentation is a set of documents provided on paper, or online, or on digital or analog media, such as audio tape or CDs. Examples are user guides, white papers, on-line help, and quick-reference guides. It is becoming less common to see paper (hard-copy) documentation. Documentation is distributed via websites, software products, and other on-line applications. Professionals educated in this field are termed Documentarists. This field changed its name to information science in 1968, but some uses of the term documentation still exists and there have been efforts to reintroduce the term documentation as a field of study.

4.2. Procedures and techniques

The procedures of documentation vary from one sector, or one type, to another. In general, these may involve document drafting, formatting, submitting, reviewing, approving, distributing, reposting and tracking, etc., and are convened by associated SOPs in a regulatory industry. It could also involve creating content from scratch. Documentation should be easy to read and understand. If it's too long and too wordy, it may be misunderstood or ignored. Clear, Short, Familiar words should be used to a maximum of 15 words to a sentence. Only gender hyper neutral word should be used and cultural biases should be avoided. Procedures should be numbered when they are to be performed.^{[11], [12], [13], [14]}

4.3. Documentation for Textile and Garments Industry

Order Confirmation, Import, and Receipt of the material at the factory Documentation, During Production, Export, Opening L/C, Shipping Documentation. One of the most important factor for Textile and Garments Industry is proper documentation. A perfect documentation system can help you to finish the whole process properly without any problem. So that we need to understand all apparel and textile departments documentation properly.



4.4. Order Confirmation Documentation

4.4.1. Copy of master L/C: received of this documentation from the buyer, the exporters become sure that they would obtain foreign currency after the perches shipment.

4.4.2. Contract sheet: Sing by buyer and vender (2 page)

- Style number
- Shipment date
- Mode of shipment (sea / air)
- Order quantity and size ratio XL XXL SML
- Fabric description
- Labels etc

4.5. Product package

- 10- 15 page
- Spec sheet
- Stitch & seam type (button gap-2.5" to 3.5")
- Position of levels, taken tag, price ticker
- Sketches partly of each garment

4.6. Trim card with approval (swatch card)



Fig: 4.1. Trim card



4.7. Import Documentation

- **Performa invoice:** Total requirement: - how many fabric, trims = 1 sheet
- **Commercial invoice:** Fob: Unit price, trim unit price
- **Packing list:** how many roles Break down each fabric roles
- **UP (utilizations permission):** given from the government
- **PSI certificate/ pre-shipment inspection** {if necessary}

4.8. Receipt of the material at the factory Documentation

- I. **Inventory report:** collection store manager. SL. NO Item o/q p/lq Receive status
of aim
- II. **Fabric and accessories swatch (actual)**

4.9. Documentation of During Production

- Daily production report
- Daily quality report
- Daily production report DUPRO

4.10. Export Documentation

- Packing list
- IC (inspection certificate) Buyer QC team
- Bill at leading {(B/L) sea} Collect from ship
- Air way bill (air)
- Certificate of origin Collect from custom

4.11. Opening L/C Documentation

For opening L/C the bank will provide the following things:

- L/C application form
- IMP form (import permission form)
- Agreement form
- Guarantee form



Have to fill up the forms mentioned above and after verifying and signing the following documents should be submitted to the bank:-

- Trade license (valid)
- IRC (import Registration certificate)
- Membership certificate
- Memorandum of association
- Income tax declaration
- A photograph

4.12. Documentation for Shipping

- Commercial invoice (After shipment).
- Packing list (Size ratio in pack assortment).
- GSM test report.
- Booking list approval.
- Bill of leading.
- Cargo receive certificate.
- Booking request approval copy.
- Certificate of no child labor.
- Certificate of AZO dye free.
- Origin certificate.
- Shipment advice.
- Shipment details from.
- Beneficiary certificate.
- Nickel free certificate.
- Inspection certificate.
- Authority to load certificate.



Self-Check -4	Written Test
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1. What is documentation?(**1mark**)
2. What kind of documents are needed for import documentation?(**2marks**)
3. Lis documents of shipment?(**3marks**)



Note: Satisfactory rating - 4 points

Unsatisfactory - below 4 points

Answer Sheet

Score = _____
Rating: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Short Answer Questions

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



References

1- BOOKS

2- WEB ADDRESSES (PUTTING LINKS)