BASIC TEXTILE OPERATION NTQF Level -I-

Learning Guide -60

Unit of Competence: Operate knitting machine

Module Title: Operating knitting machine

LG Code: IND BTO1 M15 LO6-LG-60

TTLM Code: IND BTO1 M15 TTLM 09 19v1

LO6: Perform finishing process to Produce outputs.



Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #-60

This learning guide is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics –

- Transporting and weighting the fabric according to the standard
- Recording the fabric weight as per the standard
- Writing yarn count and type on the fabric as work procedures
- Writing the customer's name as per the work procedures.
- Delivering the fabric inspection as per the work procedures

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:

- Transport and weight the fabric according to the standard
- Record the fabric weight as per the standard
- Write yarn count and type on the fabric as work procedures
- Write the customer's name as per the work procedures.
- Deliver the fabric inspection as per the work procedures



Learning Instructions:

- 1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide on page 1-
- 2. Follow the instructions described in number on page **-2**-
- 3. Read the information written in the "Information Sheets 1", sheet 2, Sheet 3 and sheet 4. on page
- 4. Accomplish the "Self-check 1", Self -check 2, Self -check 3 and Self- check 4 on page respectively
- 5. Ask from your **trainer's** the key to correction (key answers) or you can request your **trainer's** to correct your work.
- 6. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation proceed to "Information Sheet". However, if your rating is unsatisfactory, see your **trainer's** for further instructions or go back to Learning Activity #1.
- 7. Submit your accomplished Self-check. This will form part of your training portfolio.



Information Sheet-1

Transport and weight the fabric according to the standard

Occupational health safety means in the working condition using personal protective equipment remove accident to the worker, clean the machine

1.1. Occupational health and safety practices

1.1.1. Standard operating procedures

Standard operating procedure is a document which describes the regularly recurring operations relevant to the quality of the investigation. The purpose of a standard operating procedure is to carry out the operations correctly and always in the same manner. Standard operating procedure is a compulsory instruction.

1.1.2. Personal protective equipment

Personal protection equipments are necessary to protect from only accidents such as;- ear protection, goggles, eye cup, glove, gas mask, rubberized hats etc

1.1.3. Safe materials handling

Material handling can be defined as: art and science of conveying, elevating, positioning, transporting, packaging and storing of materials Starting from the time, the raw material enters the mill gate and goes out of the mill gate in the form of finished products; it is handled at all stages within mill boundaries such as within and between raw material stores, various section of production department, machine to machine and finished product stores.

A material may be handled even 50 times or more before it changes to finished product. It has been estimated that average material handling cost is roughly 10-30% of the total production cost depending upon product to process. By saving in the material handling cost, the cost of production can be reduced considerably. Material handling involves the movement of materials, manually or mechanically in batches or one item at a time within the plant.

The movement may be horizontal, vertical or the combination of these two. A material movement adds to the cost but not to the product value. The ideal mill would have an absolute minimum of materials handling and more use of mechanical material handling equipment's. The shortage of labor and increasing wages cost demand the most efficient use of labor



1.1.4. Hazard control measures

You may hear the words **accident** and **incident** to refer to events in the news. These words are easy to confuse, but they are not exactly the same! Incident is more general, and accident is more specific.

Incident can refer to any event – big or small, good or bad, intentional or unintentional. A bank robbery, a funny or controversial situation, an argument between celebrities, etc. – all can be described as incidents.

An **accident** is a bad event caused by error or by chance. Accidents are always unintentional, and they usually result in some damage or injury. A car crash is one example of an accident. If some equipment malfunctions in a factory and injures the workers, that is also an accident. Examples of very minor accidents are when you step on someone's foot or spill your coffee on someone else. You didn't want or plan to do it

1.1.5. Ergonomic arrangement of workplaces

Ergonomics is a means of improving working conditions and reducing illness at work. Ergonomics attempts to 'Fit the Job to the Man' rather than 'Fit the Man to the Job'. Ergonomics is concerned with the design of systems in which people carry out work. Ergonomics optimizes Efficiency, Health, Safety and Comfort of people through better designs of products and work places. **Basic aims of ergonomics**

Efficiency in purposeful activity to achieve desired result without:

- Waste
- Error
- Damage to persons

1.1.6. Housekeeping

Housekeeping means cleanliness in building, work areas, rest areas, equipment, machinery, tools etc. cleanliness includes keeping them free dirt etc and keeping things. Management and keep up of facilities according to workplace procedures and standards. Implementing housekeeping activities

- Cleaning schedule
- 5s and OHS practices
- Waste disposal
- Regular inspection

1.1.7. Reporting accidents and incidents



. There are three key to preventing workplace accidents due to **slips**, **trips**, **falls**: Good housekeeping, quality walking surface and proper footwear. Beyond that employees should be reminded to take their time and pay attention to where they are going. They should also be encouraged to report areas where, clutter, obstruction, spillage or damage has occurred All personal injuries in the workplace and are a top cause of workers compensation claims. The types of injuries incurred from slips, trips and falls include head and back injuries, broken bones, cuts and lacerations sprains and pulled muscles

Self-Check -1	Written Test



Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 and above points

Unsatisfactory - below 3 points



Answer Sheet

Score =	
Rating:	

Name:	Date:





Self-Check -2	Written Test



Answer	Sheet
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Score =	
Rating:	

Name: _____ Date: _____



Information Sheet-3 Write yarn count and type on the fabric as work procedures



Self-Check -3 Written Test	
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Note: Satisfactory rating - 5 and above points

Unsatisfactory - below 5 points

	Answer Sheet		
	Allower offeet	Score =	
		Rating:	
Name:	Date	ə:	



Information Sheet-4 Write the customer's name as per the work procedures



Self-Check -4	Written Test



Note: Satisfactory rating - 3 and above points

Unsatisfactory - below 3 points

Answer Sheet

Score =	
Rating:	

Name: _____ Date: _____





Self-Check -5	Written Test
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Answer Sheet

Score =	
Rating:	

Name: _____ Date: _____



Operation Sheet 1	CONTENT-
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Method of----:

Step 1-

Step 2-

Step 3-

Step N

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Operation Sheet 2	CONTENT-
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Procedures for -----

- Step 1-
- Step 2-
- Step 3-
- Step N



Operation Sheet-N	CONTENT-N
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Techniques for----::

Step 1-

Step 2-

Step 3-

Step N

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LAP Test	Practical Demonstration	
Name:	Date:	
Time started:	Time finished:	
Instructions: Given necessary	ary templates, tools and materials you are required to p	erform
the following to	asks within hour.	
Task 1.		
Task 2.		
Tack N		



List of Reference Materials

- 1- BOOKS
- 2- WEB ADDRESSES (PUTTING LINKS)