Basic apparel production

Level-I

Learning Guide-45

Unit of Competence: Sew garment parts

Module Title: Sewing garment parts

LG Code: IND BAP1 M13 LO 02-LG-45

TTLM Code: IND BAP1 M13 TLM 0919 V1

LO2: sew garment parts/work pieces

Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #45

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

- ❖ OHS practices
- ❖ Sewing garment parts according to *requirements for speed of work*
- ❖ Requirements for speed of work
- ❖ Controlling machine speed and work handling operations

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**:

- Sewing garment parts / work pieces according to product requirements and quality standards with speed of work
- Controlled machine speed and work handling for type of operations, fabrics and product type.
- Followed OHS practices in operation of machine.
- Taking Action according to OHS practices to prevent accidents and to eliminate risks to personal safety.

Learning Instructions:

1. Read the specific objectives of this Learning Guide.

2. Follow the instructions described below 3 to 6.

3. Read the information written in the information “Sheet 1, Sheet 2, Sheet 3 and Sheet 4”.

4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1, Self-check t 2, Self-check 3 and Self-check 4” **in page -6, 20, 24 and 28** respectively.

5. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation from the “Self-check” proceed to “Operation Sheet 1,”2,3 and 4 **in page 29 up to 40 respectively**

6. Do the “LAP test” **in page – 41** (if you are ready).

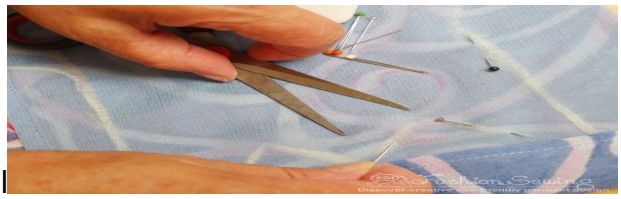
Information Sheet-1	OHS practices for sewing garment

1.1 OHS practices for sewing garment

Introduction to follow OHS practices in operation of sewing garment.

The OHS **(**occupational health and safety) means the system of protecting from work accident and all activity to guarantee and protect health and safety of the workers through preventive of works accidents and occupational diseases.

Specific OHS practices includes as follow:



1.1.1 Hazard identification and control

1.1.2 Risk assessment and implementation

1.1.3 Risk reduction measures

- 1.1.3.1 Manual handling techniques
- 1.1.3.2 Standard operating procedures
- 1.1.3.3 Personal protective equipment
- 1.1.3.4 Safe materials handling
- 1.1.3.5 Taking of rest breaks
- 1.1.3.6 Ergonomic arrangement of workplaces
- 1.1.3.7 Housekeeping
- 1.1.3.8 Reporting accidents and incidents

- The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the PPE(personal protective equipment)

- ❖ Way to learn and understand safety
  1) *Accidental experience*: experiences which were caused by accidents.
  2) *Safety education*: a method which makes us aware of dangerous situations to avoid accident or injury.
- ❖ *Personal safety protective equipment* includes:

- Eye and face protection
- Hearing protection

- Respiratory protection
- Wearing apparel *Personal responsibilities for safety*
- Observe all, before, safety precautions related to your work.
- Report unsafe conditions or any equipment or materials you think might be unsafe.
- Warn others about the hazards.
- Report any injury or ill
- Wear protective clothing
- Be safety consuls
- Always inspect equipment and associated attachments for damage before using.

- Safety precautions *concerning people*
  - When working, where appropriate protective clothing properly.
  - Never remove safety device or safety covers from equipment
  - Be careful of high clothes. Never touch switches with wet hands.
  - When an accident occurs, it should be reported immediately to proper authority.
- Safety precautions *concerning facilities*
  - Facilities must be adequately illuminated, clean, neat and dry.
  - Keep the area organized so that there are no obstacles lying around the floor.
  - The equipment and floor should be free from dust and any chipping.

Work benches must be strong.

❖ *Safe materials handling*

- Keep the materials in well manner
- Use the material as enough as required.

- *Equipment/machine safety*

- Every morning the trainees wipe and clean the equipments.
- After work, they have to cover the equipments

❖ *Ergonomic arrangement of work place*

Ergonomic is a science which is used for arrange the work place.

Ergonomics on the hand:

- Combine all of the issues to improve workers efficiency and well being
- Maintain industrial production through the design of improved work places.

OHS & Ergonomics *applications*:

- To satisfy the needs of changing local people's attitudes.
- To change local work methods
- To change the traditional ways of doing things.

Therefore, OHS & Ergonomic applications are a major source of work place improvement.

- General take action according to OHS practices to prevent accidents

  - control, risk assessment
  - hazard identification
  - implementation of risk reduction measures specific to the tasks described by this module, and may relate to:
  - manual handling techniques
  - standard operating procedures
  - personal protective equipment
  - safe materials handling
  - taking of rest breaks
  - ergonomic arrangement of workplaces
  - housekeeping

- reporting accidents and incidents employee engagement
- accountability
- ensuring all task are carried out safely and efficiently
- safety programs, policies, and plans
- safety processes, procedures, and practices
- safety goals and objectives
- safety inspections for workplace hazards
- safety program audits
- safety tracking & metrics
- safety committees to promote employee involvement
- safety education and training
- Risk reduction measures
- Standard operating procedures

- Personal protective equipment

Self-Check -1	Written Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple choices

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

1) THE word OHS practice means……..(3 point each)
   A. Over health safety C. occupational health and safety
   B. Online heavy system D. on the health side

2) WHICH one of the following can NOT be OHS practice?

   A. Housekeeping
   B. safety education and training
   C. Risk assessment and implementation
   D. None of the above

3) One of the following can NOT affect the productivity of a sewing operator?
   A. Carelessness C. random working
   B. OHS D. None of the above

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 5 point**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Information Sheet-2	Sewing garment parts according to *requirements for speed of work*

2.1 Sewing garment parts according to *requirements for speed of work*

INTRODUCTION

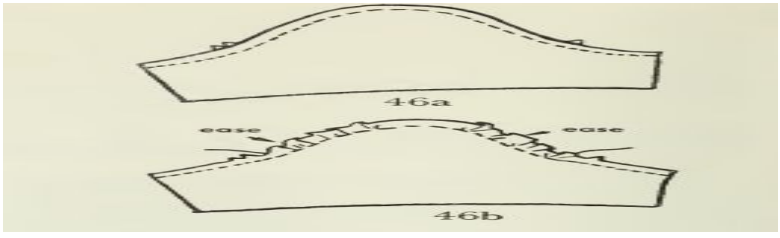
- Sewing garment parts according to *requirements for speed of work is the craft of fastening or attaching objectives using stitches made with needle and thread.*
- *Sewing is one of the oldest of the arts of garment manufacturing system which is used to joining different fabric pieces in different design.*

2. 1.2 prepares and sews sleeves garment parts

Sleeves are a crucial part of a garment because they are so important to its appearance and comfort of the many styles of sleeves possible, the currently popular set-in sleeves, kimono sleeves, and raglan sleeves are discussed here.

SET-IN SLEEVES ARM HOLE AND SEW PARTS

A sleeve that is to be set into a garment is always cut fuller than the armhole so that it can be shaped over the top of the arm and thus has enough ease for a comfortable fit.



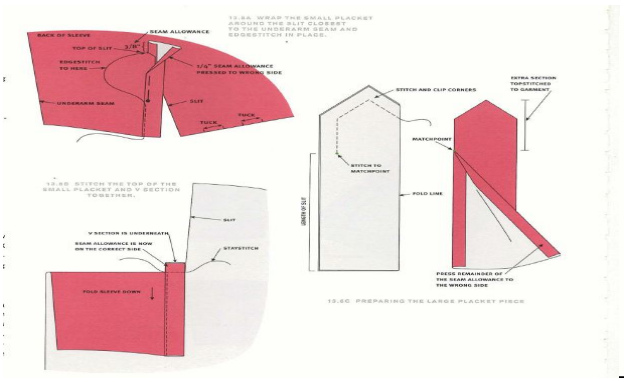
Sew shirts sleeve arm hole parts

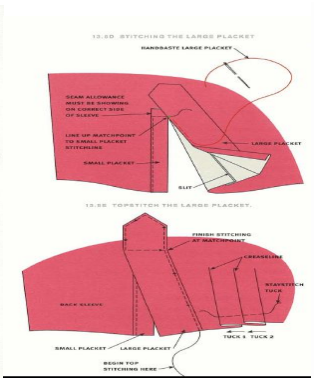
THE PLACKET

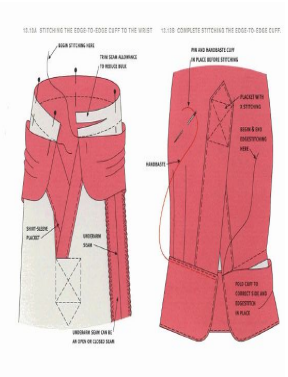
Any sleeve stitched to an open cuff needs a placket stitched in the sleeve up from the wrist.

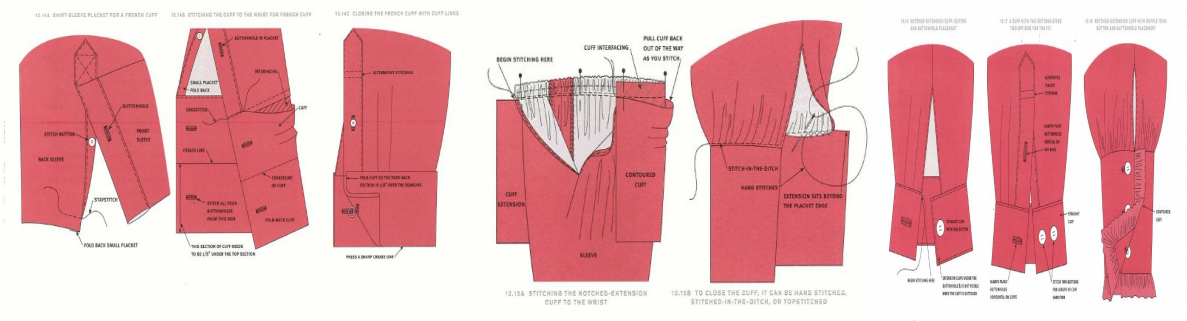
The position of the placket is important-it is placed at the back of the sleeve in line with the elbow. There are three main styles of plackets .continuous placket, shirt-sleeve placket, and darted placket. Before the cuffs are stitched in place, the wrist is tucked or gathered on the sleeve edge. The gathers and tucks create a leasing sleeve silhouette, rounding at the wrist to contour the arm.

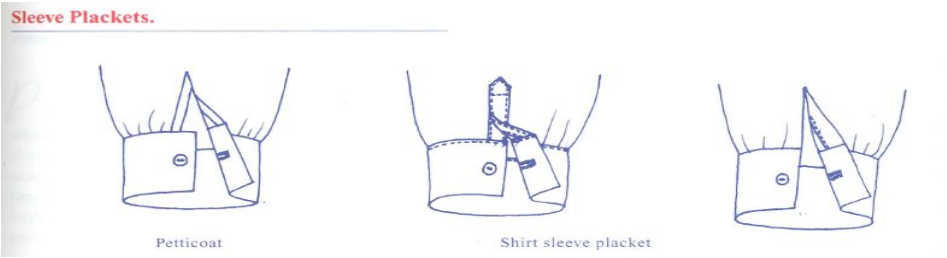
The following sleeves are showing that can be sewing in different design and styles.





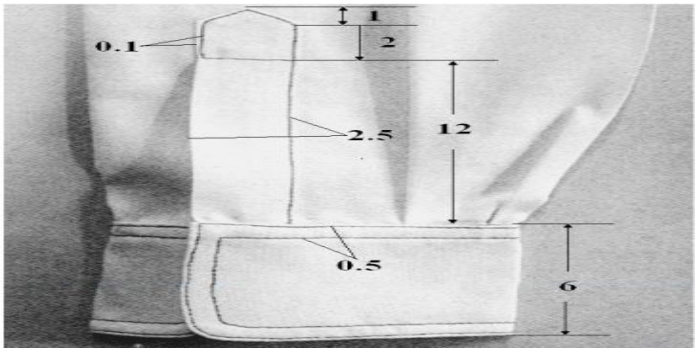






The above images have shown the completed sleeve cuff and sleeve opening.

Sewing garment sleeve cuff and placket techniques



Preparation of materials

A. pattern of sleeve cuff opening: length 12cm, width 2.5cm

B. pattern of cuff,

C. fabric, thread and sewing machine

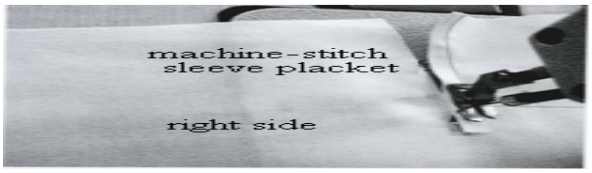
Then sew sleeve placket opening first and preparing sleeve cuff in order assemble cuff with sleeve.

Procedure of operation

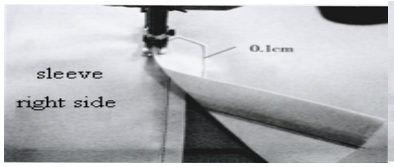
(1) Press cuff opening and sleeve placket

(2) Cutting slit

(3) Machine –stitch sleeve placket

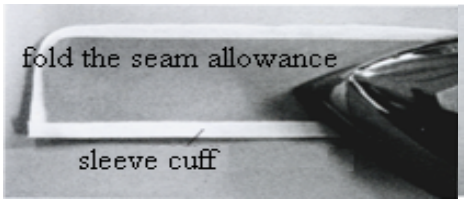


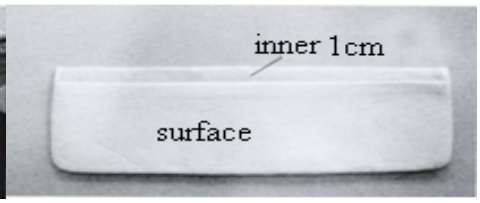
(a)



(c) (d)

(4) Machine-stitch sleeve cuff





(a) (b)

(5)Installation sleeve cuff

(a) (b)

Sew Style of the stand lapel collar

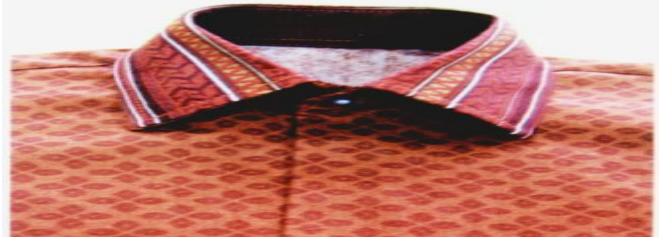


Fig.2-1.

Preparation materials to sewing collar parts for speed of work

(1) Outside collar by straight grain, seam allowance 1cm of outside collar

(2) Inside collar by straight grain, seam allowance 1cm of the inside collar

(3) Collar interlining by resin interlining, the size of outside collar interlining should be equal to the net pattern of the outside collar. Inside collar should be thin fusible woven interlining and seam allowance 1cm.

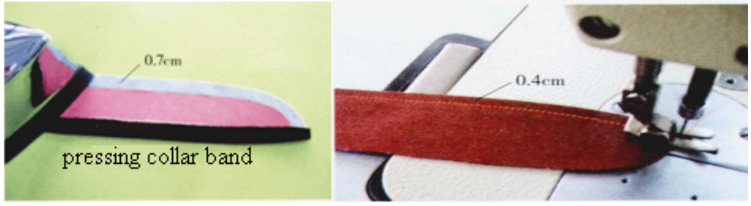
Procedure of operation of collar

(1) Fusible collar interlining

Fig.2-2.

(2) Making collar

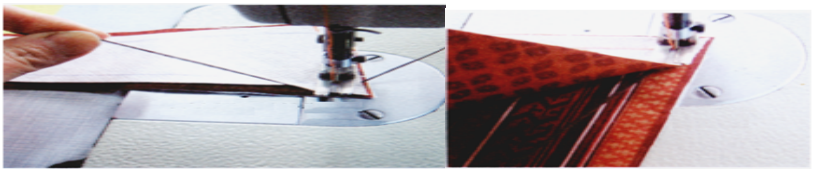
I) Machine-stitch collar stand



(a) (b)

Fig.2-3.

II) Machine-stitch fold line of collar



(a) (b)

III) Turnover and press fold line of collar

(a) (b)

IV) Machine-stitch of fold line of collar topstitching

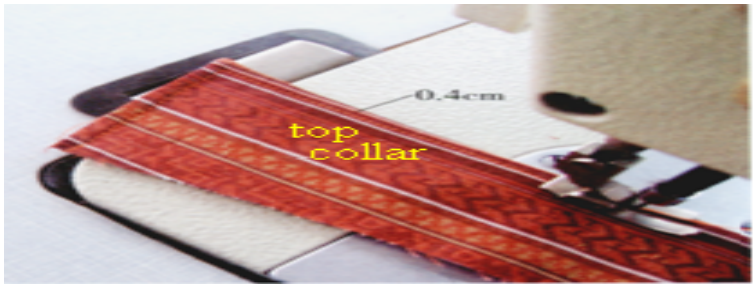
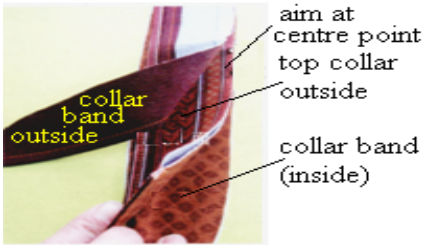
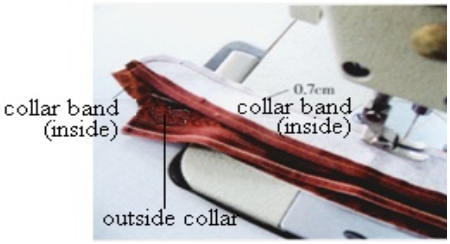


Fig.2-4.

V) Sew together of stand collar and topstitch



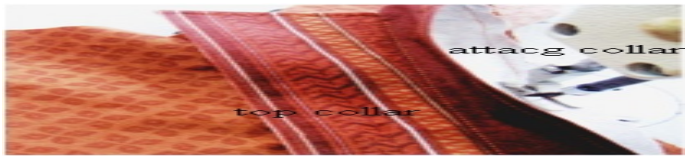


(a) (b)

VI) Machine-stitch topstitching

(a) (b)

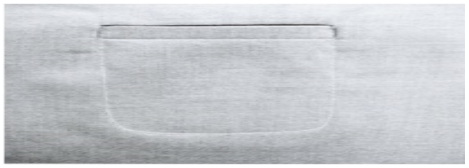
Set-in collar



(a)

(b) (c)

Style of single welt hidden pocket (Fig.2-2)



Preparation materials

(1) Pattern of the pocket with Length 12cm; width 10cm, pocket opening by topstitch

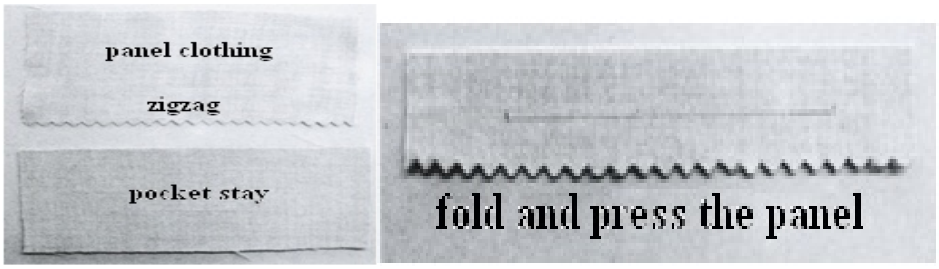
(2) Pocketing by jaconet or rayon lining twill

(3) Welt pocket by fabric, length size=pocket opening +3cm, width size=4cm

(4) Pocket stay by straight grain, Length size=pocket opening +3cm, width size=5cm

Procedure of operation

(1) Pocket stay (Fig.2-3-a) (2) press welt pocket (Fig.2-3-b)

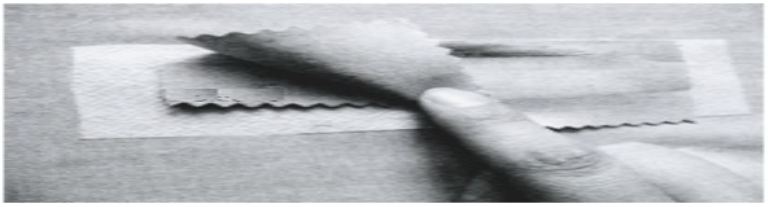


(a) (b)

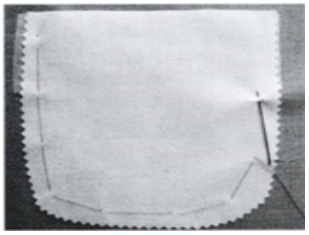
(3) Sew welt pocket (Fig.2-4-a) (4) Sew pocket stay (Fig.2-4-b)

(a) (b)

(5) press welt pocket (Fig.2-5)



(6) Sewing the pocketing by hand (Fig.2-6)



(7) Machine- stitch pocket opening (Fig.2-7)

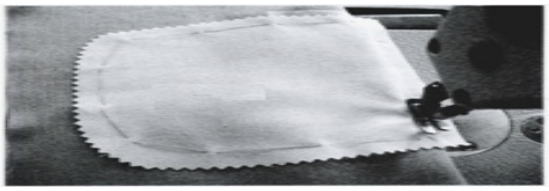
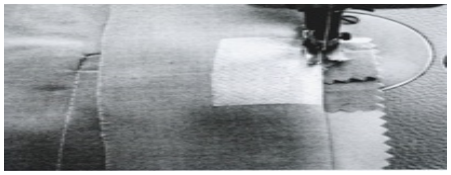


Fig.2-1.

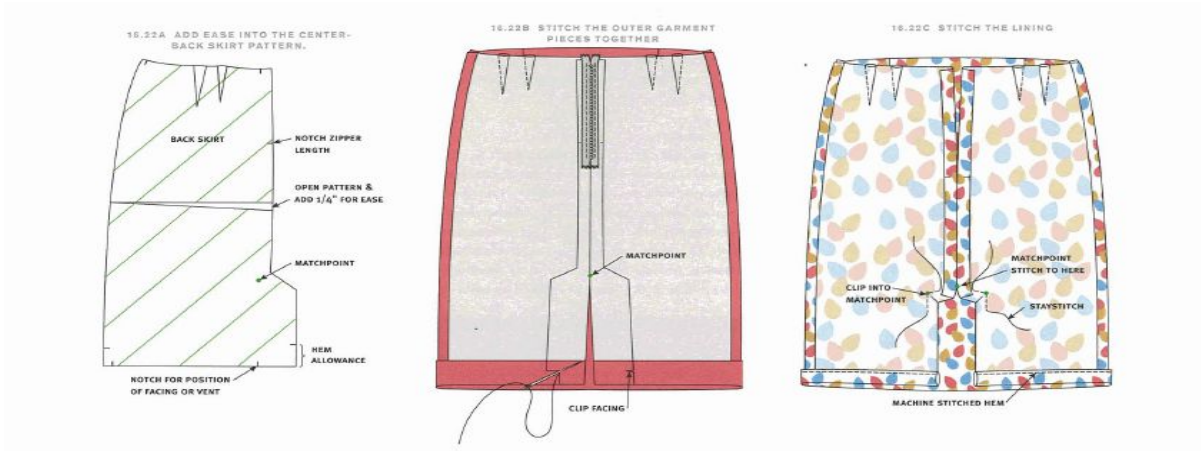
(8) Press topstitching (Fig.2-8)

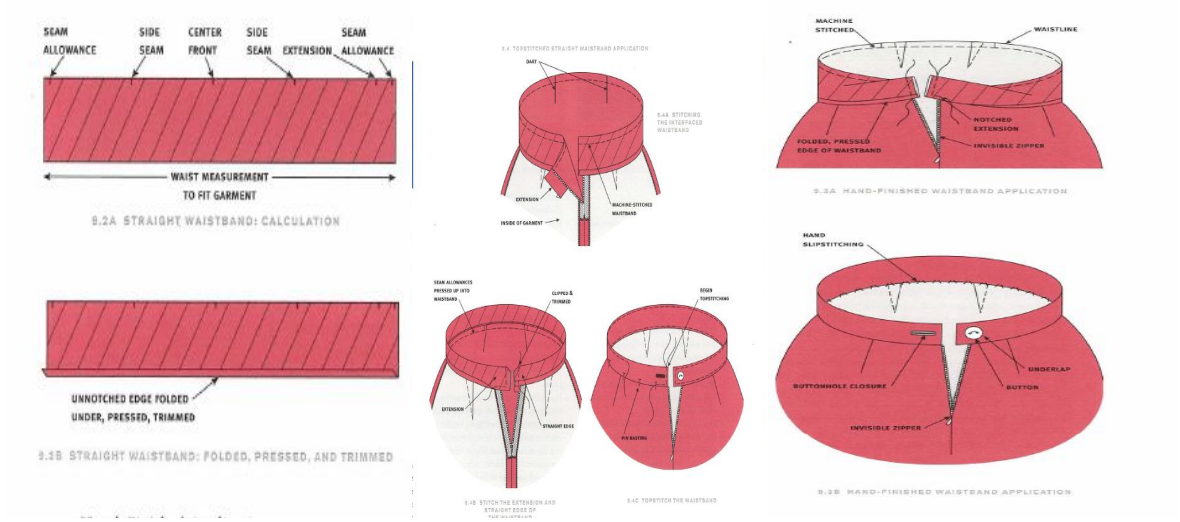
9) Stitching triangle (Fig.2-9)



STRAIGHT WAIST BANDS OF SKIRT WITH ONE PIECE

Most straight waistbands are cut in one piece with a fold line in the middle. Straight waist bands can be wide or narrow but on average are cut 2 inches wide.





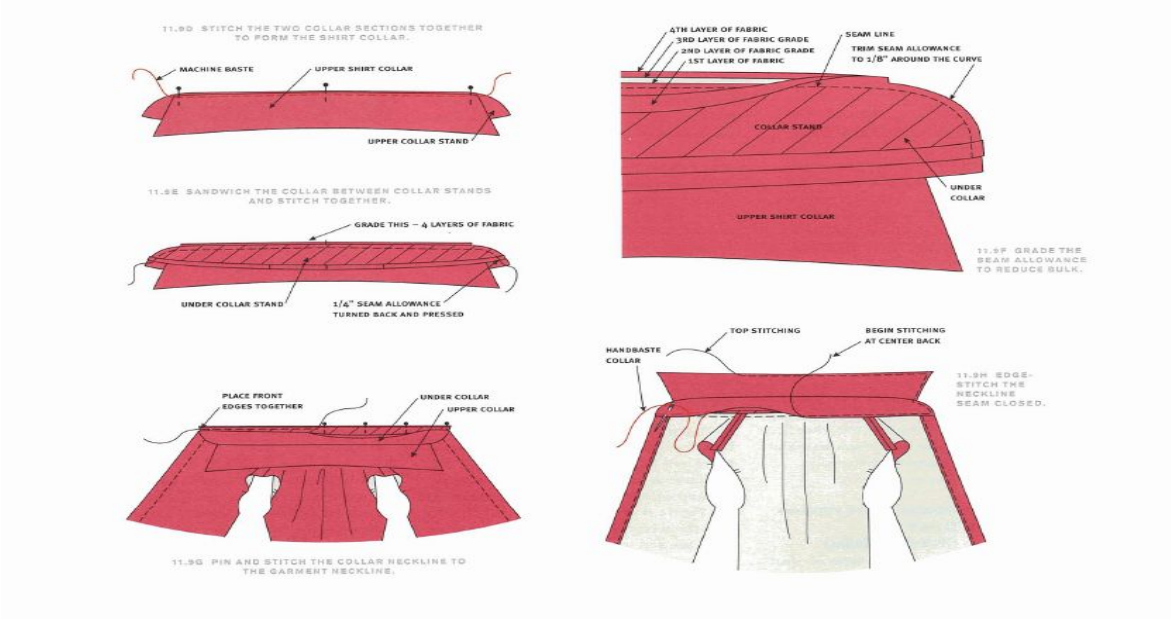
ATTACHED COLLARS

Attached collars are classified according to the shape of the neckline edge of the collar pattern flat, rolled, and standing (Fig. 39).

The shape of the outer edge determines the design of the collar, such as round collars (Peter Pan) and middy or sailor collars. Follow the directions for the appropriate neckline edge of your garment.

SHIRT COLLAR (ROLL-OVER COLLAR)

A shirt collar is traditionally used on men's and women's shirts. Although the collar proportions, Amount of spread (distance from each collar point), and shape (pointed, round, or squared) can differ, basically another separate collar is stitched to a mandarin collar to form the shirt collar.



2.2.9 ZIPPERS

Several methods for applying zippers are presented here: lapped, centered, hand-stitched, and "hidden."The method or type of zipper chosen will depend up on the location of the placket, the weight and texture of the fabric, and the design details of the garment. The teeth or coil of an inserted zipper should be covered; and the stitching should be straight without seam puckering or zipper buckling.

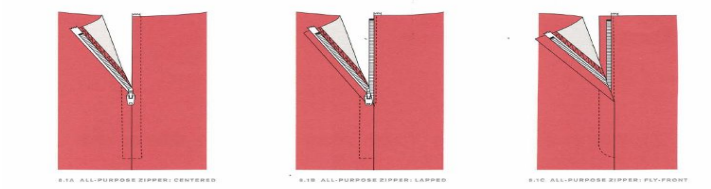
Zippers intended to be decorative as well as functional, such as bulky novelty zippers, will often leave the zipper teeth exposed.

CENTERED ZIPPERS

This method is used most frequently for center back or center front openings or with fabrics that are too bulky for the lapped application. Two folds of fabric conceal the zipper teeth, and two lines of stitching— one on each side of the seam line — are visible on the outside of the garment

Close the placket opening with machine-basting, as described for lapped zippers. Press the seam open. Attach the zipper foot to the sewing machine and adjust it to the right side of the needle.

With the top of the placket opening toward you, place the right seam allowance flat on the machine.



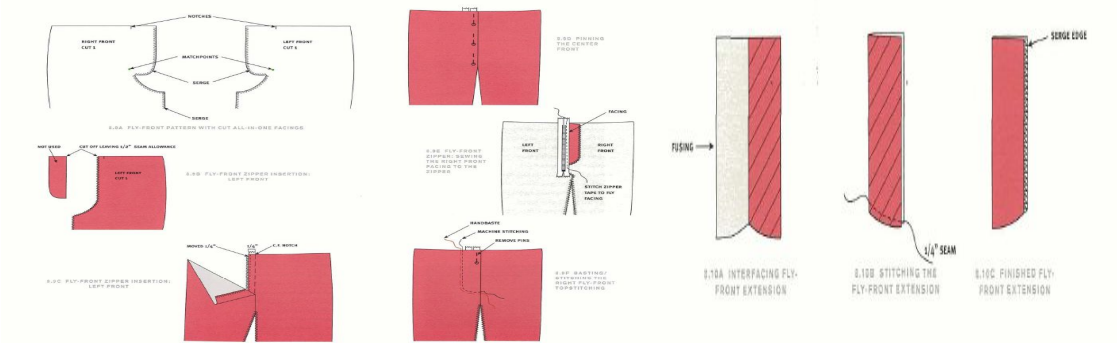
FLY-FRONT ZIPPER

Considered to be the most challenging of all zipper applications for students, the fly-front zipper relies on accurate marking as well as good sewing skills.

A regular all-purpose zipper is used for pants or skirts, while metal zippers that have an auto lock under the tabs to prevent the zipper from opening are used with jeans and men's trousers. Molded plastic sportswear zippers are used on some jackets, coats, or rain and snow gear.

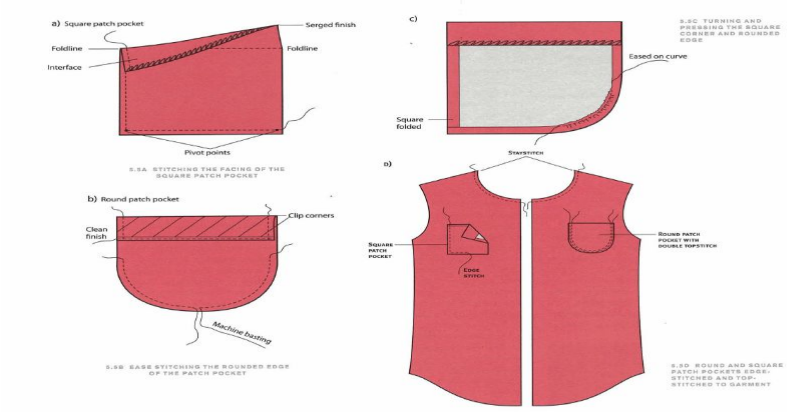
There are two methods of fly-front zipper application. One method involves cutting the facings all-in-one with the garment; this is sometimes called the "mock" fly-front (Figure 8.9a).

The second method involves applying a separate zipper facing. Zippers for women can be inserted right over left, mainly for business wear, or left over right for jeans and casual wear. This is the designer's choice. The directions that follow illustrate the facing cut in one piece with the pants, and right over left closure.



Patch Pocket with Self-Facing

This pocket is the simplest of all patch pockets cut out the pocket with either a squared or curved bottom edge. For a crisp edge, apply sew-in or fusible interfacing that is compatible with your fabric to the upper pocket edge. The upper edge of the self-fabric facing is surged or clean-finished depending on your type of fabric.



- ✓ Generally sewing garments according to requirements for speed of work related to prepare components and attaching every piece to form garments
- ✓ Example to make shirt with long sleeve before prepare shirt components like back and front body, sleeves, collar with collar stand, sleeve cuff, front and sleeve plackets, pocket, yoke and buttons then sew full garment of shirt.

- ✓ To make trousers prepare the components are front and back trouser, waist band, belt loop, pocket, fly zipper.
- ✓ Skirt components front and back skirt panels, waist band and zipper.

There for, this labor-intensive process progressively transforms pieces of fabric into designer garments.

- The central process in the manufacture of clothing is the joining together of components.
- Stitching is done as per the specification is given by the buyer.

Self-Check -2	Written Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple choices

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

1. One the following is shirts components (2 point each)

A. Sleeve C. yoke

B. Collar D. All

2. From the following one is the requirements of sewing activity?

A. Prepare each pieces before assembling

B. Sew all components and make ready

C. Check sewing parts while finished

D. All of the above

2 The first task of sewing garment part is?

A. Threading system C. Stitch checking

B. Adjust needle D. All

3 The importance of sewing requirement for garment production is ____?.

A. Used to improve products C. better to manage easily

B. Help to reduce wastage D. All

Note: **Satisfactory rating - 3points** **Unsatisfactory - below 3 point**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

information Sheet- 3	Requirements of speed of work

3.1 **Requirement for speed of work** means it is a technique of sewing garment product process which can be able to accomplish the garments in a short period of time and used to complete effectively to achieve customer satisfaction. following requirements should be fulfilled for speed of work.

3.1.1 Cleaning the machine

3.1.2 Complete threading of the machine

3.1.3 Change needle

3.1.4 Winding threads

3.1.5 Change bobbin

3.1.6 Sewing operation

Sewing operations for speed of work includes the aligning and sewing straight seams or joining flat pieces of stable fabric together such as:

- top stitch
- edge stitch
- open and closed seams
- lapped seams

Requirements to sewing speed of work are:

- Proven experience as a **machine operator**
- Working knowledge of diverse high-speed machinery and measurement tools (caliper, micrometer etc.)
- Understanding of production procedures
- Adherence to health and safety regulations (e.g. constant use of protective gear)
- Ability to read blueprints, schematics and manuals
- Analytical skills
- Attention to detail
- Teamwork and communication skills
- Physical stamina and strength
- Set up machines (calibration, cleaning etc.) to start a production cycle
- Control and adjust machine settings (e.g. speed)

- Feed raw material or parts to semi-automated machines
- Inspect parts with precision and measuring tools
- Test operation of machines periodically
- Fix issues that might occur during the shift
- Check output to spot any machine-related mistakes or flaws
- Keep records of approved and defective units or final products
- Maintain activity logs

Conducting Work Measurement and time study to improve speed of work:

Work measurement is the application of technique designed to establish the time for a qualified worker to carry out a specified job at a desired level of performance. So, once you get the time that should be required, not the time that will be required, you should prepare garment parts according to this time. Since each type of operation needs different time, you can manage them by controlling machine speed and material handling.

The following can be an example: - by taking time study for each operation repeatedly, the following result is obtained:

No.	Operation	Time to perform	Remarks
1	Cleaning the machine	3 minutes	
2	Complete threading the machine	1.5 minute	
3	Change needle	20 seconds	
4	Winding thread	1 minute	
5	Change bobbin	15 seconds	
	Sewing preparation		
6	Waist band preparation	5 minutes	
7	Trouser back panel preparation	5 minutes	
8	Trouser front panel preparation	7 minutes	
9	Flat collar preparation	3 minutes	

10	Pocket preparation	3 minutes	

The following are materials, tools and equipments needed to conduct time study of garment parts operation and helps to speed of work.

- ☞ Stop watch
- ☞ Time study form and board,
- ☞ Small calculator,
- ☞ Measuring instruments like tape measure, ruler etc.

When you take time study, you should consider the following allowances:

1. Relaxation allowances
2. Contingency allowances
3. Special allowances
4. Interference allowances
5. Policy allowances.

Preparing Sewing Operation Procedures

In order to minimize mistakes happened during sewing and be productive, you should prepare sewing operation, sequentially, for each garment parts preparation. And then select the required machine for each operation and then prepare machine lay out in such a way that the distance moved from one operation to the next is short.

The following can be an example of sewing operation procedure to prepare a simple solid color patch pocket having single turn at the opening.

No.	Operation	Machine type used	Remarks
1	Top part edge neatening	3 thread over lock m/c	
2	Hemming	SNLS machine	Hem width=2.5 cm
3	Pocket forming	Iron & dice	

Finally, when you encounter new job, you should setup the necessary machine settings and fix needed attachments and presser foot as per the given specification.

Self-Check -3	Written Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple choices

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

1. THE first step in preparing garment parts is……..
   A. Faults are recorded & documented
   B. Bundle is received & checked
   C. Sew garment parts
   D. Setting machines
2. Which one of the following can NOT be garment parts?
   A. Belt loop
   B. Pocket
   C. Sleeve
   D. Trouser

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 2 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 2 point**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

information Sheet- 4	Controlling machine speed and work handling operations

4.1 Controlling machine speed and work handling operations

Control machine speed and work handling for type of *operations*, fabrics and product type.

Sewing techniques where the positioning, feeding and handling of work pieces involves discretionary changes, contouring or critical stopping points or involving the special handling skills required to accommodate fabric variations controlling the sewing machine in order to operate perfectly. The followings operations should control by the operators while sewing garments.

2.1.1 Sewing techniques is the system of handling and controlling sewing machine.

4.1.1.1aligning and sewing different seam/stitch type is creating different stitch methods and aligning garment pieces like using lapped, flat, open super imposed seam.

4.1.2 positioning, feeding and handling of work pieces
4.1.3 Gathering, easing, tucking, stitching curves

4.1.4 Hemming is the system of folding the edge of sewing garments parts.

4.1.5 darts and pleats is used to make for fitness of the garment to the wearers

Aligning and sewing straight seams or joining flat pieces of stable fabric together such as:

- top stitch
- edge stitch
- open and closed seams
- lapped seams
- flat seam
- super imposed
- over lapped seam
- decorative seam

❖ Sewing machine with hundreds of different stitches, embroidery automatic buttons, drop-in bobbins, automatic needle threaded. But if I had to choose one I would definitely say variable speed control (also called adjustable speed control).

A Foot Pedal vs. Speed Control Slider we must control the sewing speed when you sew. This is important because you need to be in control when you are sewing or else you are going to have crooked lines.

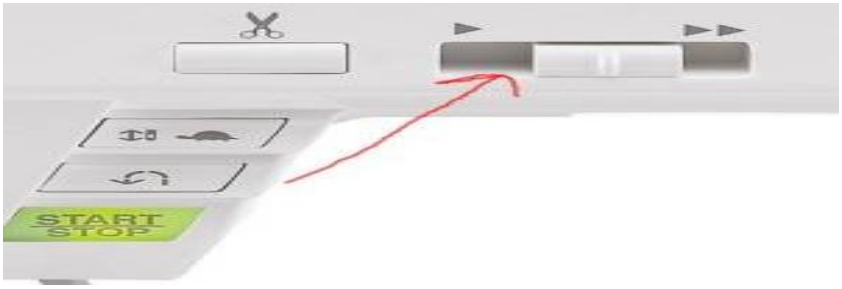
Before the variable speed control slider you had a pedal. You put pressure on the foot pedal, which makes the sewing machine “go” or the sewing needle go up and down.

Just like a car the harder you press, or the more pressure you put on the pedal, the faster your machine will sew.

The problem with foot pedals is they can be sensitive and it is almost impossible *for me* to provide a consistent steady pressure on the pedal while maintaining hand / eye coordination and focusing on the garment I’m sewing.

The following image shows the adjustable speed control and how it helpful to control.

A machine with adjustable speed control will typically have a slider



Here you choose the speed that you want to sew – this can be as low as 50 stitches per minute on up to 1,000 stitches per minute if your machine has the capacity for it. a two time Consumer Digest award winner based on their combination of eight criteria: performance, ease of use, features, quality of construction, warranty, efficiency, styling, and maintenance and service requirements.

This is a computerized sewing so it has an LCD screen with easy navigation keys to choose your stitch. You get 100 built-in stitches, which is plenty for any type of project a beginner can think of. Since this is computerized it has more automatic and touch button features like a start / stop button and of course speed control.

Generally controlling sewing machine speed for a better work handling mechanism to controlling following those activities

- Controlling sewing machine pedal pressing activities
- Adjusting the speed of machine
- Properly handling and sitting position
- Checking proper threading system of the machine

Self-Check -4	Written Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Multiple choices

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

1. The important of controlling machine speed during sewing activity is---------?(2 point each)

A. To make quality stitch C. To keep machine damaging

B. To reduce stitch puckering D. All

2. How to control machine speed while sewing garments

A. Press the pedal slowly C. Take enough practice before

B. Adjust SPI on the machine head D. All

Note: **Satisfactory rating - 3points** **Unsatisfactory - below 3 point**

You can ask your teacher for the copy of the correct answers.

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Operation Sheet-1	Techniques of determining the type of Commencing sewing parts

Techniques to determining forward and back stitch in standard SPI (2.5) garment parts**.**

PURPOSE: To show how to make precise forward and back stitching & required SPI (stitch per inch) using SNLS machine with the available fabric.

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS FOR THE OPERATION: Trainees should know the length measurement scale (cm & inch).

Trainees should know the different sewing techniques.

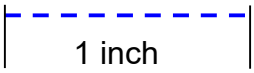
EQUIPMENT,TOOLS AND MATERIALS: Fabric, Sewing thread, SNLS Industrial Sewing Machine, Thread trimmer (Weaver's scissor)

PROCEDURES:

Steps:

1) Make a back stitching (4-5 stitches) repeatedly until you get the correct ones.

2) Make sewing and count the number of stitches within 1 inch (SPI).
   e.g.



   Therefore, the no. of stitches in 1 inch= 9. i.e. SPI=9.
3) If it is NOT as per the required one, adjust the feed dial by rotating it either in the clockwise or counter clock wise direction as shown below.

Operation Sheet-2	Techniques of Sewing garment parts with required pieces

Techniques to determine Preparation of two -piece collar with stand

PURPOSE: To show how to prepare two-piece collar with stand.

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS FOR THE OPERATION:

- Trainees should know the parts of different kinds of collar.
- Switch off the main switch before commencing the adjustment.
- Trainees should know how to operate SNLS industrial sewing machine.

EQUIPMENT,TOOLS AND MATERIALS: SNLS Industrial sewing machines, Cut piece of fabric of collar and stand, cut piece of interlining of collar & stand, Sewing thread, Thread trimmer (Weaver's scissor), Ironing with board, Dice/ template (optional!)

PROCEDURES:

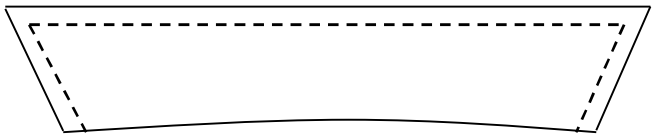
Steps

1) Fuse the interlining on the wrong side of **upper part** of the collar & stand when necessary,

2) Let the right sides of the two pieces of collars touch in contact and sew together as shown below. You can use sewing guide template!! Or you can follow the edge interlining viewing it

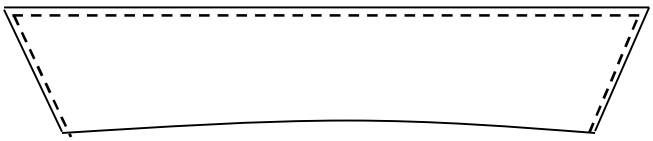
upper side. OR tack upper collar to under collar alongside and upper seam lines. Stitch the seam

Upper part under part

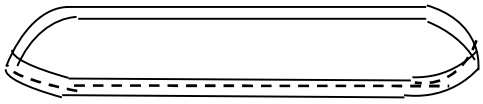


Upper part & under parts of collar is sewn together

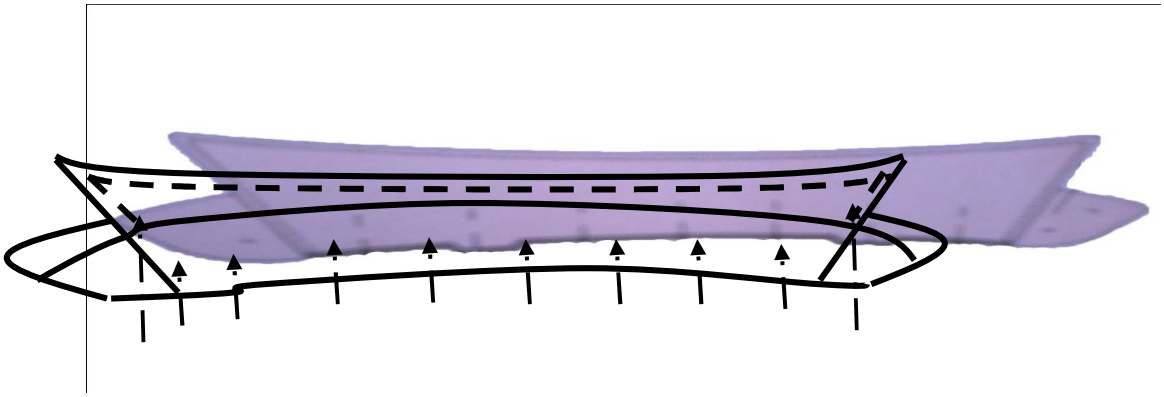
3) Turn, cut the edge, gimlet and make top stitch as per the given design,



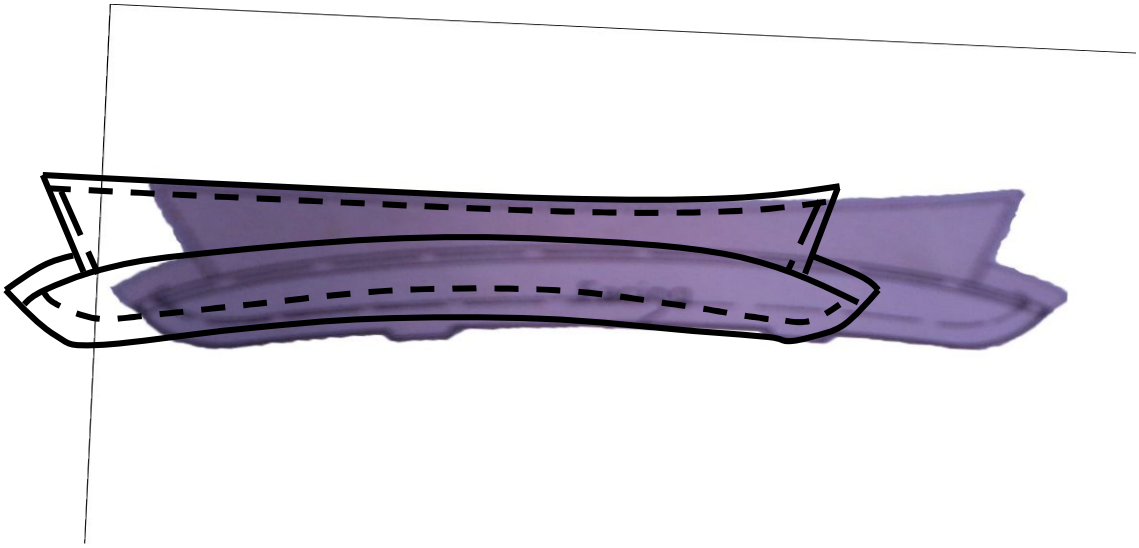
4) Make a rolling of the stand where interlining is fused,



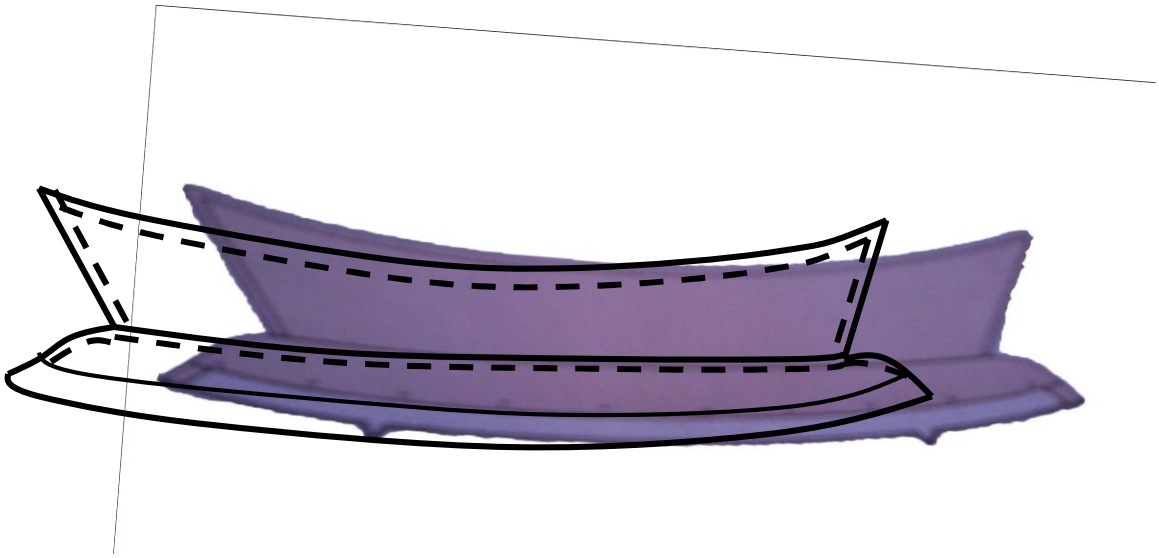
5) Pin the stand with the readymade collar as shown in the figure below,



6) Make a sewing as shown in the figure,



7) Turn, gimlet and make a top stitch on the stand as shown below,



PRECAUTIONS:

- Make sure that interlining is firmly fused on the fabric.
- Make sure that SPI of machine and quality of stitch is in the right mode.

QUALITY CRITERIA:

1. All steps should be done in the correct sequence.
2. The collar should be symmetric.
3. Top stitch should be even and be as per specification

Operation Sheet-3	**Techniques of determining the type of** sewing patch pocket

Techniques of determining to Prepare and attach different kinds of patch pockets as pre the given diagram.

PURPOSE: To show how to prepare and attach different kinds of patch pockets using SNLS machine with the available fabric.

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS FOR THE OPERATION: Trainees should know how to operate SNLS industrial sewing machine.

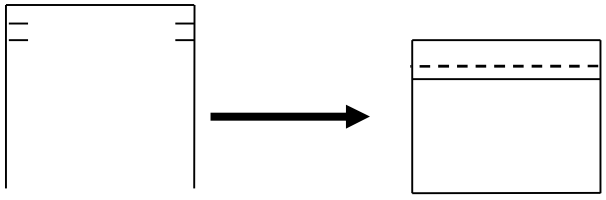
Trainees should know how to make perfect back stitching & adjust the machine as per required SPI.

EQUIPMENT,TOOLS AND MATERIALS: Cut piece of pocket, Sewing thread, Dice/ template, SNLS Industrial Sewing Machine, Thread trimmer (Weaver's scissor), Ironing with board,

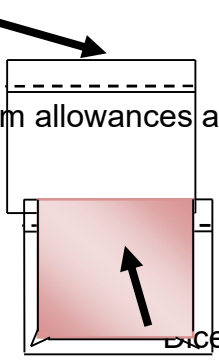
PROCEDURES:

Steps

1) Turn under raw edges of pocket hemming and make edge stitching,



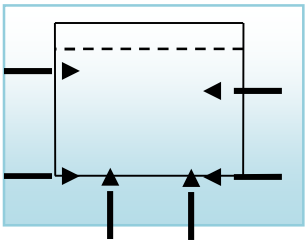
2) Press top edge,



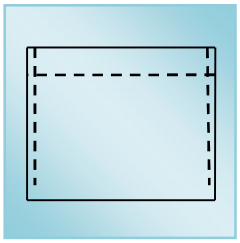
3) Press pocket seam allowances and hem flat using the required ironing template/ dice,

Dice/ template

4) PIN and tack finished patch pocket to the right side of garment, carefully matching it to traced markings,



5) Set machine to the required stitch length or SPI,
6) Stitch as close as possible to edge of pocket. Make sure that there must be a perfect back stitching when necessary.



PRECAUTIONS:

- Switch off the main switch before commencing the sewing operation.
- Set the iron as per fabric type and character.
- Use suitable and stiffed dice/ template

QUALITY CRITERIA:

1) All steps were completed in the correct sequence,
2) All safety precautions were followed in using the tools & equipment,
3) The attached Pockets should be flat, NO puckering at the stitch line & bubbling when viewed.
4) Ironing should be set as per the fabric type.
5) No shade variation & creases during ironing
6) Back stitches (3-stitches) are properly formed when necessary,
7) Sharp and smooth curves should be properly formed,
8) When you pull the pocket opening with acceptable force, the stitches should NOT be fray easily.

Operation Sheet-4	Techniques of sewing pieces of sleeve cuff

Techniques to determine Preparation of different structure of sleeve cuffs

PURPOSE: To show how to prepare different structure of cuffs.

CONDITIONS OR SITUTATIONS FOR THE OPERATION:

- Trainees should know the structure of cuffs.
- Trainees should know how to prepare pattern for cuffs.

EQUIPMENT,TOOLS AND MATERIALS: SNLS Industrial sewing machines, sewing thread, cut piece of cuffs, interlining, and dice for the cuff (optional!!).

PROCEDURES:

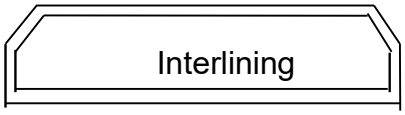
Steps

1. First, fuse the interlining on upper part of cuff.

a)

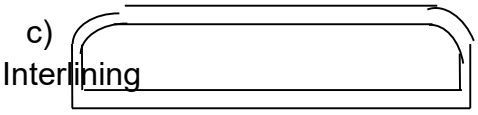
Rectangular one/two-piece cuff

b)



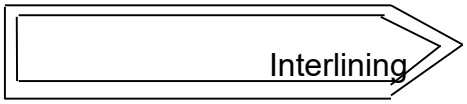
Hexagonal cuff

c)



Round cuff

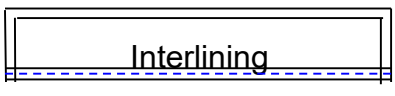
d)



Pointed type cuff

2. Make a rolling of the fused part of cuff.

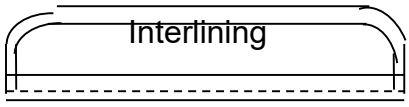
a)



Rectangular one/two-piece cuff

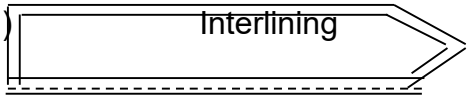
b)

Hexagonal cuff



Round cuff

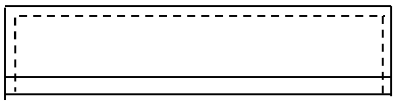
d)



Pointed type cuff

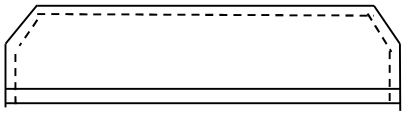
3. Put the right side of readymade piece of collar over the other right side of the other piece of collar, attach the two pieces together

a)



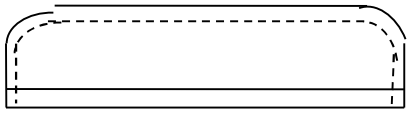
Rectangular one/two-piece cuff

b)



Hexagonal cuff

c)



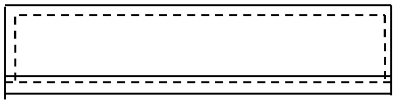
Round cuff

d)

Pointed type cuff

4. Turn, cut off the edge and make a top stitch as shown below.

a)

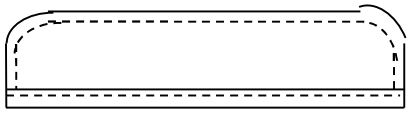


Rectangular one/two-piece cuff

b)

Hexagonal cuff

c)



Round cuff

d)

Pointed type cuff

PRECAUTIONS:

- Make sure that interlining is firmly fused on the fabric.
- Make sure that SPI of machine and quality of stitch is in the right mode.

LAP Test	Practical Demonstration

Name: _____ Date: _____

Time started: _____ Time finished: _____

Instructions: Given necessary templates, tools and materials you are required to perform the following tasks within --- hour.

Task 1- determine forward and back stitching & use SPI standards

Task 2- Prepare and attach different kinds of patch pockets

Task 3- determining to Prepare and attach different kinds of patch pockets

Task 4- determining to Preparation of different structure of sleeve cuffs

Reference material:

http://www.sewingmachinesavvy.com/wp-content/uploads/ http://www.sewingmachinesavvy.com/wp-content/ http://www. http://www.sewingmachinesavvy.com/wp-content/uploads/ http://www.sewingmachinesavvy.com/wp-content/