Basic apparel production

Level-I

Learning Guide-46

Unit of Competence: Sew garment parts

Module Title: Sewing garment parts

LG Code: IND BAP1 M13 LO 03-LG-46

TTLM Code: IND BAP1 M13 TLM 0919 V1

LO3: Monitor machine Performance

Instruction Sheet	Learning Guide #46

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

- ❖ Checking performance of machine
- ❖ Taking required action to address poor machine performance
- ❖ Identifying and recording impact of poor machine performance

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**:

- Checking Performance of machine regularly for sign of faulty
- Taking and requiring action to address poor machine performance
- Recording and Identifying on sewing Impact of poor machine performance

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, and Sheet 3”.
4. Accomplish the “Self-check 1, Self-check t 2, and Self-check 3” **in page -5, 7, and 9** respectively.
5. If you earned a satisfactory evaluation from the “Self-check”

Information Sheet – 1	Checking performance of machine

1.1 **Definition and Checking of sewing machine performance**

- A sewing machine is a mechanical or electrical device that joins fabric using thread, in a manner similar to manual sewing.
- Sewing machines make a stitch, called a sewing machine stitch, usually using two although machines exist that stitch using one (blind stitch machine), three, four or more threads (over lock sewing machine, Interlock sewing machine, feed off the arm machine, etc)
- ***Machine*** may include: single needle lockstitch machine, three threads and four threads over lock machines, computerized single needle lockstitch machine and double needle lockstitch machine
- ***Machine settings*** may include: correct thread, needle size and type; needle guard, time for length of stitches and stitch lock (computerized machine), tension setting and attachment of stitch quality and effectiveness.
- ***Machine requirements*** may include: thread type and needle type, stitch settings and spool requirements, accessories and attachments then check sewing performance.

Check performance of *machine*

- 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
- gathering, easing, tucking, stitching curves
- hems - double fold, rolled, blind, stitched hem
- darts and pleats

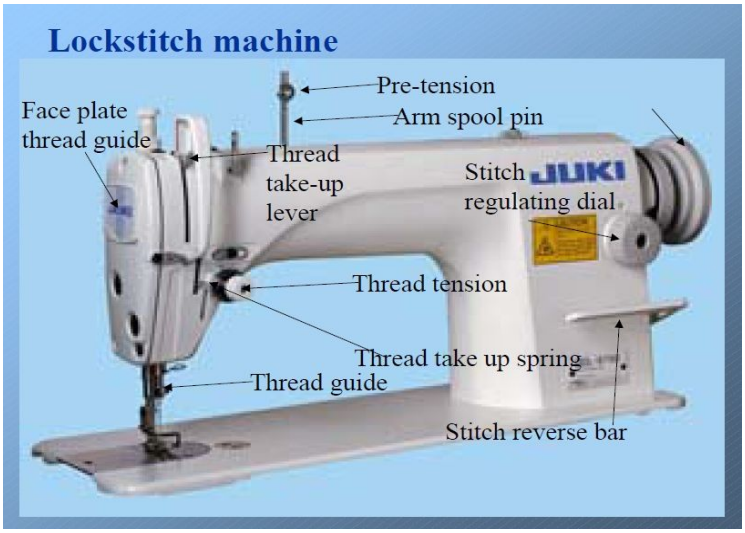


Fig: Shows a SNLS sewing machine parts

1.1.1 Single and double needle lockstitch sewing machine:

- Single needle lockstitch sewing machine performance is the motion of one needle and hook correctly timed and used to performing stitches on dress, shirt , skirt, trousers etc by using two threads that one is on the needle and others in the bobbin.
- Double needle sewing machine is the types of sewing machine with two needle three thread stitches forming on the garment especially on the bottom hemming garment parts applied.

1.1.2 Specialized industrial sewing machines is the machine which is be able to specialized in the specific stitch forming or attachments of garment parts through good quality performance methods. This machine is used to for button attaching and button whole sewing machine.

- Generally Checking of sewing machine performance means the adjustment of sewing stitching performance or stitching quality should be attractive and enhancing customer satisfaction.
- Checking the machine performance is making ready first how to stitch activity while sewing the garment.

- The sewing machine performance can be measured by the stitching quality and creating good looking of stitching on the garment product to the customer.

Self-check 1	Question

Name –––––––––––––––––––– **date ––––/------**

I. Multiple choice

Select the best answer for each question. Do this by circling the identifying letter next to your answer.

1. When you operate a SNLS machine… is used to check whether adequate oil inside the(1.5 point each) machine is available or not.

   A. Oil inlet hole
   C. Oil gauge
   B. Oil sight window
   D. Oil reservoir

2. THE hand wheel of over lock sewing machine should be rotated in……direction.

   A. Clock wise direction
   C. In both direction
   B. Counter clock wise direction
   D. None of the above

3. WHEN do you use the hand wheel of any sewing machine?

   A. During changing of needle
   C. To fix end point of sewing
   B. TO fix starting point of sewing
   D. All can be the answer

C. *Note:* Satisfactory rating - 2 points **Unsatisfactory - below 2 points**

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

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Information Sheet – 2	Take required action to address poor machine performance.

2.1 **Take required action to address poor machine performance**

INTRODUCTION of Take required action to address poor machine performance is identifying the cause of low performance sewing machine and if it is simple faults happen give routine servicing first then if it is heavy faults repair and maintenance action takes place.

- ✓ A sewing machine needs care for its smooth running. It should be cleaned and oiled regularly to ensure satisfactory sewing and long life.
- ✓ When not in use, your machine should be covered to prevent dust accumulation on it. Use a small dry brush or old toothbrush and soft cloth to remove dust and lint. You should always remove lint deposits, dust and thread bits before oiling any part of the machine.
- ✓ Use a pointed instrument like a needle to pick out the bits of thread and lint that cannot be brushed out. It is necessary to oil and lubricate the machine periodically. If the machine is used every day, oil it once a week.
- ✓ After oiling, wipe off the surplus oil and place a piece of folded fabric under the presser foot to absorb any excess oil.
- ✓ To oil thoroughly, remove the upper thread, needle plate, slide plate, face plate, bobbin case, and needle and presser foot. Oil the holes on the underside first, after cleaning and then proceed to the upper side. Use only few drops of oil in each hole. Never use coconut oil.
- ✓ Machine oil of different brands may be used for different models of sewing machine, but should be used as recommended in the instruction book.

- ✓ If the machine becomes gummed with oil, put a drop of kerosene or petrol in each oil hole and joints and run it rapidly for several minutes.
- ✓ Wipe off and re-oil it with machine oil. The motor of electric sewing machine should be greased periodically.

Self-check 2	Question

NAME ---------- Date---------/----------

Choose the best answer

1. How take required action to address poor machine performance?(3 point)
   a. A sewing machine needs care for its smooth running.
   b. It should be cleaned and oiled regularly to ensure satisfactory sewing and long life.
   c. When not in use, your machine should be covered to prevent dust accumulation on it.
   d. All

Note: **Satisfactory rating – 1.5 points** **Unsatisfactory - below 1.5 points**

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

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

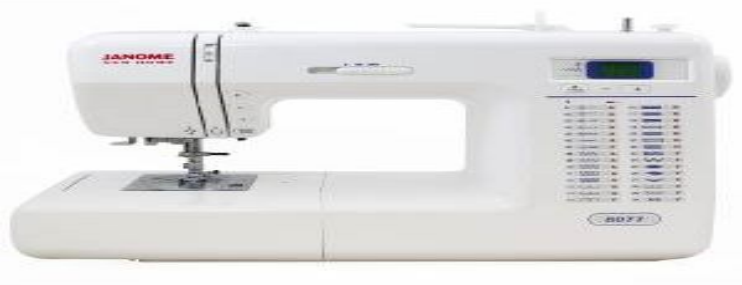
Information Sheet – 3	Identify and record impact of poor machine performance on sewing

3.1 Identify and record the impact of poor machine performance on sewing.

The knowledge of sewing gives a confident feeling when it is applied to the construction of garments. The various parts of a sewing machine and their functions help one to understand the working of a sewing machine. A brief up on the common machine problems help us to understand and rectify the problems. Above all the care of sewing machine is rather important for a long service of the machine.

3.2 The major impacts of the invention of the poor sewing machine performance on sewing garments are:

- Dust particles or luck of lubrication, cleaning and improper machine handling
- Material selection problems or Miss matching of alignment of machine
- Un even stitching or improper stitch forming those are stitch puckering, Brocken stitch, skipped stitch, stitch losing etc occur on the surface of sewing garment
- Sewing machine service life and machine type etc



Identifications and recording of Sewing Defects due to poor machine performance are:

- Needle damage
- Skip stitches
- Thread breakages

- Broken stitches
- Seam puckering
- Pleated seam
- Wrong stitch density
- Uneven stitch density
- Staggered stitch

- Improperly formed stitches…

Self-check 3	Question

NAME ---------- Date---------/----------

Choose the best answer

1. Identify and record impact of poor machine performance on sewing.(4 point)
   a. Use a pointed instrument like a needle to pick out the bits of thread and lint that cannot be brushed out..
   b. The various parts of a sewing machine and their functions helps one to understand the working of a sewing machine.
   c. It is necessary to oil and lubricate the machine periodically
   d. A and c

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

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

Answer Sheet

Score = _____

Rating: _____

Reference materials

https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-was-impact-invention-sewing-machine.

https://millmuseum.org/sewing-revolution