

## Stages of the sewing production

Written by Administrator

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Any complex process requires exact planning and organizing, and especially true it is concerning the process, which involves many people of different specializations. Likewise, the sewing production of the industrial scope is subject to analysis and planning. Mechanization of the sewing production cannot give the full positive effect without due work over all the phases of the process. Any sewing enterprise works in common frames, at least in general, but the variations always happen because of the differences between the factories – in size, volume of orders, and the others.

Sewing factory 'Lattex D' makes technologist responsible for the first stage realization – making the sample. Massive production is based on the quality of the sample model, so that the build French curves and fittings wouldn't turn from current capital into unsold and unused surplus. The technologist creates a sample which is a completely ready piece item. Comfort of fitting, quality of sewing, aesthetic features are checked on the alive human models. If the estimation is positive according to all of the estimation gradations, then the size range for the sample-model is defined. Usually this range consists of 6 + 2 sizes, which will be manufactured in massive.

The second stage is approval of the sample by the costumer. As soon as the sample is ready, it is delivered to the customer for the approval or the corrections. The work might be flawless, but the client, seeing the real object, might decide to improve it a little, or to add some decorative elements, or vice versa – to simplify the model or the cut and style.

Then the above mentioned live capital is formed – fabrics, fittings, auxiliary materials. If the customer has opportunity and wish, he chooses the materials himself, and he provides the full volume of them in the quantities and quality required by the technologist.

The raw materials come to the cloth-cutting workshop, where the details are marked out and cut out. Grading engineer sets the French curves for the cutting draft.

The next stage is sewing of the finished goods. This is the task for the seamers of the production lines. The growth of popularity and business links and ties of 'Lattex D' leads to constant increase of the lines quantity and of the production capacities of the enterprise.

Finished goods come to the quality control. Every article is carefully examined and the work of the seamers is looked through (screening of the raw materials is done on the stages of buying the cloth and cutting it, but in the process of sewing the fabric might suffer from the mechanical influence).

After the control procedure, all the approved items come to the store house, where they are packed and labeled. Preparing the party for the shipping is the last stage of the sewing production and the beginning of the trade process.

Qualitative compliance with these requirements at the different stages of the sewing production guarantees the positive effect for all who take part in it or consume its results.

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