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factory faces  
today!**

今天你工厂所面对的八种面料损耗

## 8 fabric losses your factory faces today!

### 今天你工厂所面对的八种面料损耗

Fabric is the core of apparel manufacturing making up to 70% of the total cost of the garment. Several studies have been carried out with the aim to reduce fabric wastage in the production process. In order to eliminate this fabric waste, it is essential to first identify the different types of wastes, secondly, segregate them into essential and non-essential and then finally, develop ways to minimise or eliminate the wastes.

面料是服装制造的核心，占服装总成本的70%。为了减少生产过程中面料的浪费，人们已经进行了几项的研究。为了消除这种浪费，必须首先确定不同类型的废物，其次将其分为必要和非必要，然后最终制定减少或消除损耗的方法。

The types of wastes are: 损耗的类型有：

#### 1. End Loss

The End Loss is a function of the factory process. It is an allowance left at the ends of a ply for to facilitate cutting. The standard end loss per ply is 2cm – 4cm. However, it may vary with the quality of cutting processes.

This loss can be minimized by using automatic cutting techniques or reducing number of plies while planning.

#### 1. 头尾损耗

头尾损耗是工厂生产过程的一个现象。为了便于裁剪，这是每一层布的末端留下的空间。每层的标准损耗为2cm~4cm。然而，它可能随着裁剪过程的质量而变化。通过使用自动裁剪技术我们或许在规划时减少层数，也可以减少这种损耗。

#### 2. Fabric Joint Loss

Fabric rolls are stitched together when undergoing manufacturing processes for the sake of uniformity. This results in fabric wastage of the areas having stitch holes or marks. This is Fabric Joint Loss. It is an unavoidable loss for the factory.

#### 2. 面料接头损耗

不同的面料卷在制造过程时均匀地被缝合在一起。这导致具有针孔或标记的面料浪费。这是面料接合时候所导致的损耗。这是工厂无可避免的损耗。

### 3. Edge Loss

The width of the marker is a few centimetres less than the edge-to-edge width of the fabric. This is done to accommodate the selvedge of fabric. Thus, a cuttable width is obtained. The loss of fabric on the sides for selvedge accommodation is Edge Loss. In order to minimize this loss, the cuttable width of the fabric should be as wide as possible to optimise fabric consumption. The markers should be made at the cuttable width to avoid excess wastage.

### 3. 边缘损耗

裁剪宽度比面料的边缘到边缘的宽度小几厘米。这是为了避开面料的边缘。因此，获得可裁剪宽度存在的边缘损耗。为了尽量可能减少损耗，面料的可裁剪宽度应尽可能拉宽，来以优化面料的消耗。唛架应以可裁剪的宽度制成，以避免产生过多的废料。

### 4. Splicing Overlap Loss

Splicing is a process of cutting fabric across its width and overlapping layers in between the two ends of a lay. Splicing process is also used when one fabric roll ends in the middle of the marker and end bit length is enough to cover at least one complete garment component. Spreading of next roll starts from the splice mark.

The fabric which is used in overlapping is the waste generated. This overlap is the Splicing Loss. The distance between the splicing points influences the amount of waste produced. In order to minimize this wastage, markers should be made in such a way that the overlap of fabric is minimum.

### 4. 拼接重叠损耗

拼接是在布料的两端之间在其宽度和重叠层之间裁剪面料的过程。当一卷面料在嘜架的中间终止时，新一卷面料便要接上，并且零头布长度足以覆盖一件完整的衣服。从拼接的标记开始下一卷的铺布。

重叠面料的时候会产生面料损耗。这种重叠就是拼接损耗。拼接点之间的距离会影响消耗量。为了最大限度地减少废料，嘜架长度应该以面料重叠最小的可能性去制成。

## 5. Remnant Loss

Remnant fabric is the end bit left after the complete laying of a single fabric roll. This fabric conventionally thrown aside or used for part change. This is Remnant Loss. In order to minimize this loss, a good planning and an accurate roll allocation system must be in place to minimize these end bits. However, as end bits are inevitable, the end bits generated should be measured and labelled with correct length and roll number and used effectively in the factory.

### 5. 剩余损耗

每卷布总是在裁剪后剩下的一点零头布。这种尾布通常会被抛在一边用于以后的换片。这是残余损失。为了尽量减少这种损失，必须制定一个好的规划和准确的分配系统来最小化这些结束位。然而，由于结束位是不可避免的，所生成的最终位应该被测量并标有正确的长度和卷号，并在工厂中有效使用。

## 6. Ticket Length Loss

Ticket Length Loss or Vendor's Loss is the difference in actual length of fabric roll as opposed to the length mentioned in the fabric roll ticket. This is the reflection of the quality of your vendor. A good vendor will always give fabric a few meters higher than the required quantity, however a poor vendor might do otherwise. Vendor tracking metrics are valuable in controlling this wastage.

### 6. 票长损耗

长度损耗是面料的实际长度与卷票上显示的長度差异，而不是布卷票中提到的长度。这是您供应商质量的反映。一个好的供应商总是给出比所需数量多几米的面料，然而一个糟糕的供应商可能相反。供应商的跟踪指标对于控制这种损耗是有价值的。

## 7. Stickers Loss

Several times the patterns are cut a little extra for pattern marking and sticking. This area gets damaged due to glue or ink and has to be cut off and is wasted. This is the Stickers Loss. A superior marking technique can be used to combat this wastage.

## 7. 贴纸损耗

图案被几次剪切给于一点额外的面料用来做图案标记和粘贴。这部分是由于胶水或墨水而被损坏，必须被切掉并被丢掉。这是贴纸损耗。可以使用优越的标记技术来消除这种废料。

## 8. Cutting Edge Loss

Cutting Edge Loss is a minor loss which results from uneven and faulty cutting during fabric laying and cutting. This is caused due to faulty cutting methods or faulty cutting machinery. Refined cutting processes can overcome this loss effectively.

## 8. 剪切边缘损耗

剪切边缘损耗是由于在铺布和裁剪期间的不均匀和有缺陷的裁剪造成的轻微损耗。这是由于裁剪方法不正确或裁剪机械故障引起的。精炼的裁剪工艺可以有效克服这种损耗。

ThreadSol helps garment manufacturers reduce these wastages on their cutting floor to reduce manufacturing cost and boost profits.

Visit [www.threadsol.com](http://www.threadsol.com) to know more

ThreadSol帮助服装制造商将这些裁剪废料减少，以降低制造成本并提高利润。访问 [www.threadsol.com](http://www.threadsol.com) 来了解更多