

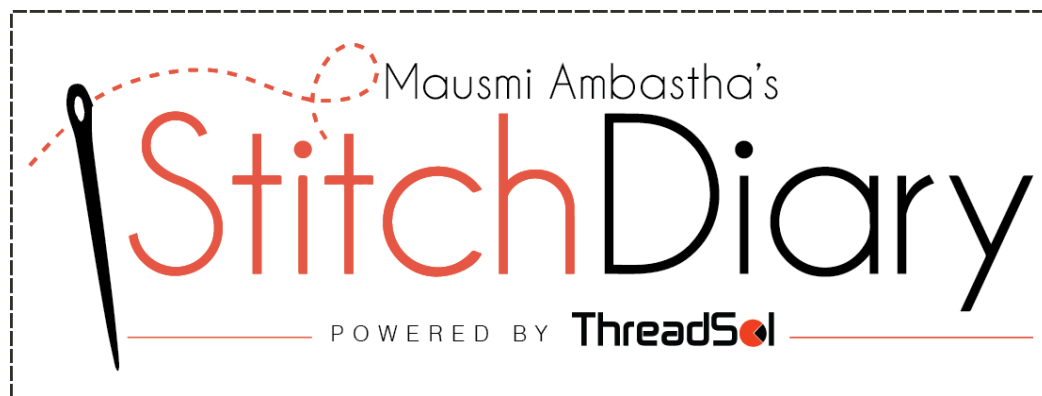
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8 ways to minimize  
fabric losses in your  
factory

八种减少您厂面料损耗的方法

## 8 Ways To Minimize The Fabric Losses In Your Factory

### 减少工厂中面料损耗的8种方法

In my previous article, I elaborated on the **8 Fabric Losses Your Factory Faces Today**. These losses in the factory can be minimized by adapting simple practices, to ensure maximum utilization of your biggest investment, the fabric that you buy.

在我之前的文章中，我详细在[你工厂面对的8种面料损耗](#)介绍了今天面临的面料损耗。通过适应简单的做法，我们可以最大限度地减少工厂的这些损耗，以确保最大限度地利用您最大的投资，您购买的面料

Endloss 布尾損失

1. **Standardise End loss** – End loss for one lay must be standardized and set to a minimum as per the requirement of lay. This is an essential practice that must be followed on the floor to minimize this wastage. The general standard for straight knife is 0.02m = 2cm.

1. **标准化头尾损耗** - 头尾损耗必须按照要求来进行标准化和减低损耗。这是必须遵循的基本做法，以减少这种浪费。直刀的一般标准为0.02m = 2cm。

2. **Minimize Plies** – There is an end loss at every ply. To bring down the overall end loss, number of plies must be minimized. Minimum number of plies for an order can be calculated using:

Minimum Plies = (Total Order Quantity) / (Maximum Number of Pieces Allowed In one marker)

2. **层数最小化** - 每层都有头尾损耗。为了减少整体的头尾损耗，我们必须尽量减少层数。订单的最小层数可以通过以下方式来计算：

最小面积= (总订单数量) / (一个马克上能容下多少件数)

For example there is an order of 2488 pieces. The maximum way feasible in marker is 8.

Hence,

Minimum Plies For This Order =  $2488/8 = 311$

To ensure minimum end loss, the number of plies must be as close to 311 as possible.

Edge Loss

例如有一个订单有2488件。最多可以分八个唛架。

因此,

该订单的最小层数量=  $2488/8 = 311$

为了确保最小限度的头尾损耗, 层数必须尽可能接近311。

**3. Make Markers in cuttable width** – Edge loss, the fabric loss at the width of the fabric can be minimized by making markers in the entire cuttable width of the fabric.

**3.使唛架具有可裁剪的宽度** - 边缘损耗, 可以通过制作配对布料唛架的裁切宽度的标记来最小化面料边缘的损耗。

**4. Fabric Grouping** – In case of variable widths in fabric, group same or similar widths together and make markers for these varying widths of fabric, thereby minimizing edge loss.

**4面料分组** - 按每卷布宽度的情况, 将相同或相似的宽度组合在一起, 并为这些不同宽度的布料制作唛架, 从而使边缘损耗最小化。

**5. Roll Allocation** – During laying, fabric rolls are picked at random and spread. This results in large number of end bits after the laying of major lays. Associate fabric rolls with lays in such a way that minimum end bits are left.

5. 卷分配 - 铺布期间，布卷被随机挑选并拉布。这导致了大量的布被铺后大量地产生了零头布。我们应该配对相关的布卷和裁床，使最少的零头布留下。

6. **End Bit Planning** – End bit management and taking into account the end bits in the planning itself can reduce the end bits resulting as waste.

6. 零头布计划 - 零头布管理并考虑到规划本身的零头布可以减少由于浪费造成的零头布/废料。

Ticket Length Loss

**7. Complete Checking Of Rolls** – Completely check all fabric rolls for length. This ensures no surprises on the cutting floor and effective fabric control.

票长度损耗

**7. 完全检查布长** - 完全检查所有布卷的长度。这样可以确保车间没有意外和有效的面料控制。

8. **Vendor Management** – Fabric received in the factory should be tracked vendor wise. Vendor wise tracking enables the management to tab the vendors giving less fabric and make informed decisions for the future.

With these measures, it is possible to minimize the wastage on your factory floor effectively.

8. 供应商管理 - 在工厂收到的面料，应该明智地追踪它们的供应商，认定哪些供应商供应小了，并为未来做出明智的决策。通过这些措施，可以有效地减少工厂车间的浪费。