

JOB ROLE – HAND EMBROIDERER

Sector – Apparel, Made-Ups and Home Furnishing
(Qualification Pack Code: AMH/Q 1001)



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UNIT 3: EMBROIDERY DEFECTS AND FINISHING
Session 2: Finishing and Costing of Embroidered
Products

Content

Title	Slide No.
Session Objectives	4
Introduction	5
Finishing of Embroidered Product	6-15
Pricing/Costing of Embroidered Product	16-23
Evaluation of Embroidery Process	24
Summary	25

Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

- Identify and take care of finishing issues
- Rectify the unfinished embroidered garment
- Iron and pack it as per the market requirement
- Calculate the estimate cost of an embroidered garment

Introduction

Embroidery work involves material and methods which can determine the quality of the final product. Finishing and costing of the end products are important from the point of view of quality. Finishing and costing of the embroidered products are important aspects of the quality of embroidered articles.

Finishing

- Finishing is done after the embroidery is complete
- It is very important as it affects their quality and appearance
- It is much more than folding and ironing the garment
- There are many things that need to be sorted and rectified during finishing

Thread Trails

- Small threads left on the right as well as wrong side of the fabric
- It need to be trimmed off for a neat and finished appearance
- Trimming of thread trails should be done as close to the fabric as possible
- Take care not to damage the fabric or cut any knots

Missing Stitches

- At times some stitches are skipped or missed making the embroidery look distasteful
- To rectify this, thread a hand-needle with a thread matching to the embroidery work
- Fill the gap with hand satin stitch

Stray Threads

- Very often small strands and loose fibres get trapped in the embroidery work
- Trim the threads as close to the stitch as possible
- Do not cut the locked knots or stitches
- You can remove them by gently pulling by hands, if the strands are long

Thread Loops

- Some times looping of thread is seen in the embroidery work due to improper pulling of thread
- Face direction: pull the thread towards the wrong side of the fabric and secure it
- Wrong side: trim or knot the thread

Crooked Logo or Embroidered Product

- Spread the garment evenly on the table
- If the embroidery appears twisted then iron it well with a steam iron
- While the fabric is still warm, twist and turn your hand and stretch the fabric
- Repeat this process a number of times till the crooked logo is rectified

Stains on Embroidered Products

- The fabric might acquire dust, oil stains etc. while doing embroidery
- Stain removal will depend on the fabric type and nature of embroidery
- Most of the stains can be removed with soap and water

Stains on Embroidered Products

- If this doesn't work, use acetone or any suitable bleaching agent
- Take care not to damage the fabric

Damaged Embroidered Product

- Some times the fabric or the apparel gets damaged during embroidery or hooping
- If it's a minor defect then remove it otherwise the product should be discarded or sold at a discounted rate or in seconds
- It will be unfair to deliver such a product to the client and will also damage the reputation of the business owner

Ironing and Packing

- After the embroidered product has been thoroughly checked and the defects(if any) have been mended, the product is sent for ironing
- Care should be taken to remove all the creases and wrinkles
- At last (after ironing) packing is done
- Packing is the last step in finishing

Pricing



Factors Affecting Cost of Garments or Articles

Fabric

Trimmings

Garment design

Surface embellishment

Labour cost

Production time

Transportation cost

Costing Embroidered Garments

Quality of raw material

- Certain embroideries such as zardozi, dabka are expensive because their raw material such as sequins, stones are also expensive
- Silk threads, metallic threads are more expensive than cotton threads

Costing Embroidered Garments

Quantity of embroidery work

- More the embroidery, more the cost of the final product
- Intricate embroidery work is expensive than embroidery with bigger and fewer motifs
- Use of expensive raw material increases the cost

Costing Embroidered Garments

Nature of embroidery

- Hand embroidery is expensive than machine embroidery
- The cost of simpler stitches like chain stitch, stem stitch will be lesser as compared to zardozi, filling stitches like satin, fishbone etc.

Costing Embroidered Garments

Nature of workmanship

- Intricate embroidery needs skilled craftsmanship, more time, patience and more efforts of the worker hence it, increase cost of the product or article

Costing Embroidered Garments

Customer's specifications

- In case of custom tailoring or boutiques, the specifications given by customer's also play a role in the pricing

Costing Embroidered Garments

Size and placement of design

- The bigger and more the number of embroidery motifs, higher will be the price of the article
- Smaller and simpler designs at one or two places only will cost less

Evaluating Embroidery Process

- Embroidery process needs to be monitored and evaluated from time to time
- This is required to maintain the desired quality and finishing as well as for timely completion of work
- Manuals should be maintained to carry out all these tasks effectively

Summary

In this session, you have learnt about the finishing, packing and costing of embroidered products. Factors affecting cost and evaluation of embroidered products.

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