

## Cutting Department in Garment Industry



The department of any garment industry, where several layers of fabric are cut together by pattern for the production of the garment, is called cutting department. Cutting department has special importance in garment manufacturing, it is not possible to make garment in abundance without cutting department.

The fabric is first cut using the first pattern to make any garment. To make complete the garment, the fabric is cut into several parts, then these cut parts are sent to the sewing department for stitching, where the whole garment is made by adding these parts.

The cutting department has a huge contribution in the garment industry. The first step in the garment manufacturing process is cutting after the buyer has confirmed the order, this cutting done in bulk is possible only by the cutting department. The cutting department receives this order from the production manager.

If the fabric is not cut properly according to the design, it ruins the entire order. In other words, the cutting department is the fundamental foundation of any garment industry.

Today we will discuss about the work being done in the cutting department here and its importance.

**Function of the cutting department:** The main function of the cutting department is cut the fabric according to the design. Firstly, the cutting department provides the pattern of garment to be cut by the production department. The various parts of the pattern are then spread to the

appropriate location above the spread fabric by the cutting master. After this, all the parts of the pattern are removed by marking with chalk and all these layers are cut together by cutting machine.

Here we will discuss the work to be done by the cutting department, which is as follows.

**Take fabric from the fabric store:** The cutting department receives the order form the production manager to cut the fabric. After receiving the order, the cutting incharge sends the fabric requirement, and receive the fabric from fabric store.

**Relaxation of fabric:** Knitted fabric takes longer to relaxation then woven fabric. So, after getting the fabric from the fabric store, the cutting department first opens the fabric rolls, and then spreads the fabric on the table and leaves it to relax overnight. As a result, the fabric is fully rested.

**Cut order planning:** The cutting master first plan to cut any order. This planning takes into account the cutting master, garment design, numbers of pattern, pattern components, types of fabric, fabric print, fabric design, embroidery, fabric spreading length and thickness and machine available for cutting etc. there is no mistake in cutting and the fabric wastage should be minimized in cutting.

**Fabric spreading:** It is very necessary to spread the fabric properly for cutting. There are large tables in the cutting department to spread the fabric. Several fabric layers are spread on these tables for mass production. The length of fabric spread on the table is kept as per requirement and the number of layers of fabric to be spread is determined according to the cutting machine or cutting order.

**Planning and making markers:** After fabric spreading, the cutting master systematically spreads the pattern on the topmost surface of the fabric. First the large parts of the pattern are spread, and later the smaller parts are spread. Now these stretched patterns are traced over the fabric with the help of chalk and after marking all the parts of these pattern is removed.

**Fabrics Cutting:** All the layers are cut together by a cutting machine after marking by paper pattern. Several types of cutting machines such as : straight knife cutting machine, round knife cutting machine, band knife cutting machine, Die cutting machine, notcher machine, computerize cutting machine etc. are used to cut these layers of fabric.

**Shorting:** After cutting the fabric, all these parts should not be mixed together. For this, different size and colour are shorted.

**Bundling:** After shorting the cut fabric parts or components, the cut parts are made into separate bundles of size wise and colour wise. So that it does not mix with other parts, colour or size.

**Numbering of garment plies (Parts):** After the bundle is created, the numbering on the layers starts. After bundling all the separated parts, stickers are numbered on each layer of the bundle. And now all these bundles are placed on the inventory table before sending them to the next operation.

**Inspection component:** After shorting, the cutting quality and standard of all these cut components are inspected and if any type of defect is seen in any component, then the defective parts are either replaced or removed.

**Shorting embroidery or printing parts:** Now in these finished bundles, according to the order requirement, the panels of the garment on which painting or embroideries are to be done, the size wise is taken apart and then these parts are sent for printing or embroidery. After embroidery or printing, all these are re-examined by the cutting department. Now after the investigation, all these bundles are sent to the sewing department together.

**Re-cutting panels:** Whatever panel of garment is found to be defective in the bundle is re-cut. After receiving these bundles by the sewing department, the parts in which the defect is found are replaced by cutting of the cutting department.