



## TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING SEWING PRODUCTS FROM SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS

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<b>Received:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> September 2022	The article presents the technological process of manufacturing garments from semi-finished products in two-stage production and its main stages.
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The main parameters for the design of women's clothing in mass production are the standard sizes of the second full group. In case of deviations from the standard dimensions and in the presence of individual features of the figure, the product model made according to the standard dimensions loses a good fit on the figure, which manifests itself in various zones as landing defects.

To provide commensurate clothing for consumers whose figures have deviations from the dimensional features of a typical figure and various complete groups, a method of two-stage manufacturing of clothing from semi-finished products in mass production was developed [1].

The essence of this method is the step-by-step functioning of the process of manufacturing a garment for an individual figure of the consumer in an industrial enterprise.

The implementation of the method includes the following stages:  
automated design process of structural and technological solutions;  
production of semi-finished products and fitting on the figure of an individual consumer;  
correction of structural and technological solutions in the area of detected defects;  
production of the finished product taking into account the changes made.

To implement the two-stage production method, the concept of functioning of two-stage production of sewing products has been formulated [2, 3]. The concept of the design process consists in the use of two stages of production associated with the manufacture of semi-finished products and subsequent assembly of the product.

It is accepted in the work that a semi-finished product is a product that has undergone primary processing, but in order to become suitable for consumption by an individual consumer, correction of parts and final processing operations is necessary. For this purpose, additional allowances are designed in the semi-finished product, which will allow the elimination of defects in the product that arise due to the inconsistency of the individual figure of the standard. In two-stage production, a semi-finished product must be used, which will allow the adjustment of the product at the intermediate stage of its assembly, but at the same time give a general idea of its final form.

Two-stage production includes the following stages and productions

The main production is the production where the semi-finished product is made from the material.

Fitting of a semi-finished product on the buyer, in order to clarify the fit of the product on an individual figure. Fitting is carried out in the store by the appropriate specialists.

Completion of the semi-finished product to the finished product at a remote production facility, which is planned to be located on the same territory with the store, or on a separate area, but located near it, which will eliminate additional transportation costs.

Return of the finished product to the store for sale to the customer.

To implement a two-stage production, it is necessary to analyze the technological process of manufacturing garments and divide it into two stages. At the same time, each stage should be carried out in its own production.

initial operations;  
procurement operations;  
installation operations; • final operations.

In the manufacture of semi-finished products, operations that are carried out at the final finishing stage, as well as the last block of assembly operations – connection with the lining (the product lining is prepared at the main production without the possibility of further adjustment by sections) - should be carried out only at remote production.

If they are performed at the stage of semi-finished product manufacturing, this will not allow further correction of defects related to the side line and the product as a whole.

The semi-finished product is assembled at the main production, as well as the finished product, without significant changes in the technological process. Special attention should be paid to the adjustment seams – these are the seams of the connection of the slices, which are planned to be parted in the future to fit the product on the figure. These sections include: shoulder sections, relief sections, yoke sections, middle section, etc.

However, the introduction of manual labor operations into the technological process associated with the temporary fastening of adjustment seams will not only significantly increase the complexity of manufacturing the product, but also increase its cost. Therefore, it is planned to use special-purpose machines for correction seams, which will allow, without wasting time and speed, to lay a line that can be easily removed in the future. As this equipment, it is recommended, for example, to use a special single-thread chain stitch machine or special basting stitch machines.

If finishing stitches are planned to be laid in the product along the adjustment seams, then these seams are processed at the stage of manufacturing the semi-finished product immediately with permanent stitches and, therefore, are excluded from the adjustment zones.

All operations related to adjustment seams are doubled in the technological sequence, both in time and cost. This is due to the fact that they must first be laid on temporary fastening equipment in the main production during the manufacture of semi-finished products, as well as permanent lines laid on them in remote production during the refinement of the semi-finished product to the finished product. To reduce these costs, it is possible to use glue, adhesive tape or fusible glue for temporary connection of product parts, in addition to sweeping on the machine. With the help of flushing glue, you can temporarily attach gaskets, bakes, patch pockets, perform patch seams, as well as temporarily connect the parts of the product to the fitting. It is impossible to glue seams, the allowances of which will be ironed.

Thus, the use of the proposed recommendations in the manufacture of semi-finished products will not only eliminate defects arising from the characteristics of the individual figure, but also withstand all the technological requirements imposed on the finished product. The presented technological process ensures the organization of the manufacture of individualized products in mass production, which is an alternative to mass-market products. The application of the method of two-stage manufacture of garments in accordance with the developed technological process is a way of customization (taylorization) in the garment industry and allows you to satisfy individual consumer needs as much as possible [4].

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