Reducing sewing defect is the key task for garments quality management and it is one of the challenging jobs. This article is all about solving sewing defects/faults. Here I have listed total 15 defects of garments, root causes and corrective action to reduce them. After reading this article hopefully, you will be able to know how it is possible to reduce Sewing Defects Solve with Root Causes.

### Sewing Defects Solve with Root Causes

#### Corrective Actions of Sewing Defects

- Broken stitches
- High-low
- Puckering
- Oil / stain / dirt / rust/spot
- Fullness
- Stitches skipped
- Incorrect operation
- Untrimmed threads
- Crooked
- Shining mark
- Poor repair
- Hole
- Washing effect poor
- Off shade
- Puckering

### Sewing Defects Solving Process

In a sewing defects solving process you may commonly find the following process. This one is a continuous process where you need to follow to solve your sewing defects problem in a garments industry.

1. Find out top defects respective areas
2. Find out Root causes by the 6M method
3. Taking corrective action
4. Assign work of a responsible person
5. Keep statistical data
6. Follow up improvement
Root Causes of Garments Defects

Manufacturers have to find out all causes behind defect to work on it. As a quality control person, you need to do practical work in defect occurring place to find out all the reasons behind every defect. The best method is to follow the 6M method for Cause and Effect Analysis. 6M is finding root causes against 6 criteria. 6M's are

- M - Machinery
- M - Manpower
- M - Mother-nature
- M - Method
- M - Materials
- M - Measurement

Corrective Action of Sewing Defects

Corrective action is to solve or correct the problem which considers as a defect. Action should be specific and work should be divided to related responsible person. This is a very effective way to solve defects. In this article, I gave corrective action against each and every defect those normally visible. Total fifteen defects are there and for these defects what are the root cause and how we can minimize these problems are also given below in a chart.

1. Broken stitches
2. High-low
3. Puckering
4. Oil / stain / dirt / rust/spot
5. Fullness
6. Stitches skipped
7. Incorrect operation
8. Untrimmed threads
9. Crooked
10. Shining mark  
11. Poor repair  
12. Hole  
13. Washing effect poor  
14. Off shade  
15. Puckering

Related articles you may also like

- [Garments defects with picture](#)  
- [List of cutting, sewing, washing and finishing defect](#)  
- [Types of Garments defects](#)  
- [Garments quality manual](#)  
- [7 QC Tools in Apparel Industry](#)

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<th>Defects</th>
<th>Root Causes</th>
<th>Corrective Action</th>
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| 1  | BROKEN STITCHES | 1. Tension is too tight  
2. Poor thread quality  
3. The wrong thread size  
4. The machine running in over speed | 1. Correct machine adjustment  
2. Take initiative to ask the supplier for a better quality thread.  
3. Machine maintenance team have to check every machine speed routine wise. |
| 2  | HIGH / LOW | 1. Operator negligence  
2. Marking up down  
3. Incorrect cut mark  
4. Some operator not using guide | 1. Train up sewing operator for stitching incorrect seam point.  
2. Marking to marked correctly, sewing supervisor is responsible for it.  
3. Correct cut mark and proper use of sewing guide will be ensured. |
| 3  | OIL / STAIN / DIRT / RUST/SPOT | 1. Poor garments handling at Cutting and sewing  
2. Poor machine maintenance as a result of oil leakage  
3. A spot in washing  
4. Dirty workplace | 1. Proper fabrics/garments handling from fabric inspection to finishing to get rid of a spot  
2. Correct machine maintenance and oil leakage checking will be ensured by sewing maintenance team  
3. Especially spot checking after washing and keeping clean work area |
| 4  | FULLNESS | 1. Tension too tight | 1. Correct machine tension and adjustment |
| 5 | STITCHES SKIPPED | 2. Incorrect machine adjustment | 2. Train up sewing operator of proper handling of sewing |
|   |                 | 3. Unskilled operator | 3. Checking machine speed regularly |
|   |                 | 4. The machine running in over speed | |
| 6 | INCORRECT OPERATION | 1. Failure of hook or looper and needle to enter the loop at correct time | 1. Proper hook, looper, and needle to enter the loop at a correct time |
|   | 5 STITCHES SKIPPED | 2. Irregular thread tension on upper or lower loop | 2. Proper thread tension on upper and lower loop |
|   |                 | 3. Due to needle deflection | 3. Needle change as per procedure |
|   |                 | 4. Wrong Seam Width | 4. Keeping right seam width |
| 1. Inefficient operator. Not following the approved sample | 1. Proper education and counseling of Supervisor to each and every operator during the start of any operation. Ensure that stitching should follow the approved reference sample. |
| 2. Operator not checking his own work before passing to next process | 2. The supervisor should advise the operator to do self-inspection. In line, QC should check on this and make a record on those operators not doing self-inspection to check their performance. |
| 3. Mishandling of cut panels during stitching. | 3. Ensure that Sewing Supervisors are giving proper instruction to the operator for proper sewing technique |
| 4. Negligence of Supervisor and they do not check the work of the operator. | 4. Sewing QA in-charge and supervisor with coordination with GPQ team should ensure that all any operations are confirmed before bulk production to avoid any mistake. |
| 5. In line QC not doing proper checking per operation during the in-line audit. | 5. In line, QC should strictly follow the procedure of inspection. |
### OIL STAIN/DIRT/RUST

| 1. Poor housekeeping and handling of garments. | 1. Maintain good housekeeping in the working area. Sewing & Finishing In Charge should ensure their working place is in order, neat and clean. |
| 2. Some machines with oil leakage | 2. Educate and train quality inspector for the proper inspection method. |
| 3. Lacking proper machine maintenance | 3. Maintenance department should ensure that every machine will have a maintenance checkup once a week. Ensure proper oiling level to be maintained to prevent leaking of machine oil. |
| 4. Dirty workplace | 4. Application of scrap paper under the presser foot of sewing machines after the day's work so that machines will oil leakage can be traced. |
| 5. Negligence of Quality Inspector to identify the defect during final checking | 5. No idle machines in Sewing Line & Cover all the idle machines |
| 6. No garments to put around the machine head | 6. No garments to put around the machine head |
| 7. An operator should clean the machine before and after use | 7. An operator should clean the machine before and after use |
| 8. Cover input box and machines after working time | 8. Cover input box and machines after working time |
| 9. Do not sleep on top of garments | 9. Do not sleep on top of garments |

### UNTRIMMED THREADS

<p>| 1. Carelessness of Quality inspector. Not following the proper method/sequence of inspection | 1. Motivation and training of quality Inspector for proper work attitude |
| 2. If found excess thread operators/workers are pulling and breaking it instead of cutting the excess thread ends | 2. Conduct training for all quality for proper inspection method. Ensure to follow the proper sequence of inspection in order not to miss any process |
| 3. Operator not doing self-trimming after the process is finished | 3. QAD In charge should check and monitor the work of inspectors. All garments found with the uncut thread based on inspection report must be advised to all concerned operators and sewing supervisors for proper corrective action to avoid |</p>
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<td>Improper method of trimming.</td>
<td>4. Ensure that workers are following the proper method of trimming and operators are doing self-trimming. The quality inspector should check this during the in-line audit.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Not following the proper method</td>
<td>6. Improper finishing</td>
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<td>Mishandling of the operator.</td>
<td>1. Mishandling of the operator.</td>
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<td>Not maintain the proper sewing procedure</td>
<td>2. Not maintain the proper sewing procedure</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Lack of concentration of quality inspector</td>
<td>3. Lack of concentration of quality inspector</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Carelessness of presser. Lack of concentration</td>
<td>1. Carelessness of presser. Lack of concentration</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Overheated iron and steam control sometimes malfunctioned</td>
<td>2. Overheated iron and steam control sometimes malfunctioned</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Ironing is too heavy and applies too much pressure</td>
<td>3. Ironing is too heavy and applies too much pressure</td>
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<td>Unskilled repairing operator</td>
<td>1. Unskilled repairing operator</td>
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<td>Poor superstation</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Production pressure</td>
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Note: The table above lists some issues in the process of garment production and the corresponding solutions.
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| 12 | HOLE | 1. Poor garments handling at Cutting and sewing  
2. A sharp edge in the washing machine and scratch |
|   |   | 1. Proper garments handling in every section up to finishing  
2. Checking with washing about sharp tools and scratch using in the washing machine |
| 13 | WASHING EFFECT POOR | 1. Improper washing  
2. Unskilled washing operator  
3. Poor washing quality checkpoint |
|   |   | 1. Train up washing team especially on bottom washing  
2. Strengthen quality checkpoint in washing factory  
3. Will arrange a meeting with washing factory management to improve washing quality |
| 14 | SHADE OFF | 1. Improper washing  
2. Unskilled washing operator  
3. Denim wash performance not in up to the mark |
|   |   | 1. Train up washing team especially on bottom washing  
2. Strengthen quality checkpoint in washing factory  
3. Will arrange a meeting with washing factory management to improve washing quality  
4. Fabrics team working to fix shading issue in fabrics stage and as well as bulk washing |
| 15 | PUCKERING | 1. Incorrect machine adjustment  
2. Tension too tight  
3. Machine not adjusted with fabric thickness |
|   |   | 1. Need correction of machine adjustment  
2. Keep accurate stitch tension  

If You like this article then please do not forget to give your valuable feedback.

Written by

A.M. Amirul Islam (Washim)  
Email: amirul.washim7@gmail.com

Linkedin: A.M. Amirul Islam

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