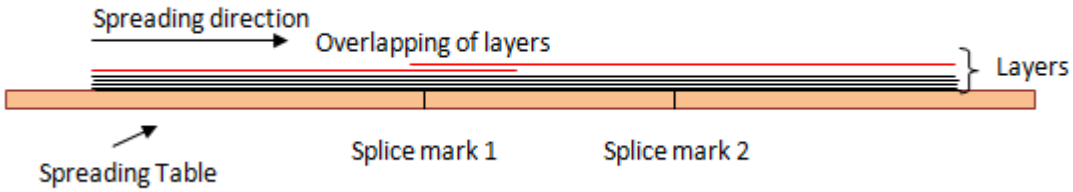
Understand the fabric splice.

1. Define splice.
2. Causes of splicing.
3. List the types of splice.
4. Describe different types of splice.

What is Splicing?

Splicing is a process of cutting fabric across its width and overlapping layers in between the two ends of a lay. Splicing of lay is required some times to avoid faults found in the fabric into the garment components. After splicing cut end is pulled back to overlap plies as far back as the next splicing mark. The overlapping length depends on splicing mark to cover complete garment components.

Splicing process is also used when one fabric roll ends in the middle of the marker and end bit length is enough to cover at least one complete garment components. Spreading of the next roll starts from the splice mark.



Types of Splice

Splice:
If any fault is found in fabric during preparation of fabric lay with spreading, it is cut out to fabric width. Then fabric spreading is again started by overlapping of new end on cut end of fabric as possibly. The splice position is identified to the marker. This overlapping is Splice.

Types of Splice:
Generally two types:

a) Straight line splice,
b) Interlock splice.

a) Straight line splice:

The splice is identified with a straight line to the depth spreading table. Fabric spreading is again started 2" fabric more both side of splice line.

b) Interlock splice:

The sign of this splice is understood by two straight lines which are cross-line. This splice mark is at first identified by chalk on spreading table. Interlock splice mark means that two ends patterns are in interlock to width in that mark. In this splice, fabric spreading is started by overlapping if 2" in both sides of interlock splice mark.