

TOP GLOVE, TOP QUALITY, TOP EFFICIENCY,  
GOOD HEALTH, SAFETY FIRST & BE HONEST  
F4 & F12

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

# TEARING DEFECT

***(Root Cause,  
Corrective & Preventive  
Action)***



PRESENTED BY :  
Mr. HUE KON FAH  
SNR. GENERAL MANAGER



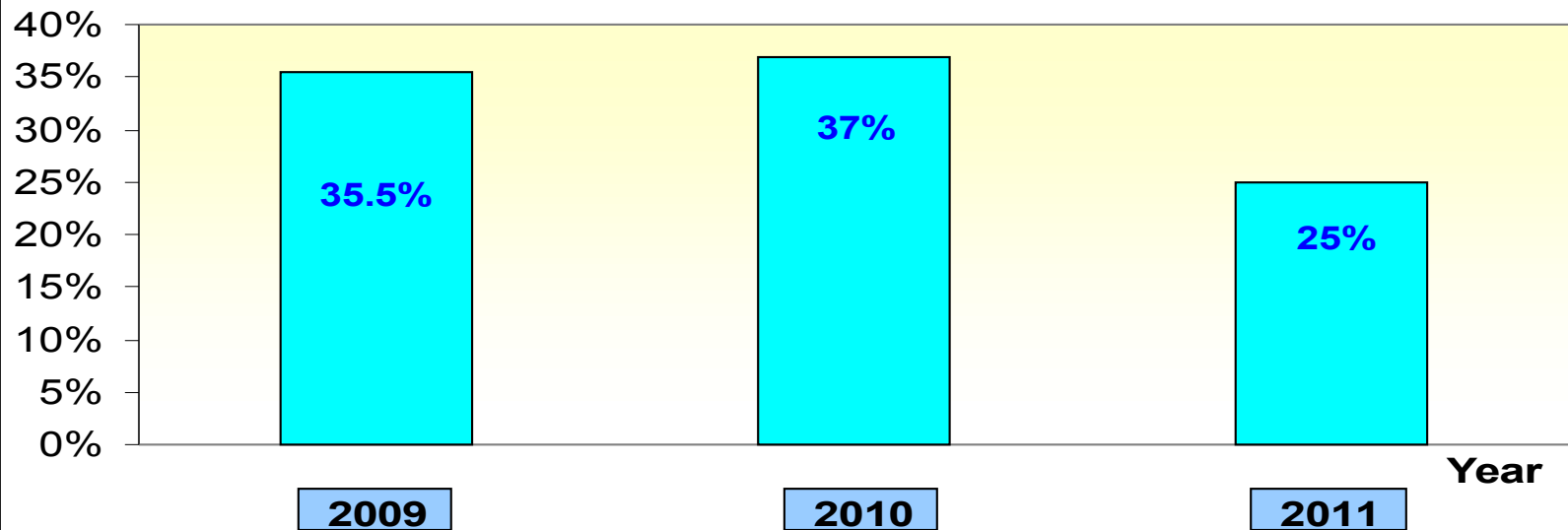


***TEARING DEFECT IS  
OUR NUMBER ONE  
ENEMY***

# 1.0 HISTORY of CUSTOMER COMPLAINT DUE TO TEARING DEFECT FOR TG GROUP

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

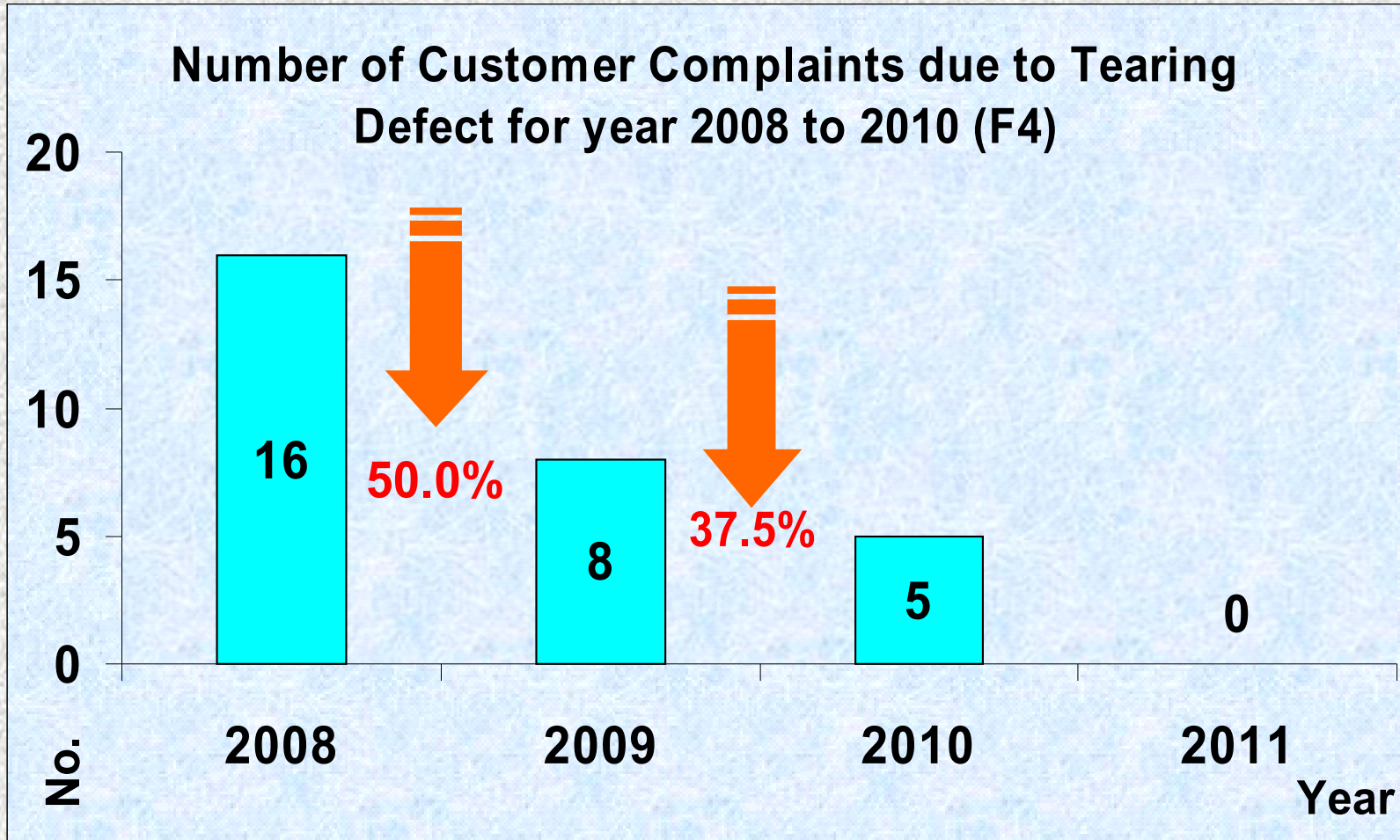
**Total Customer Complaints due to Tearing Defect for TG Group since 2009-2011**  
*(Total Tearing Defect against Total Customer Complaint per year)*



| TG Group                              |       |       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Year                                  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011 (as to date) |
| Total Number of Customer Complaints   | 276   | 335   | 8                 |
| Total Complaint due to Tearing Defect | 98    | 124   | 2                 |
| Percentage of Tearing Defect, %       | 35.5% | 37.0% | 25.0%             |

## 1.1 HISTORY of CUSTOMER COMPLAINT in F4

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

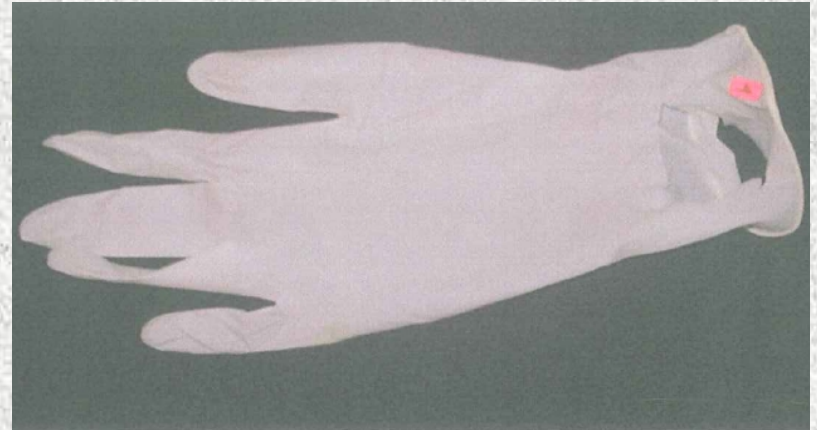




### TWO TYPES OF TEARING DEFECTS :-

#### a. Easy Tearing

- *Tear while donning*
- *Found by customers & end users*



#### b. Torn Glove

- *Found in glove inner case*
- *Already shipped out by TG*



### 3.0 ROOT CAUSES

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

#### A. Defective Former/Dirty Former/Poor Former Cleaning Process

| <b>Cause</b>                                 | <b>Description</b>   |
|--|--|
| <b>Oily/dirty former</b>                     | <b>Poor pick up of coagulant</b>   |
| <b>Defective former</b>                      | <b>Hairline crack, ceramic chipped off, etc. &gt;&gt; weak spot on glove</b>   |
| <b>Former glaze worn out</b>                 | <b>Uneven surface &gt;&gt; cause thin area/thin spot/thin patches</b>  |
| <b>Acid solution dirty</b>                   | <b>Inefficient as former cleanser</b>  |
| <b>Low acid % or alkaline %</b>              | <b>Inefficient to remove <math>\text{Ca}(\text{CO}_3)_2</math> % &gt;&gt; former dirty &gt;&gt; thin area/thin spot/thin patches</b> |
| <b>Circular brush damaged/dirty</b>          | <b>Poor cleaning efficiency</b>  |
| <b>Water spray spoilt/dirty</b>              | <b>Unable to rinse the dirt away while brushing</b>  |
| <b>Incorrect position of the brush</b>       | <b>Brushing system is not efficient</b>  |
| <b>Dirty water in water rinsing tank</b>     | <b>Unable to remove the acid/alkaline residue effectively</b>  |
| <b>Low water level in water rinsing tank</b> | <b>Unclean at cuff area</b>  |

**3.0 ROOT CAUSES****B. Poor Condition during Coagulant Dipping**

| <b>Cause</b>  | <b>Description</b>   |
|---|--|
| <b>Bubbles formation</b>  | <b>Via direct heating / former rotation/ stirrer speed &gt;&gt; pin hole/ thin area/ thin spot/ thin patches</b> |
| <b>Dipping Track Design</b>   | <b>Too sharp after the dipping &amp; former swings too fast &gt;&gt; uneven coating</b>                          |
| <b>Unsmooth dipping track</b>   | <b>Cause former jerking &gt;&gt; uneven coating</b>  |
| <b>Low Temperature</b>  | <b>Poor coagulant coat on former</b>   |
| <b>Nozzle pipe blockage</b>   | <b>Un-homogenize coagulant dispersion</b>  |
| <b>Inconsistent % of <math>\text{CaCO}_3</math> &amp; <math>\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2</math></b> | <b>Poor pick up &gt;&gt; thin area defect / underweight glove</b>  |
| <b>NRD / oily layer / foreign material on coagulant surface</b>                                 | <b>Former unable to pick up coagulant</b>  |

### C. Poor Condition in Coagulant Drying Oven

| Cause            | Description   |
|------------------|---|
| Low temperature  | Poor drying of coagulant layer on former >> wash off when dip into latex dipping tank |
| High temperature | It will increase former temp. (overheat) before latex dip                             |
| Spoilt IR burner | Spark >> burnt mark on glove (weak area)  |



**3.0 ROOT CAUSES****D. Poor Condition during Latex Dipping**

| <b>Cause</b>                        | <b>Description</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>High SI</b>                      | Glove too soft >> difficulty to strip off at auto stripping station             |
| <b>Low SI</b>                       | Glove overcure >> hard & brittle >> easily tear off                             |
| <b>Low pH</b>                       | Lump formation  |
| <b>Compounding process</b>          | Excessive / contaminated filler & poor dispersion of chemical in latex compound |
| <b>Long maturation hour</b>         | Due to ad-hoc downline / major line breakdown causing latex overcure            |
| <b>Bubble in latex dipping tank</b> | Cause fish eye >> pin hole & weak area on glove                                 |

#### E. Poor Condition in Post- Leaching Tank

| Cause  | Description                                       |
|--|---|
| Low water level (below beading) & high temperature | Glove sticks on former and difficult to strip off |

#### F. Poor Condition in Beading Station

| Cause                               | Description   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Beading brush spoilt                | Defect Beading or No Beading >> glove tear off at cuff area |
| Incorrect position of beading brush | Improper Beading Defect                                     |

### 3.0 ROOT CAUSES

#### G. Poor Condition in Curing Oven

| Cause  | Description  |
|--|--|
| High Temp.                                   | Glove overcure >> hard & brittle                   |
| Low Temp.                                    | Glove undercure >> soft >> difficulty to strip off |
| Touching with broken former inside main oven |  |

#### H. Poor Condition during Slurry / Polymer Dipping

| Cause                                 | Description  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Poor coating of cornstarch or polymer | Hard to don >> use stronger force >> cause tearing |

## I. Poor Condition at Auto Stripping Station

| Cause        | Description   |
|--------------|---|
| Stripper     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pulling too hard</li> <li>• Long finger nail</li> <li>• Not wearing cotton gloves to strip</li> <li>• Poor work concentration</li> </ul>   |
| Air Jet      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soft air jet and hard air jet too strong</li> <li>• Incorrect position of air jet nozzle</li> </ul>  |
| Rubber Pad   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misalignment of rubber pad</li> </ul>  |
| Former Temp. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cuff area too hot &amp; stick to former, thus difficult to strip off</li> </ul>  |
| Cuff Brush   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not well placed to loosen the glove</li> <li>• Too sharp &amp; tend to poke glove surface</li> <li>• Nipple is higher than required position &gt;&gt; tends to scrape lightly on former surface &amp; removes glaze</li> </ul> |



### 3.0 ROOT CAUSES

#### J. Poor Condition during Glove Tumbling Process

##### **Causes**

**Sharp edge** in the tumbler machine especially in the tumbler inner drum

Tumbler boy's **finger nail** too long & not wearing cotton glove

**Foreign particles** (screw / former fragments) present in tumbling machine

**Tumbler basket** broken and has sharp corners

#### K. Miscellaneous

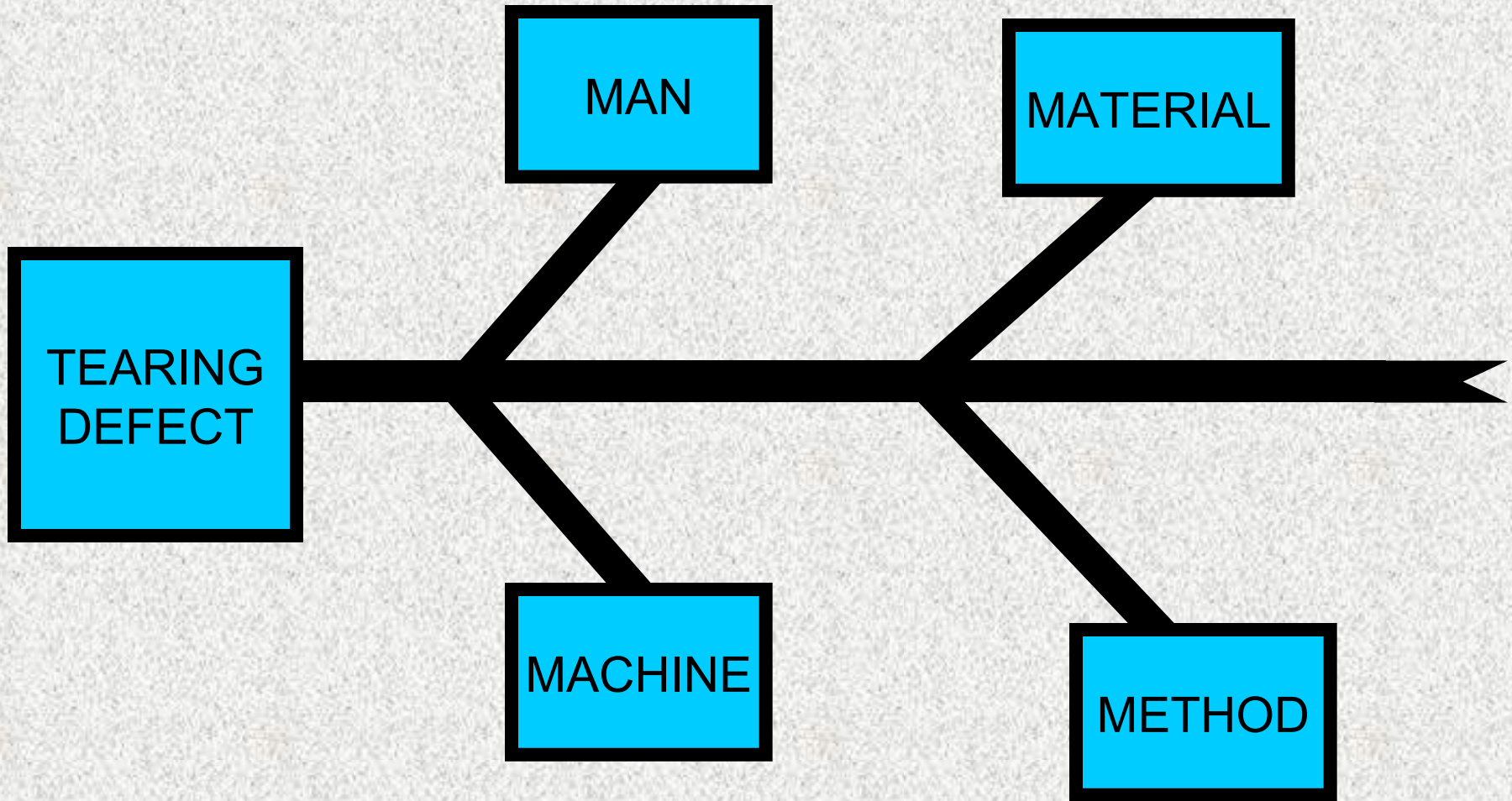
##### **Causes**

***Inconsistent line speed*** causing poor process control & fluctuation in process parameter

***Poor segregation*** of torn glove during production and packing

End user using ***undersize*** glove

## 4.0 CORRECTIVE & PREVENTIVE ACTION



## 4.0 CORRECTIVE & PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

MAN

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Workers</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Training &amp; re-training for quality mindset (e.g. OJT &amp; Offline Training)</li></ul>   |
| <b>Production leader</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spot-check first grade basket at auto stripping every 2 hours</li></ul>  |
| <b>Stripper</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trained to monitor the glove after passing air jet nozzle &amp;</li><li>• To segregate defective gloves into torn glove basket</li><li>• To strip glove properly by using two hands (with short nail).</li></ul> |
| <b>Packers</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Visual checking while packing to screen out tearing/torn glove</li></ul>   |
| <b>QA / Pre-shipment</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure proper donning, tearing / tensile/ elongation, visual &amp; cuff thickness check to prevent customer complaint on tearing defect</li></ul>  |
| <b>Maintenance team</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To check air jet condition regularly &amp;</li><li>• Set up service schedule &amp; record book</li></ul>   |

## 4.0 CORRECTIVE & PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

### METHOD

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Double Dipping</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Dip glove that undergoes WTT inspection especially glove with size L &amp; XL to minimize pin hole/ thin area &amp; easy tearing</li></ul>                       |
| <b>Formers</b>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•At optimum temp. at auto stripping area &amp; before latex dip</li><li>•Clean &amp; in good condition at all times</li></ul>                                     |
| <b>Auto Stripping Station</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Pre-stripping air jet / cuff-brush well function to loosen up the gloves</li><li>•Air-jet pressure is within standard and the air-jet nozzle is placed</li></ul> |
| <b>Main Oven</b>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Main oven temperature within standard to prevent overcure / undercure</li></ul>  |
| <b>Post leaching</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Post leaching temperature and water level within standard</li></ul>  |
| <b>Coagulant, latex &amp; slurry/polymer</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Ensure parameters within standard</li></ul>  |
| <b>Line Speed</b>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Run at optimum speed</li></ul>   |



## 4.0 CORRECTIVE & PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

### MACHINE

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Nitrate Spray Nozzle          | Installation of <b>full cone spray nozzle</b> after coagulant dipping tank to spray nitrate at cuff area (former) to thicken the cuff area  |
| Air Jet                       | Implementation of <b>Alpha Nozzle Air Jet</b> with less pressure to reduce the tearing defects  |
| Circular Washing Brush Tank   | Install <b>additional circular washing brush tank</b> to improve cleaning efficiency at BF and Palm area.   |
| Tumbler Inner Drum            | Good condition <b>without sharp objects</b> inside the machine  |
| Conveyor chain & open channel | Good condition to <b>prevent former from jerking</b>  |
| Water Removal Brush           | <b>Installation of 12cm long bristles brush (0.5cm thickness)</b> before coagulant tank to increase the efficiency of removing water droplet from between finger area and thumb area for better pick up of coagulant. |
| Coagulant Tank                | <b>Service coagulant tank stirrer and nozzle pipe</b> regularly to improve coagulant circulation in the tank.   |

## 4.0 CORRECTIVE & PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

### MATERIAL

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

| Material   | Description   |
|--|---|
| <b>Latex, chemical &amp; other dipping &amp; compounding materials</b> | Adequately & qualitatively prepared, mixed & stored under clean condition to prevent pin hole, thin area and other glove defects. |

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**

*Looking backwards, based on the history of customer complaints due to tearing defect for year 2009 to 2011 for the whole of TG Group with 98 for year 2009, 124 for year 2010, 2 for year 2011 as at to date; we hope with clearer understanding of the causes for tearing defect and implementation of both corrective and preventive action, we can reduce the tearing defect complaint by 30-50% for current year and the following years.*

**Strictly P&C and for Internal Use only**



**Terima Kasih**

**Thank You**

**Xie Xie**

**Nandri**

**Arigatou Gozaimasu**