

## Minutes of Meeting

18<sup>th</sup> February 2022

Time: 2:30 – 3:00pm

Topic: SRS approval

Attendees:

Client Side:

- Soumithri Mamidipudi

Project Side:

- Karthik Prasanna
- Radheshyam
- Sambasai
- Srikar Desu

Soumithri Sir will be our Point of Contact.

Liked the SRS document. No changes recommended.

### Spinning Process:

The length of yarn is standardised. A piece of yarn can be referred as a hank of yarn.

Each hank will have a count number and twist number. Also, the origin of the cotton for the yarn.

Also, the type of yarn. No need to keep track of the length of the yarn as it is standardised.

These hanks will be packaged and sent together (hereafter called package or bundles or groups).

These bundles have yarns each having the **same properties**. Hence, all the yarn in a bundle will have same count, twist, cotton origin and yarn type. Thus, **there is no need to index a yarn separately**.

**We keep track of the packages.**

### Dyeing process:

The packages are received from the spinner. Different yarns in the bundle are dyed in different colours. However, finally, the bundle is maintained and goes to the weaver. No changing of bundles.

The dyer will also enter the count and twist for verification.

Hence, the dyer will have to give information of how many yarns of each colour are there in the bundle.

Dyer may also give some information of special treatments to the yarn. (Optional)

## **Weaving process:**

Attempting to standardise the length of a *thaan* of cloth.

A *thaan* is made *usually* only using yarns of the same bundle. Hence, for the final fabric, there will be yarns of different colours, however all other qualities remain same as they are from the same bundle.

Introducing a barcoding system by which they can index **every single** *thaan* of cloth so uniquely identifiable.

Again count and twist will be entered by weaver just for verification.

## **Customer**

### **The details which the customer can see:**

- Where it is being spun (currently only 1 spinning centre)
- When was is spun
- Count of the yarn
- Twist of the yarn
- Origin of cotton
- Type of yarn
- Name of spinners (maybe)
- When it was dyed
- (All the above details are obtained by just tracking the bundle number)
- All the colours used in the fabric.
- When it was woven. Start and finish.
- Person who weaved.
- (These data must be entered during weaving phase by weaver)

So the unique code for the cloth must be mapped to:

- the bundle number of the yarn
- weaving details (name, time)

Preferable time for meetings:

2 – 2:30 or 2:30 – 3:00

Biweekly.