#### TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Service And Textile

#### **PROJECT PROFILE ON**

Manufacture of Silk Sarees

## **PROJECT INTRODUCTION**

A loom is a device used to weave cloth and tapestry. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads. A 'handloom' is a loom that is used to weave cloth without the use of any electricity. Hand weaving is done on pit looms or frame looms generally located in weavers' homes. Weaving is primarily the interlacing of two sets of yarn – the warp (length) and the weft (width). A loom is a device used to weave cloth and tapestry. The basic purpose of any loom is to hold the warp threads under tension to facilitate the interweaving of the weft threads.

#### PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

Shedding: Shedding is the raising of part of the warp yarn to form a shed (the vertical space between the raised and unraised warp yarns), through which the filling yarn, carried by the shuttle, can be inserted, forming the weft. Picking: As the harnesses raise the heddles or healds, which raise the warp yarns, the shed is created. The filling yarn is inserted through the shed by a small carrier device called a shuttle. The shuttle is normally pointed at each end to allow passage through the shed. In a traditional shuttle loom, the filling yarn is wound onto a quill, which in turn is mounted in the shuttle. The filling yarn emerges through a hole in the shuttle as it moves across the loom. A single crossing of the shuttle from one side of the loom to the other is known as a pick. As the shuttle moves back and forth across the shed, it weaves an edge, or selvage, on each side of the fabric to prevent the fabric from raveling.

Battening: Between the heddles and the takeup roll, the warp threads pass through another frame called the reed (which resembles a comb). The portion of the fabric that has already been formed but not yet rolled up on the takeup roll is called the fell. After the shuttle moves across the loom laying down the fill yarn, the weaver uses the reed to press (or batten) each filling yarn against the fell. Conventional shuttle looms can operate at speeds of about 150 to 160 picks per minute.

There are two secondary motions, because with each weaving operation the newly constructed fabric must be wound on a cloth beam. This process is called taking up. At the same time, the warp yarns must be let off or released from the warp beams. To become fully automatic, a loom needs a tertiary motion, the filling stop motion. This will brake the loom if the weft thread breaks.

#### 1. NAME OF THE PRODUCT

Weaving

## **Section Break**

### 2. Project Cost

#### **EQUIPMENT NAME**

Maggam (Pit Loom), Chitkasu, Panni(Reed), Achhu(Head Shaft), Thread and rubber tubing, HandLoom.

#### A. LAND WORKSHED RENTAL COST/EQIPEMENT (IN RS.)

₹ 1,400,000.00

#### **B. WORKING CAPITAL (IN RS.)**

₹ 560,000.00

#### **TOTAL PROJECT COST (IN RS.)**

₹ 1.960.000.00

### 3. ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY:

Particulars	Capacity in No.	Rate	Total value
Silk Saree (Banarsi)	120	8000	960000
Suit (silk)	240	3000	720000
Dupatta (silk)	480	1000	480000
Suit (linen)	240	1500	360000
Dupatta (linen)	480	500	240000

## 4. RAW MATERIAL (IN RS.)

₹ 2,760,000.00

## 5. PACKING MATERIAL (IN RS.)

₹ 100,000.00

## 6. WAGES (1-SKILLED & 1-UNSKILLED) (IN RS.)

₹ 400,000.00

## 7. SALARIES (IN RS.)

₹ 120,000.00

#### 8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (IN RS.)

₹ 60,000.00

## 9. OVERHEADS (IN RS.)

₹ 23,000.00

## 10. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (IN RS.)

₹ 10,000.00

#### 11. DEPRECIATION (IN RS.)

₹ 140,000.00

#### 12. INSURANCE (IN RS.)

₹ 25,000.00

## 13. Interest (As per the PLR)

### A. C.E.LOAN (IN RS.)

₹ 75,600.00

### **B. W.C LOAN (IN RS.)**

₹ 72,800.00

## 14. Working Capital Requirement

## A. FIXED COST (IN RS.)

₹ 893,400.00

## **B. VARIABLE COST (IN RS.)**

₹ 2,893,000.00

## C. REQUIREMENT OF WC PER CYCLE (IN RS.)

₹ 378,640.00

# 15. Cost Analysis

### A. FIXED COST

100%	60%	70%	80%
893400			

#### **B. VARIABLE COST**

100%	60%	70%	80%
2893000			

## **C. COST OF PRODUCTION**

100%	60%	70%	80%
3380000			

## **D. PROJECTED SALES**

100%	60%	70%	80%
5040000			

## **E. GROSS SURPLUS**

100%	60%	70%	80%
1660000			

## F. EXPECTED NET SURPLUS

100%	60%	70%	80%
1494000			

## **PROPOSAL CREATED BY**

**Robert Williams** 

# Note:

- 1. 1. All figures mentioned above are only indicative.
- 2. 2. If the investment on Building is replaced by Rental then
- 3. a. Total Cost of Project will be reduced.

- 4. b. Profitability will be increased.5. c. Interest on C.E.will be reduced.