

APPAREL READINESS CHECKLIST What do I need before I speak with factories?

Product Information				
Company Name	Company Contact			
Company Phone	Company Email			
Company Website				
Product Name	Number of Styles			
Product Description and Styles				
Services Required				
_	f materials to marking, grading, cutting, sewing, printing, finishing,			
folding, and packing				
☐ Cut Make Trim (CMT): won't source	e any materials, sometimes requires you provide completed markers			
☐ Piecemeal: (cherry-picked selection of needed services such as: marking, grading, cutting, sewing,				
packing, folding, printing, etc.) Services needed:				
Comments				
Completed Purchase Order Form				
PO needs to break down:				
☐ Styles	□ Addresses			
□ Sizes	☐ Delivery Dates			
□ Colorways	□ Packing Instructions			
00.01 ways	L 1 deking mod decions			

Approved Fabric and Trim					
Create your Bill of A	Materials (BOM) for your app	proved fabric	c and trims tor each style.		
☐ Fabric or trim des	scription 🗆 Material cont	ent 🗆	Cost		
□ Usage/placeme	\Box Color(s)		Minimum Order Quantity (MOQ)		
□ Vendor	□ Width		Lead time		
□ Item #	□ Weight				
the vendor. Have o	consistent composition fabric trims. Consider customized	cs for each v elastic and b	a fabric is in stock or made to order. Get terms with variation of a style. Know your yield. Know your buttons. When starting out, source in-stock, low s; leverage the same fabrics and colors across		
Approved Patterns	and Markers				
☐ Approved base	oatterns - in digital Gerber F	ormat or DX	F file format.		
specification sheet Markers – these of	or grading increments. Kno are like a stencil that shows v vaste. This marker paper is u	w your grad where garm	nple size patterns into additional sizes using a size e rules (how many inches you want between sizes). ent pieces will be cut from the width of your fabric, de for the cutters to cut production (many plies of		
Tips: Know the widt	h of the fabric before gettin	g markers m	nade. Know the quantity for each size.		
Samples					
You may be capable of making production ready samples yourself. You may also be working with your factory on the creation of samples. Make sure any adjustments made in the samples are reflected in the patterns.					
Types of samples:					
☐ Reference samples: a sample you use as a reference to communicate design details that you want very early on in the process			☐ Pre-production samples: final sample made before production, should be made using fabric from same LOT or batch as production run		
□ Proto samples: your first sample			☐ Sales- or Production-ready samples: garments that are exactly as they will be in production and		
\square Fit Samples: used to evaluate fit on the human body			nothing is to be changed or modified		
Value Add Service:	and Materials	_			
Know what additio	nal services and materials y	ou need, as	well as their associated costs.		
☐ Hang tags	Паре	□ Samp	□ Sample yardage and trim		
□ Stickers	\square Pack and fold labor	□ Set-up	□ Set-up costs for dyeing and printing		
□ Labels	□ Shipping	□ Other	□ Other		
□ Boxes	□ Sample Making	□ Other			

If Printing
Submit vectorized artwork with dimensions and clear placement details.
☐ Type of print - screen print – water-based, plastisol, sublimation, direct to fabric, etc.
□ Location - where on the garment
□ Dimensions and size of print
□ Color – Pantone color, etc.
□ Number of prints
Completed Tech Pack and Pattern Card
□ Tech Pack
□ Pattern Cards
Tips: Make sure your pattern card is detailed. Include which machine needs to be used on which part.
Price Points
Understand your costing model
☐ Ideal retail price ☐ Manufacturing Price
□ Unit Volume
Tip: If you're willing to pay more per unit when starting out, you can reduce quantities and make your total
spend less.
Pitch
Prepare a pitch deck showcasing your company. Get the factory excited about working with you! Pick your ten most compelling message points and build the deck around your unique story. Cover the following key points along the way:
☐ Your team and why you are the right team to build the business.
□ Product description and what makes it special.
☐ Marketing Strategy: Understand who your target is, what their "pain point" is and how you will address it. Who is your market? How big is the market? If you are able to capture x amount of it, that means x units and x revenue. Where does your target market "hang out" and how will you reach them? Start developing customer demand up front to support distribution and production. Ideas: field marketing and demonstrations, fashion shows, tradeshows, trunk shows, email, social, videos, SEO, Google ads, guest posts, podcast ads and appearances, radio, billboards, print, public relations firms. Budgeting for and have someone on your team who understands marketing and the various options/platforms. Focusing on what your consumer wants: don't be afraid to pivot.
□ Competitive landscape: make sure you understand what similar products are already on the market. Describe your points of differentiation and intellectual property position.

 Distribution plan: be creative about where your product would be well received and diversity distribution channels. Consider ecommerce/direct to consumer, online marketplaces, Amboutiques, Kickstarter campaign 	• •
□ Funding: where is your funding coming from (revenues, friends and family, debt, venture of terms)? Many factories will want money upfront for research, development, and possibly will you pay for the product? If you are looking for a loan, consider borrowing against a boas equipment, or against a purchase order. Not having a track record can make obtaining difficult. Borrowing against your house or 401k is extremely risky – carefully consider all other friends and family loans are the most common funding sources for start-ups. Factories will check; be prepared.	oroduction. How usiness asset such ag a loan very er options first.
□ Plan: Projections for next 5 years: projected volume, direction of the company or product	line