LINEN CLUB

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Abstract*: Linen Club is the pioneering brand of linen in India and has over 7 decades of expertise in weaving the finest quality linen fabrics. Today with 200+ exclusive stores and 7000+ multi-brand outlets, we are India's No 1 linen brand. A cornerstone of origin, authority, and passion – our story comes alive in every piece of fabric or garment we create. From weaving linen in its purest form to creating masterpieces, Linen Club with its relentless focus on quality and design, has become the brand of choice for all fashion connoisseurs. Linen Club's offerings are always unique with fabrics spun from the finest French and Belgian linen fibers. Our products are created from a mind-boggling palette of eclectic colors, designs & textures, and boast of consummate craftsmanship in both tailored as well as ready-to-wear apparel. This variety, combined with the careful application of cutting edge European technology is what separates Linen Club from its many imitators, and why the quality of our linen fabric is so difficult to replicate.*

Keywords: Linen, HTML, CSS.

1. INTRODUCTION

Purchasing too many, too few or the wrong kink of linens can be a costly mistake. Moreover, an inadequate supply of linens and bedding can disrupt the operation of the entire hotel if beds and dining tables are nor ready when guests want them.

The linen supply is generally discussed in terms of **par.** A par is one complete set of linens for all guestrooms and food and beverage outlets in the hotel. How many par the property must keep on hand depends on a number of things:

- What is the delivery schedule of the outside laundry service or how efficient is the on-premises laundry ?
- How effective are the property's measures to control linen loss ?
- Does the property do a great deal of banquet or group business that frequently generates high levels of linen use ?

Besides having linens on hand, properties must consider the baric material, construction, and finishing of linens to determine durability. All linens should "rest" on shelves at least 24 hours after being washed to reduced wear and tear. How attractive and comfortable linens and bedding are is important to guest satisfaction. The way in which items are washed can affect the amount of equipment required in the on-premises laundry. And all these factors will ultimately affect the hotel's expenses and profits.

Because having the right amount and type of linens and bedding is so important, many hotels form a linen committee to help choose and review the current types, sizes, and uses of linens.

The linen committee helps all departments make their linen needs heard. At a large hotel, this committee might include the executive housekeeper, linen room manager, laundry manager, head of the maintenance department, dining room manager, and the hotel's general manager. Other staff whose tasks are affected by the supply of linens should also be included. At smaller hotels, the linen committee may consist simply of the executive housekeeper and general manager or owners.

Effective communication between housekeeping and other departments within the hotel is important for purchasing and controlling the supply of linens. For example, the dining room manager is probably the best person to determine how many par of tablecloths and

napkins are needed for effective operation, to monitor the performance of table linens, and to measure guest satisfaction with the products.

Effective communication helps to pinpoint where linen loss is occurring since everyone then knows the procedures of other department. Similarly, the source of linen damage can be found more easily if all staff who handle linens are in close contact with the housekeeping department. Good communication with the front desk and reservations department will alert the housekeeping department when extra linens may be required for banquets, parties, meetings, and other special functions.

TYPES OF LINENS:

Linens can be classified by where they are used: on beds, in bathrooms, or in dining rooms.

Imagine the effect on a hotel's business if a guest pulled back the blankets and bedspread to find worn, stained, and wrinkled sheets. Hotel sheets and pillowcases must not only be clean; they must look clean, crisp, and new. In addition, sheets and pillowcases must be comfortable. Sheets are available in muslin or percale. Percale is the better grade of fabric.

Many properties use plain white sheets and pillowcases. Some properties color-coordinate sheets and pillowcases with the bedspread and other room décor to add a touch of elegance. World-class properties may keep a special supply of monogrammed sheets and pillowcases in some luxurious fabric such as Egyptian cotton or satin.

Like sheets and pillowcases, blankets need to look clean and new and feel good. Blankets may also add to the elegance of the property. Climate is an important consideration in choosing blankets, and hotels in very cold or unpredictable climates may stock guestrooms with extra blankets.

Mattress pads protect mattresses. They be made of woven, quilted fabric or of felt. Because guests rarely see mattress pads, properties typically choose those that provide the best protection for the mattress at the best price. Felt pads are generally the least expensive, but do not hold up well under repeated washings. Other types of pads include cotton-and-synthetic blends or 100% polyester. The most expensive pads are the blends.

Bedspreads and pillows are usually purchased in new hotels as specified by the interior designers. It is best to follow manufacturers' specifications for cleaning and care.

Pillows can be feather, acrylic fibers, or hypoallergenic foam. Feather is more luxurious an costly. Acrylic and foam are less expensive and more durable.

Terry cloth is the most common fabric used for bath linens. Velvet towels may have a smoother hand (meaning feel), but they are less absorbent. Better quality towels have **selvaged** edges-that is, edges that are woven, not hemmed. Some properties recommend buying towels with hemmed selvages for extra strength. Salvaged towels last longer; they do not unravel as quickly as nonselvaged towels after repeated washing and drying. Loops should be one-eighth of an inch high.

Bath towels often come with the hotel's logo or initials woven into the fabric. Extra-large towels (called bath blankets or bath sheets) may also be stocked. Many properties see bath blankets as a luxurious amenity. And they are-for large or tall people. Some guests, however, find bath blankets difficult to handle and too heavy to manage easily. Many properties now provide bathrobes to guests as a bath amenity.

Shower curtains should be washable and able to be sent through the ironer. Bath mats generally have the same characteristics as other items, but they are usually heavier.

Table linens have both practical and aesthetic uses. Practically speaking, tablecloths, place mats, or runners provide a sanitary eating surface, and napkins help guests stay neat while they eat. Aesthetically, a table set with crisp, fresh linens and fancy, folded napkins lends an air of elegance to the dining room.

A hotel that offers a dining room and banquet service needs a large assortment of tablecloths. Table skirts, which fit under the cloths, are often used for banquets. Silence cloths may be used under tablecloths to protect the table surface and to absorb noise. Silence clothes are generally cotton felt or oil cloth backed with polyurethane foam.

Runners and place mats can make inexpensive and attractive alternatives to tablecloths. These items come in a variety of style and weaves, from elegant to homespun.
Cotton napery is recommended most frequently for restaurants and dining rooms because it is more absorbent and can be starched to retain its shape. This is especially important when napkins are folded into fancy shapes.
SIZES OF LINENS:
Sheets, blankets, tablecloths, etc., have to be sized according to the sizes of the mattresses and tables. Other items can be chosen on the basis of appearance and price.
Tablecloths come in a wide variety of sizes. To make an attractive presentation, the edges of a tablecloth should have a sufficient corner drop off the end of the table.
If many different sizes of sheets are purchased, the labor cost to sort them will be high. The careful selection of standard sizes makes purchasing, counting, storing, and maintaining inventories much easier. Sizes can be color-coded for easier sorting. Sheets are usually available with color-coded hem threads.
LINEN SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS:
Getting linens to the hotel is a long process. It beings in cotton fields, on sheep farms, and in chemical factories where the raw materials used to make linens are produced. From there, the raw materials are shipped to textile mills where they are spun and woven according to a variety or methods. The process continues in finishing plants where various techniques are used to dye, cut, and sew the final products. And the final products themselves are tested at hundreds of sites in mills, factories, and laboratories by manufacturers, professional groups, consumer organizations, and government agencies.
Anyone responsible for purchasing linens and other textiles should be aware that the American Standards Association has developed and issued Minimum Performance Requirements for Institutional Textiles since 1956. The standards cover breaking strength, shrinkage, colorfastness, permanency of finish, seam strength, chlorine retention, components (that is, zippers, grommets, snaps, and other fasteners), thickness and resiliency of blankets, weathering resistance, shape retention after laundering, resistance to mildew and rot, resistance to wetting, and yarn distortion. Standards are available by writing to the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, or calling (212) 354-3300

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Prof.K.Bala, Mukesh Kumar, Sayali Hulawale, Sahil pandita Published in International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET), ISSN: 2395-0056, Volume: 04 Issue: 11 , Nov -2017, The paper discusses , *Traditional defect detection methods.* According to the different analysis directions of the image, the detection model can be divided into three categories: statistics-based methods, spectrum-based methods, and model-based methods. Latif-Amet et al.[6] proposed the sub-band co-occurrence matrix (SBCM) to detect defects encountered in textile images. It combines wavelet theory and co-occurrence matrices, decomposes the gray level images into sub-bands, and then divides the image into non-overlapping windows to extract co-occurrence features. Nevertheless, the reliability of the method and how it can be applied to other fabrics is not clear. Tsai and Molina[7] proposed the morphological method of arc SE for machined surface inspection. This morphology method can effectively remove tool-marks and highlights local defects, but it has greater limitations and only targets for the surfaces with circular tool-marks. Given the strong texture characteristics of some fabric images, some scholars consider adopting the method of spectrum analysis to detect fabric defects. Anandan and Sabeenian[2] utilize the immediate duplication of curvelet change information at adjoining scales to recognize critical edges from the clamor. And use Curvelet Transform (CT) and Gray-Level Co-event Matrices (GLCM) to find potential texture defects. Nevertheless, the real-time performance of the algorithm is not mentioned. Jing et al.[8] combines the genetic algorithm with the Gabor filter to match the

fabric defect-free image texture information, and then use the adjusted Gabor filter to detect defects on the fabric. But the parameters selected in the Gabor filter is a challenging task in defect detection problem. When dealing with fabric with intricate textures, the model-based method is more suitable. The complex textures can be modeled as a stochastic process and treat the defect detection problem as a statistical hypothesis-testing problem on the statistics derived from the model. Xiaobo[11] and Allili et al.[12] respectively apply the Gaussian-Markov random field (GMRF) model and Gaussian mixture model to extract fabric features and detection. However, these methods are computationally expensive and have low accuracy for small defects.[1].

Anupam Mondal, Monalisa Dey, Dipankar Das, Sachit Nagpal, Kevin Garda. Published in (IEEE), Issue: 2018, Deep learning methods for defect detection. On account of the limitations of traditional methods, more and more scholars have begun to study detection methods based on deep learning in recent years. For example, Quyang et al.[17] proposed a deep learning-based defect detection method on on-loom by combining the techniques of pre-processing, fabric motif determination, candidate defect map generation, and CNNs. Li et al.[18] proposed a compact CNN architecture and applied it to some common fabric defects. Liu et al.[19] proposed a multistage GAN network, which generates defect samples by training multistage GAN and detect them through a semantic segmentation network. It performs well on the accuracy metric of various fabric datasets. However, the paper does not mention the effect of the model in practical application, such as whether the detection speed meets the requirements. Zhao et al.[20] proposed a multi-defect detection pipeline and applied it to Fuxing Electric Multiple Units. It improves the anchor and feature fusion mechanism of Region Proposal Network (RPN) and combines the super-resolution strategy with CNN in the classification stage to improve classification performance. Although deep learning methods are superior to traditional methods in generality, the deployment of their systems often requires substantial computing resources. When computing resources are insufficient, the detection performance of the system will be seriously reduced.. [2]

Kumar Shivam, Khan Saud, Manav Sharma, Sheetal Patil. ”Chatbot for College Website” Published in IJCAT - International Journal of Computing and Technology, ISSN: 2348-6090, Volume 5, Issue 6, June 2018, The paper discusses, *Edge computing and its application.* Most of the current deep learning methods are combined with cloud computing. In order to meet excessive computing needs, cloud computing has adopted a powerful data center for intensive processing. However, in this cloud-centric approach, data jams caused by the transmission of masses data (i.e. images and videos) will greatly influence production efficiency.[21] To alleviate this problem, the combination of edge computing and deep learning came into being. Edge computing is an open platform that sinks the computing capability and storage facilities to the side close to users or data sources and integrates core functions of network, computing, storage, and applications. Edge computing uses the advantages of distributed deployment and closer data sources, which can effectively solve problems such as high broadband cost, transmission latency, and data congestion.[23] This novel pattern enables computation-intensive and latency-critical applications. With the accelerated application of 5 G, the application of edge computing will continue to expand, such as industrial Internet, smart city, and smart transportation.[24] Lin et al.[25] combines edge computing framework with the deep Q network (DQN) to solve complex job shop scheduling problems (JSP), which performs better than the other methods that only use one dispatching rule. Liu et al.[26] proposed a video recognition system for dietary assessment based on edge devices. Liu et al.[27] proposed the application of edge computing to public intelligent monitoring and tracking. [3]

3. METHODOLOGY

The structure of the website is defined using **HTML** (HyperText Markup Language) to create the skeleton of the page, while **CSS** (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style the content, providing layout, colors, and design elements. Let's break down both aspects in theory and diagrammatically.

HTML Structure Explanation:

The HTML structure forms the foundation of the website. Here's a breakdown of how the content is organized:

1. **<html>:**
   The root element of the webpage that contains all other elements.
2. **<head>:**
   This section includes meta-information about the page, such as the title, character encoding, and links to external CSS files. It also contains links to fonts, icons, and other resources.
3. **<body>:**
   The body of the document contains the actual content that will be displayed to the user in the browser. The key sections of the body are:
   - **<header>:**
     Contains the site's logo and the navigation bar. The navigation bar is typically a menu with links to other pages or sections of the site.
   - **<section class="hero">:**
     This is the hero section, which is typically a large banner area with a background image or video. It usually contains a title, a brief description, and a call-to-action button.
   - **<section class="products">:**
     This section showcases products (or services) offered by the company. It includes a list of items with images, names, descriptions, and links for more details.
   - **<section class="about-us">:**
     This section provides information about the company, such as its history, mission, and values.
   - **<footer>:**
     The footer contains metadata like copyright information and links to social media accounts.

CSS Styling Explanation:

CSS defines the visual presentation and layout of the content. Here's a breakdown of the CSS properties and how they affect the layout:

1. **Reset Styles:**
   - * {margin: 0; padding: 0; box-sizing: border-box}
     This resets the default margins, padding, and sets the box model to border-box, making sure all elements are measured consistently.
2. **Typography and Color:**
   - Body text and headings are styled with font-family, font-size, and color properties to match the brand's design.

3. **Layout:**
    - **Flexbox:**
      Flexbox is used in the header and product-list sections to create responsive and flexible layouts. Flexbox makes it easy to arrange items horizontally (row) or vertically (column) and ensure they adjust well on different screen sizes.
    - **Grid Layout (optional):**
      For the product section, items are displayed in a flexible grid. As the screen size changes, items shift from 3 columns on large screens to fewer columns on smaller screens.
4. **Responsive Design:**
    - **Media Queries:**
      Media queries adjust the layout based on the screen size. For example, product items switch from 3 columns to 2 columns and eventually to 1 column for mobile devices. Navigation is also adjusted to stack vertically on smaller screens.
5. **Spacing & Padding:**
    - Elements have margins and padding to ensure appropriate spacing between sections and inside elements.
    - **Container:**
      A .container class is used to limit the width of the page content and center it within the browser window.
6. **Backgrounds and Colors:**
    - The hero section uses a background image and text styles to create a visually striking first impression.
    - Button and link colors are styled to stand out (e.g., using #007BFF for links and buttons).

Diagrammatic Representation:

Here's a simplified layout diagram for the website's structure and how it corresponds with the CSS styles.

Key Points of CSS Design:

1. **Flex box for Layout Control:**
   The use of **Flex box** in the header and product-list ensures that elements are spaced and aligned correctly, adapting to different screen sizes. Flexbox makes it easy to create layouts that respond dynamically to screen changes.
2. **Media Queries for Responsiveness:**
   The site uses **media queries** to adjust the layout of products and the navigation bar on smaller screens, providing a mobile-first design approach. This ensures a smooth experience across desktops, tablets, and mobile devices.

Consistent Branding & Visuals:
By using consistent colors, font sizes, and background images (e.g., in the hero section), the design maintains a unified, professional appearance that matches the brand's identity

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1: Result & Discussion for Linen Club

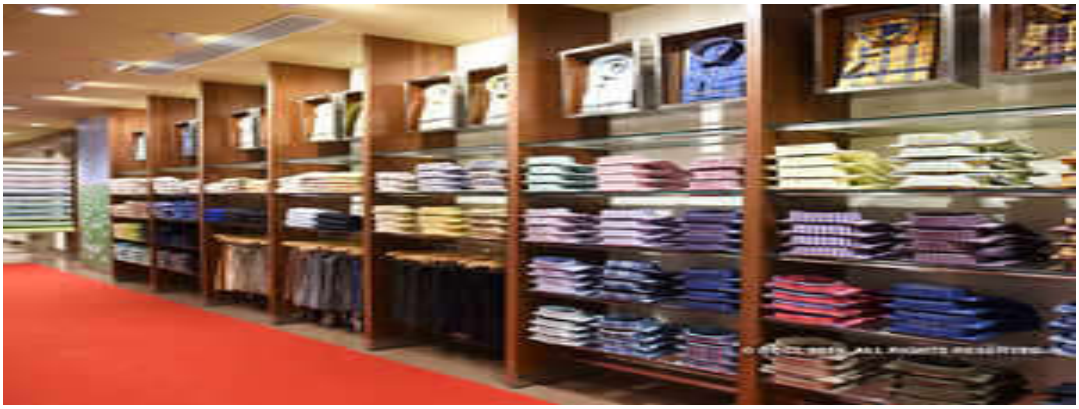

Figure 2: Result & Discussion for Linen Club

Figure 3: Result & Discussion for Linen Club

5. CONCLUSION

The combination of HTML for structure and CSS for styling allows us to create a responsive and aesthetically pleasing website. By following the structure described and applying these styles, you can build a site that works well on different devices and screen sizes, while providing an elegant and functional user experience.

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