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ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF TEXTILE FABRICS AND THEIR QUALITY

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Abstract:
The article developed an algorithm for estimating the flexural stiffness of suit threads, on the basis of which the theory of displacement of the free sections of the thread according to the flexural stiffness of purl threads with different textile and fiber compositions was experimentally determined. The difference in the flexural virginity of bale and unbalanced yarn at manufacturing enterprises was determined. The developed method and the constructed algorithm make it possible to quickly assess the bending strength of suit threads.

Keywords: stiff fabric, elongation, accumulation, deformation.

Introduction

A new approach is needed to solve the problem of controlling the process of gluing as a result of a steady trend in the production of sewing products from natural environmentally friendly textile materials. (Chapter 3) Managing the outcome of the process of nutrients is a pressing task in modern conditions from the point of view of creating theoretical foundations of the feeding process, providing construction companies with high-quality raw materials, and producing competitive construction products to the market.

The interlinguage of the guarded fabrics is divided into two categories: one-sided and two-sided fabrics, depending on the technology of feeding. When processing parts of clothing, such as yoga, yeng, and other special parts, food-covered fabrics are used.

High-quality clothing production using glue technology is possible if there is complete information about the adhesive properties of all components and the conditions for the complete implementation of such features when gluing by them. The lack of complete volume of such information is one of the reasons for the unsatisfactory stability of the acquired glue joints in the garment, and does not allow the quality of the glue joints to be predicted.

During the research work, a new indicator of the surface properties of textile materials was developed to measure the intensity of adhesive interactions between textile clothing materials and polymer adhesives and the interaction of textiles with each other. Based on information about the ability of textile materials to stick, the possibility of predicting the outcome and rationalizing technological regimes of the process was studied. In relation to P Olympian adhesives, technical tools have been developed to measure the frictional properties and viscosity of textile materials.

Based on the technology of production of fabric technicians manufactured in Uzbekistan, a new composition texture and its manufacturing technology have been developed.

The improvement of adhesive technology for clothing production can be achieved by using polymer adhesives with high viscosity strength and the ability to adhese to textiles, as well as

by developing more advanced technologies for the production of sewing products that meet economical and environmental requirements. Therefore, to increase the viscosity and adhesion of polymer adhesives to textiles, to optimize the parameters of the repetitive process and to identify patterns that allow you to control the production process afterwards, improve the adhesion technology. clothing has an extremely important scientific and practical role and contributes to the development of sewing technology.

The mechanism of formation and destruction of adhesive compounds of various compounds has been studied. In the reproduction of materials packages - in the processing of surfactant steam environment, laser CO radiation (LR) or microwave electromagnetic field (EMF microwave), as well as modification, technological principles have been identified and methods developed to regulate the strength of the adhesive compound. the composition and structure of foods in order to improve the connective and rheological properties of polymer adhesives; A comprehensive study of the structure and properties of TM, adhesive and adhesive compounds LI, EMF microwave, and surfactants have identified the characteristics and laws of the effect of today's environment on the formation of TM adhesive compound structure and improving its stability and reliability.

Usually the costume material will mostly have to be able to resist stretching and bending deformities. Therefore, additional processing of the material is provided in order to increase the strength of the costume fabric material for stretching and bending and the ability to maintain the costume-mounted geometric shape for a long time. Processing is axorated with the help of chemical solutions. Materials of the solution used for shaving fabric and oxoration are selected based on the properties of the avra material. The resulting embr they will be allowed to develop in nutres and then inserted into her wowobe, where it implanted. The inability to store the initial shape given to him in the suit, such as a breakdown of the design of the front piece bort stomach, and the formation of plastic deformations, cause various irregularities on the costume surface. The main reason for various irregularities on the costume surface is the plastic deformation of the costume's avra and cockroaches fabric materials under various laws and in different quantities.

Analysis of tissue samples is carried out taking into account the structural properties of these tissues.

The reliability of the results is ensured by statistically validated non-standard methods involving multiple measurements, the use of proven tools, standard measurement methods, as well as the required number of textile and sewing industry objects. The overall measurement error of physical amounts, which included random and structural components, did not exceed 95% for the level of reliability of 5,2%, with the main conclusions of the work being made.

Processing the results of the study consisted of calculating random and systemic components of a common measurement error using correlation analysis, one-factor and multi-factor regression analysis, parametric mathematical statistics, error theory, and computer technology methods.

The research of Professor Kozlovsky Denis Aleksandrovich is devoted mainly to methods of determining the biking of textile materials. As a result of an analysis of bicycle detection

methods up to that time, the author cited their own methods of deficiencies and recommended that the new method be included in the bicycle detection standard.

Taking into account which system threads (tandem or arrows) of tissue thickness for polotno-shaped tissues go out to the surface of the tissue, it has been determined whether it is a coin or a bee cover. At the same time, it is recommended that you calculate the covering of the body and the back, taking into account the diameter of the system threads and the bending height of the threads in the spinning.

The scientific novelty of the work is that for the first time, adhesive technology based on caprolactam and modifiers close to the local industry has been developed and is the catalytic effect of modifiers on kinetic laws. A possible mechanism for the interaction of adjustment supplements with caprolaktam has been established, and based on them, the connection between the structure and properties of sptP and TKPM and the technology of spearing has been established. Elements were identified that influence the strength of the adhesive compound of textiles.

One of the indicators for the manufacture of textile fabrics and its quality is its thickness. The connection between the factors determining the structure of the tissue and the thickness of it was determined. In this way, the thickness of the tissue was considered in analytical and experimental ways. N.F. Surnina uses the following formulas (formula 1.1) to study the effects of the linear density of the rope on the thickness of the tissue.

$$К_Т = d_T + d_A = 2d_{o`rt} \quad or\ (1.1) К_Т = h_A + d_A;$$

In the processes of experimentation, the total time of measurement is significantly reduced compared to the measurement by standard methods when using this, which is adapted to an automated contactless method of measuring the measuring devices.

LIST OF AVAILABLE LITERATURE

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