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decarburization of the surface layer during heat treatment of the surface layer of the structure.

Thus, the deflection of a variable-section cantilever gin beam saw tooth under the action of technological loads is estimated as the largest deviation in accordance with the axis equation. It is

based on the fact that it is possible to avoid large deviations of the tooth profile, which reduce the efficiency of dismantling due to the introduction of mechanical reinforcement technology, which leads to deformation reinforcement (compaction) of the surface layer and the formation of residual compressive forces in it.

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ANALYSIS OF HEADWEAR AND BERET IN FASHION

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Abstract:

Objective. the purpose of the research is to improve the quality of the beret based on the analysis of women's headdresses, to make effective use of natural and seasonal fabrics.

Methods. in this article, the history of creation and development of European, American and Asian headdresses, as well as the changes and losses that occurred during this interval, were studied. Various types of headwear were studied, and their fabrics were tested and analyzed for their physical and mechanical properties. The design-project construction documents for the production of women's headwear from the optimal options of gauzes with high air and water permeability characteristics of knitwear, cloaks, artificial leather, seasonal fabrics are proposed.

Results. Weather conditions in the territory of Uzbekistan were analyzed and hair, scalp, skin diseases and symptoms caused by adverse weather were studied by medicine, taking into account hot and cold temperatures and negative health effects for women. It is planned to launch the production of comfortable and seasonal headgear that does not show secrets.

Conclusion. it is applied to the production of beret in a new design using knitwear, plaid, artificial leather, natural and seasonal fabrics.

Keywords: history of headgear, human health, hair and scalp diseases, seasonal indicators, different types of knitwear, cloak, membrane, leather, artificial leather fabrics, wet elasticity, air permeability, thickness increase indicators, tensile strength, ergonomic, aesthetic, hygroscopicity, artificial, mechanical properties, construction, technology.

Introduction. In the years of independence, light industry took a strong place in the macro-economic complex of our country. Extensive involvement of foreign investments and modern technologies, modernization of production, technical and technological updating, effective projects for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship ensure the achievement of high indicators in the production sector [1].

Methods. A decision was made on measures to promote the further development of light industry and the production of finished products, and the target parameters for 2020-2025 for the production and export of textile, sewing-knitting, leather-footwear and fur products

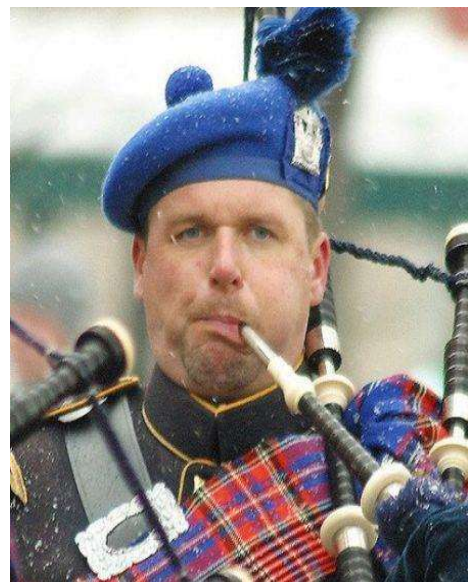
that meet market requirements based on the processing of raw materials confirmed [2].

Due to the temperate climate of Central Asia and Uzbekistan, summer is hot and winter is cold. In such conditions, comfortable and modern clothes are of great importance. For example, a beret is a women's headdress that never goes out of style.

There are several versions of this headwear look. The first version mentions the prototype of the beret of our time - the Celtic headdress. It is preserved in well-formed Scottish dress, and is called "tam-o-shenters." A wide woolen cloth with a small ball in the middle is expressed in the form of a beret (fig.1.pictures 1-2).



picture 1



picture 2

Fig.1.A wide woolen cloth with a small ball in the middle is expressed in the form of a beret

Initially, all such "tem-o-senters" were available only in blue colors. During the First World War, these hats entered the uniform of

the Scottish army. According to the second version, the history of the appearance of the beret goes back to Ancient Greece. The

Romans took it from there. They were the first to decorate berets in different colors, and this became a sign of differentiation, distinguishing the rich from the poor (fig.2, pictures 3-4).



picture 3



picture 4

Fig.2. Ancient women's classy headdress

In the 15th century, this headdress became an attribute of priests and looked a little like a square hat.

At the same time, the French wore beret hats decorated with precious stones, ostrich feathers and various ornaments. This attribute of clothing was respected by almost all residents of the country.

Round berets were first observed in Spain in the 16th century. Wealthy townspeople put feathers and braids on them.

The 17th century is the age of romanticism. At this time, the beret hat was very popular among creative people. Thus, when Italian artists often painted portraits, famous people were presented in different colored hat berets.

In the 19th century, the fashion for beret hats came to Russia. They were worn

only with official clothes. Only the finest materials were used in the production and they were decorated with rare precious stones. The most common bright colors were considered: red, dark red and green.

This headdress can be seen not only at fashion shows. The beret hat has become a basic item of clothing in almost all armies of the world. The Royal Tank Regiment of Great Britain was the first to use the beret in its military equipment. The beret came to the former USSR in 1936 as an attribute of the female military uniform, and since 1963, the beret has become an element of the special forces (fig.3.5-6-picture).



picture 5



picture 6

Fig.3. The beret became a basic clothing item in all armies

As we all know, the Green Berets of the US Army Special Forces are their standard headgear and are a popular choice for many military kids. But in fact, before 1961, Green Berets were also unofficial accessories. In the mid and late 1970s, red berets and green berets were designated as special accessories for the Air Force and Army Special Forces. Black Cerberyl was first used by Ranger troops [18].

In the Middle Ages, such headdresses were worn not only by artists, but also by writers. Berets are an attribute

Today's berets are modern, comfortable and somewhat modeled. In the production of berets, they perform several tasks and meet certain requirements: they should protect a person from unfavorable climatic conditions and should not have problems related to air circulation indicators in the intermediate distance in the head [17]. A person can get several diseases due to not wearing a hat in different weather conditions. For example, snow and bitter cold in winter cause various changes in the human body.

Due to not wearing headgear, head and skin colds in winter, allergic itchy rashes, duration of chronic diseases, dust and pollen wind in spring and autumn, hair and skin damage due to reaction of precipitation with alkali on the head. Hair loss, hot summer sun rays damage the natural look of hair, cause burns of exposed skin and hair fibers, redness and darkening of the body, skin shedding or similar harmful consequences.

The product must fully meet consumer and production requirements: operational, hygienic, aesthetic, ergonomic, physical-mechanical, etc. Today, types of berets made of threads, knitted, fur, thick and elegant fabrics with constructive designs in various styles are widespread. The main thing is to develop a design based on the gender and age of consumers [9].

of French clothing, since the French army began to wear them in the late 20th century.

Also, at the end of the 20th century, women of the former Soviet Union began to wear headdresses. This was followed by the wide spread of the fashion attribute of clothing throughout the world. Over the years, the demand for them and the rules for choosing them have not changed. The type of headgear of the 20th century can surprise anyone now: cloche, gaucho, toque, fezca, cotelok, fedora, trilby, canoe, Tyrolean hat and others.

Hats that have gone out of fashion today are coming back into the tradition. Such a trend can be found not only on catwalks, but also on city streets. Most women between the ages of 15 and 45 prefer to wear headwear. When choosing, a headgear is chosen mainly according to the structure of the human face, it makes it more beautiful and attractive [19].

Based on the analysis of the literature on psychology, imageology and design, theoretical models of appearance, face, headgear systems were developed, it was studied that the components of these systems are included in the information supply of the headgear design method. An analysis of existing classifications of headgear, as well as different approaches to its design, was carried out [20]. The need to develop the classification of individual types of human head and face and their geometric coding models was determined. Experimentally statistically significant features that determine the choice of headgear are determined. In order to create a harmonious image of a person through headdress, it is necessary to take into account a number of individual characteristics of a person's appearance. A database for providing information to the Face system, which is part of the appearance system consisting of individual variations of human head and face types, has been developed [12]. The resulting database shows the appearance of a

person (face part) in frontal projection by forehead height, nose size and distance between eyes (eye position) and profile by

forehead convexity, face angle and chin allows classification in the projection (fig.4.7-8-picture)[13,21,22].



picture 7



picture 8

Fig.4. Modern women's clothing

Taking into account the different shapes and heights of the crown, the width and diversity of the facial areas, a classification of the main hats was developed, and based on it, a matrix of variations of the main hat and berets used in the design was developed [8].

Results. There are several indicators that are important when choosing a headdress for women and applying it to production:

- in which region and in which season to use the product (organization of production based on the mentality and customs of each nation);
- in the production of any sewing products, it is necessary to pay attention to the analysis of its materials. Selection of fabric based on the season, age, body and face structure, etc. [7];
- drawing up a perfect project, paying attention to constructively important indicators;

- the selected fabric and style are modern in line with current fashion;
- production of each selection in accordance with established measurement standards [14];

In the production of products, its fabric is of great importance, and therefore the following experiments were conducted on several fabric assortments in the laboratory equipment of the "Textile" department of the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology.

The equipment in figure 12 is used to measure the air permeability of woven fabric, knitted fabric, non-woven fabric, filter paper and industrial filter fabric [2].

Using the YG461E fabric air permeability tester, samples of 3 different fabrics were taken 5 times and their average was calculated and information about this was given in the table (Table-1).

$$1. \text{ Sample-1} = \frac{1.510 + 1.548 + 1.401 + 1.569 + 1.483}{5} = 1.5022$$

$$2. \text{ Sample-2} = \frac{0.350 + 0.327 + 0.327 + 0.343 + 0.369}{5} = 0.342$$

$$3. \text{ Sample-3} = \frac{0.778 + 0.786 + 0.773 + 0.798 + 0.913}{5} = 0.8096$$

table 1

Air permeability of cloak fabric types	
Types of cloak fabric	Air permeability (sm ³ /sm ² /s)
Sample-1	1.5022
Sample-2	0.342
Sample-3	0.8096

The YG141D fabric inspection device can directly measure and measure other delicate materials, such as knitted fabrics and so on. This machine is widely used in the production of cotton products, knitted products, sheets, handkerchiefs and paper. , Y141D meets ISO 5084, ISO

9073.2 and other standards. Experiment was conducted on 3 different cloak samples in the production fabric measuring device. During the work, 5 samples were taken and the average value was calculated from them (Table 2).

$$1. \text{ Sample-1} = \frac{0.535 + 0.551 + 0.558 + 0.573 + 0.558}{5} = 0.5586$$

$$2. \text{ Sample-2} = \frac{0.078 + 0.076 + 0.075 + 0.75 + 0.077}{5} = 0.0762$$

$$3. \text{ Sample-3} = \frac{0.220 + 0.216 + 0.222 + 0.222 + 0.223}{5} = 0.2206$$

Table 2

The thickness of the fabric types	
Types of cloak fabric	Thickness (mm)
Sample-1	0.5586
Sample-2	0.0762
Sample-3	0.2206

YG026T is a constant rate of elongation (CRE) testing machine for tissue tensile strength and elongation. It is designed for a wide range of applications: strength test, tensile test, fracture test, welding test, constant load test, constant elongation test, etc. It is used to test threads, fabrics, clothes, non-woven fabrics, etc.

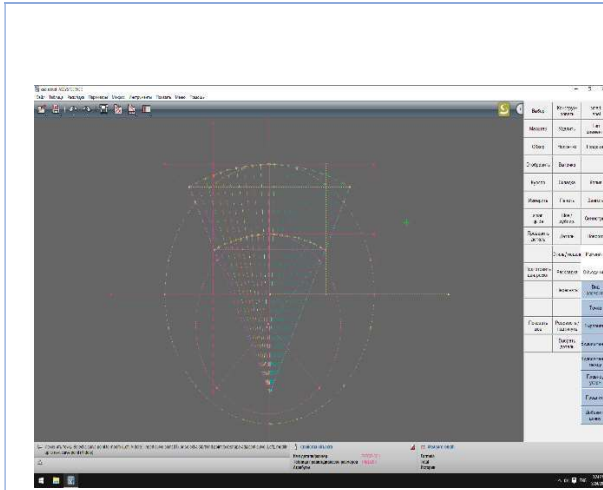
Applicable standards: ISO 13934-1-1999, ISO 13934-2-1999, ISO 9073-4-1997, ISO 13936-1-2004, ASTM D3936, GB / T3917.1, GB / T3917.2, GB / T3917.3, GB/T3923.1 etc. 3 different samples of fabrics were tested on the YG026T device(table 3).

Table 3

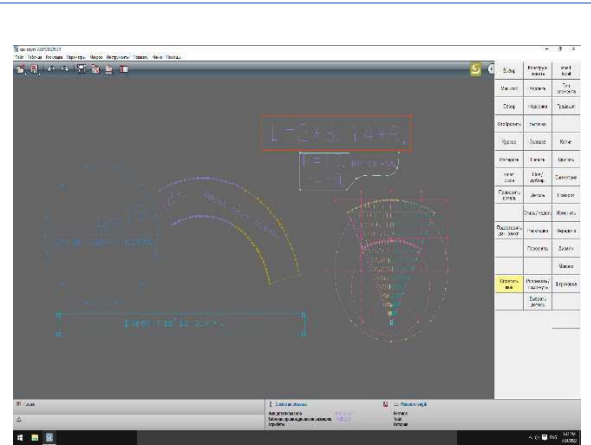
Indicators		Indicators
	1- Sample	
Strength (N)	887	436
Elongate (mm)	47.2	29.1
e-rate (%)	23.60	14.55
b-work (J)	20.5	6.9
Brk-time (s)	14.18	8.74
	2- Sample	
Strength (N)	435	434
Elongate (mm)	31.8	41.7
e-rate (%)	15.90	20.85
b-work (J)	6.9	8.0
Brk-time (s)	9.55	12.51
	3-Sample	
Strength (N)	585	771
Elongate (mm)	139.5	69.0
e-rate (%)	69.75	34.50
b-work (J)	41.9	32.7
Brk-time (s)	41.87	20.72

Discussion. These fabrics were analyzed in the laboratory of the Department of Textiles of the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology using special equipment. A study was conducted to determine properties such as hygroscopicity, tensile strength, and elongation at break. Based on the fabric experiments, the women's hats of the project were sewn at the "Orzu-ideal textile" men's and women's outerwear manufacturing enterprise under the IDEAL brand in Namangan, and the stitch strength, design and shape retention indicators were tested on the finished product. The parameters of the fabric and the quality parameters of sewing, determined in the experiments, coincided with each other with a high probability.

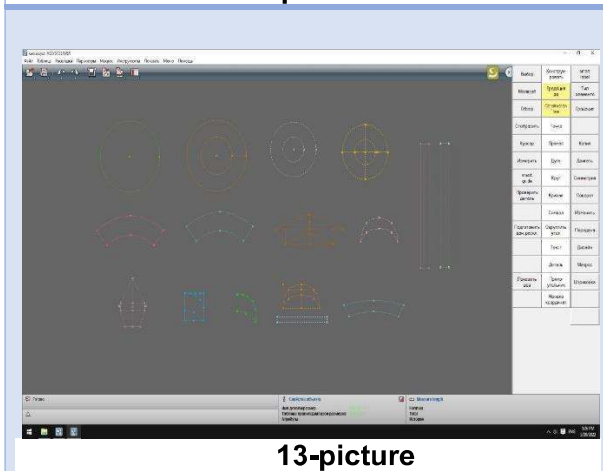
For women's headdresses, a fabric with a high content of cotton fibers is considered preferable. The reason is that in many cases, when wearing artificial or woolen, artificial leather, cloak fabric headgear, itchiness, redness, rashes can be observed on the forehead [15]. I chose knitted fabric to avoid this inconvenience and achieve success by meeting operational and aesthetic requirements. The ASSYST program [16] and mathematical formulas used for the development of a women's beret can be seen below in the sample pictures showing the manufacturing process of the product and examples of sewing technology (fig.5-6.11-13;14-20-picture) [11].



11-picture



12-picture



13-picture

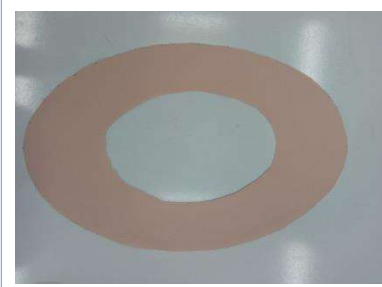
Fig.5.The process of designing a beret headgear in the ASSYST designer-design program



14-picture



15-picture



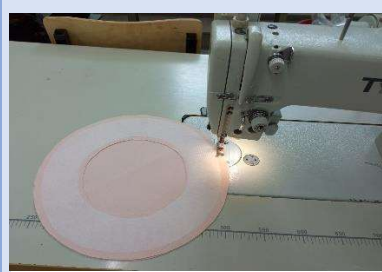
16-picture



17-picture



18-picture



19-picture



20-picture

Fig.6. Technological preparation process of beret headgear

The use of logical thinking, observation, systematic scientific research, statistical and cross-sectional analysis methods in the study of statistical data and theories related to the research process. Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and "Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" as well as analyzes of foreign literature and news were studied [6].

Conclusion. In order to increase the requirements of the production of products suitable for the modern market, it is necessary to eliminate the effective way of personnel support, to update the production, to update the production, to update the production, to update the production [4].

The analysis of special literature revealed that the existing anthropometric

research program does not provide any full-size typical head. To date, mass anthropometric measurements of adults have not been conducted [10]. There is no dimensional standard that takes the classification of typical women's heads and the size of the industrial design of headgear. Analytical analysis of the study of the face of the head was carried out, it was found that none of the researchers conducted an analytical study on the study of facial symmetry, its absence can affect the choice of headgear and symmetry [5,] 8]. All in all, on the basis of accurate physical-mathematical analysis, work was carried out on several constructions and technological processes, and by choosing the optimal options, the necessary experience was gained [3].

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CREATION OF A NEW MODEL OF WOMEN'S COAT

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Abstract:

Purpose. the purpose of the research is to create a new model of women's cloak based on the analysis of artificial leather materials, taking into account the demands and wishes of women.

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