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CREATING A PATTERNED DECORATIVE LANDSCAPE USING KNITTED SHEAR WASTE ON THE SURFACE OF THE PAINT PRODUCT

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Abstract: The aim is to create a decorative landscape by effectively applying the residual shears of knitted fabric used for garments on the surface of the loaf fabric from woven cotton by gluing the edges with polyester and dice yarn.

Keywords: Cotton yarn, eye fabric, interlock fabric, colored yarns, glue, pole, dice yarns, needles, fabric, silk, chemical fiber, glad, ornament (pattern), ring, pattern-forming elements, knitted to.

Introduction. One of the main raw materials of the world textile industry is cotton fiber. Due to the improvement of primary cotton processing techniques and technologies, great attention is paid to increasing the productivity of machines, increasing the efficiency of cleaning, creating technologies that improve the quality of fiber produced. In turn, the requirements of the textile industry for fiber quality and range are growing. Accordingly, The production of cotton fiber with a certain size and range and the required quality has become one of the main problems facing cotton fiber manufacturers today [1].

Inoyatova M, the author, analyzed the solutions to the problems in the cleaning process. [2,3].

Methodology. If we take the surface of the woven products, i.e. the cloth of the eye, the product of the eye is obtained from the unbaked cotton thread. A simple woven fabric made of cotton yarn is a local yarn fabric that can keep thick, ripe and body temperature uniform. The fabric has long been woven on handguns.



Figure 1. Fabre.

Results. Among the written sources, the paint works a lot, along with other fabrics. Dye “ ledger Among the hand-woven fabrics in ancient Turkestan, eye fabric is common among the local population as it is a buyer's fabric. Knitted waste is used to create a decorative landscape of Mazkur boz fabric. It is mainly finished knitted fabrics or knitted garments. Knitting Today, industrial production is growing significantly from year to year. The word knitwear (French tircoter weave) — is a woven garment consisting of rings made of one or more threads and obtained by cross-linking (wrapping) or fabric is said.

Knitted yarns are divided into the following types depending on their composition, use, method and structure. It includes woven fabrics from cotton yarn, wool, silk and chemical fiber mixed yarns. Depending on the use, it is divided into knitted items or fabrics. Knitwear includes a variety of suit lining, jumper, blouse, coat, gloves, shirts, men's outerwear, socks and other fabrics; these are technical. The main physical mechanical properties of triotage depend on its structure, the shape and size of the rings, the direction and thinness of the yarn, its thickness and ripeness. Depending on the structure (structure), it is easy to wash, single and double-layered, woven, easy to wash from, easy to wash with air. It is formed by combining one or more continuous strands

of yarn together. Depending on how the knitted rings are formed, it differs from cross-knitted (glad) and longitudinal woven (split) textures to give patterns and embellishments to the outer garments. Knitted weave woven into a single-layer cross-section consisting of rings of the same shape and size is called glad. The structure of the glad tissue, the front and back of the rings are shown. On the front of the tissue are mainly the rods of the rings, the ring rods are thrown over the platinum and needle arcs, and the needle sticks are suspended over them. on the back of the tissue. Tissue structure a-glad' front of tissue, b-glad' back of tissue.

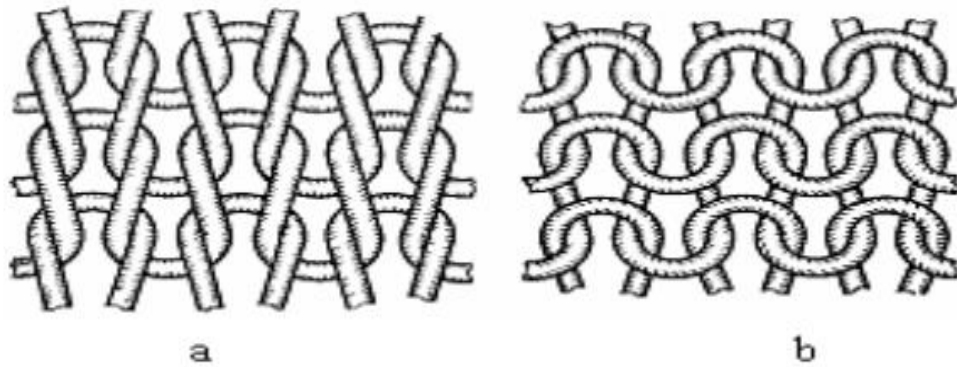


Figure 2. Interlock fabric.

Interlock tissue; Patterned knitwear uses pattern elements, extra threads, protractions, half-bowls, colored threads. The two-lastic or interlock tissue is a derivative of the lastic tissue. The word interlock is an English word, the intersection in the form of "krest means ", and it is like a two-lastic mixture, this can be explained by the specificity of the structure of the interlock tissue.

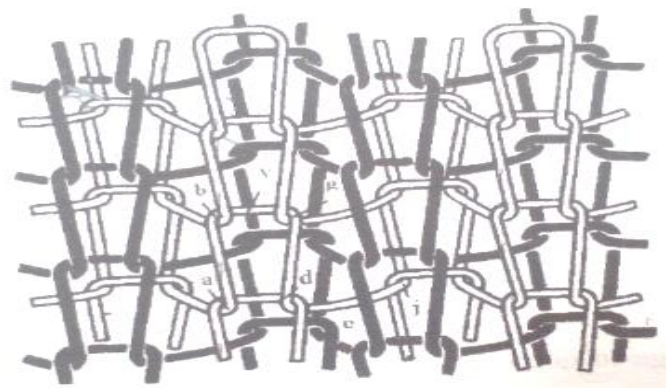


Figure 3. Structure of Interlock tissue rings.

Yarn — fibers (sourced or unspun from cotton and silk are obtained from woven and garment materials. They are used for fabric, knitted weaving, garment sewing and many other purposes. Depending on the type of fiber used to obtain the yarn, the yarn is divided into natural, artificial, mineral, chemical types. The yarns are divided into

primary, primary and secondary types. These include elemental and individual (mono yarn) yarns. The primary yarn is a yarn made from textile fibers, a complex yarn that can be heard from several elemental yarns. Secondary yarns are obtained by hearing (cooking) several primary yarns. The yarns can be made from the same fiber and from different fibers (a different natural fiber with natural fiber, mixing natural fiber with artificial fiber) or their level of ripening. The main yarn (tanda) is cooked a lot, and the spruce yarn is cooked less, and the yarn for knitting is cooked less. Silk yarn spun from cocoon fibers; complex yarns are obtained from viscose, acetate, capron and other chemical fibers. In addition to the textile fibers, there is also the technology to obtain raw yarns. In addition to textile fibers, paper (cordel), rubber and other yarns, there are also yarns used in household and national farms. These include yarns used in various sewing (reel yarns), chewing, embroidery, attire, and surgeon. Creating an ornament pattern from knitted shear waste on the surface of the textile tear fabric. The pattern of selected knitted shear is obtained as a creative source. Autumn and children's knitwear using knitted waste, we can decorate the tops by creating a decorative landscape using the colors and patterns of the waste on the surface of the eye fabric for festive dress decorations. In this case, the pole and dice thread are used in the processing of the edges of the shears. Creating a selected decorative landscape consists of a number of goals; the effective use of knitted fabric waste in the garment industry and the creation of an ornament, the creation of a decorative landscape.



Figure 4. Scenario image in fabric.

The selected decorative landscape was achieved by using the edges as a creative source. It is advisable to decorate the edges of the decorative landscape with a strip of

knitted sheaths with a strip of dice. Bright and clean, colors are used in a way that fits the resulting landscape. The use of the finished idea is perfectly flawed. When we washed the product, the shapes made of knitted waste used for it did not change in glue and yarn, we can see the state of being wrinkled because the eye fabric is made of cotton yarn. In washing it, we used the shampoo we use at home and the water at room temperature. We can use the landscape we have created for special clothing for the holidays, and we can use other types of knitted waste to further improve.

Conclusions. It is important to note that the image of the landscape is also a symbol of Uzbek nationality, sewn in a decorative embossing way to present it to the public. In conclusion, it is possible to create a collection of landscapes using the shape and color of flowers as a creative source in creating a decorative landscape from a clear idea-based pruning waste. was achieved. It was achieved to create a collection of landscapes using patterns of natural landscapes and a national ornament from selected samples.

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C O N T E N T S

PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Nabidjanova N., Azimova S.	
Study of physical-mechanical properties of fabrics used for men's outer knit assortment	3
Nabidjanova N., Azimova S.	
Development of model lines of men's top knitting assortment	7
Noorullah S., Juraeva G., Inamova M., Ortiqova K., Mirzaakbarov A.	
Enhancing cotton ginning processing method for better fibre quality	12
Kamalova I., Inoyatova M., Rustamova S., Madaliyeva M.	
Creating a patterned decorative landscape using knitted shear waste on the surface of the paint product	16
Inoyatova M., Ergasheva Sh., Kamalova I., Toshpo'latov M.	
State of development of fiber products – cleaning, combing techniques and technologies	21
Vakhobova N., Nigmatova F., Kozhabergenova K.	
Study of clothing requirements for children with cerebral palsy	30
Mukhametshina E., Muradov M.	
Analysis of the improvement of pneumatic outlets in the pneumatic transport system	37
Otamirzayev A.	
Innovative solutions for dust control in cotton gining enterprises	45
Muradov M., Khuramova Kh.	
Studying the types and their composition of pollutant mixtures containing cotton seeds	50
Mukhamedjanova S.	
Modernized sewing machine bobbin cap hook thread tension regulator	53
Ruzmetov R., Kuliyeu T., Tuychiev T.	
Study of effect of drying agent component on cleaning efficiency.	57
Kuldashov G., Nabiev D.	
Optoelectronic devices for information transmission over short distances	65
Kuliev T., Abbasov I., F.Egamberdiev.	
Improving the elastic mass of fiber on the surface of the saw cylinder in fiber cleaning equipment using an additional device	73
Yusupov A., Muminov M., Iskandarova N., Shin I.	

On the influence of the wear resistance of grate bars on the technological gap between them in fiber separating machines	80
--	-----------

Kuliev T., Jumabaev G., Jumaniyazov Q.

Theoretical study of fiber behavior in a new structured elongation pair	86
---	-----------

GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES

Meliboyev M., Ergashev O., Qurbonov U.

Technology of freeze-drying of raw meat	96
---	-----------

Davlyatov A., Khudaiberdiev A., Khamdamov A.

Physical-chemical indicators of plum oil obtained by the pressing method	102
--	------------

Tojibaev M., Khudaiberdiev A.

Development of an energy-saving technological system to improve the heat treatment stage of milk	109
--	------------

Turg'unov Sh., Mallabayev O.

Development of technology for the production of functional-oriented bread products	115
--	------------

Voqqosov Z., Khodzhiev M.

Description of proteins and poisons contained in flour produced from wheat grain produced in our republic	120
---	------------

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES

Choriev I., Turaev Kh., Normurodov B.

Determination of the inhibitory efficiency of the inhibitor synthesized based on maleic anhydride by the electrochemical method	126
---	------------

Muqumova G., Turayev X., Mo'minova Sh., Kasimov Sh., Karimova N.

Spectroscopic analysis of a sorbent based on urea, formalin, and succinic acid and its complexes with ions of Cu(II), Zn(II), Ni(II)	131
--	------------

Babakhanova Kh., Abdukhalilova M.

Analysis of the composition of the fountain solution for offset printing	138
--	------------

Babakhanova Kh., Ravshanov S., Saodatov A., Saidova D.

Development of the polygraphic industry in the conditions of independence	144
---	------------

Tursunqulov J., Kutlimurotova N., Jalilov F., Rahimov S.

Determination zirconium with the solution of 1-(2-hydroxy-1-naphthoyazo)-2-naphthol-4-sulfate	151
---	------------

Allamurtova A., Tanatarov O., Sharipova A., Abdikamalova A., Kuldasheva Sh.

Synthesis of acrylamide copolymers with improved viscosity characteristics	156
--	------------

Amanova N., Turaev Kh., Alikulov R., Khaitov B., Eshdavlatov E., Makhmudova Y.	
Research physical and mechanical properties and durability of sulfur concrete	165

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING

Abdullaev E., Zakirov V.	
Using parallel service techniques to control system load	170
Djuraev R., Kayumov U., Pardaeva Sh.	
Improving the design of water spray nozzles in cooling towers	178
Anvarjanov A., Kozokov S., Muradov R.	
Analysis of research on changing the surface of the grid in a device for cleaning cotton from fine impurities	185
Mahmudjonov M.	
Mathematical algorithm for predicting the calibration interval and metrological accuracy of gas analyzers based on international recommendations ILAC-G24:2022/OIML D 10:2022 (E)	192
Kulmuradov D.	
Evaluation of the technical condition of the engine using the analysis of the composition of gases used in internal combustion engines	197
Kiryigitov Kh., Taylakov A.	
Production wastewater treatment technologies (On the example of Ultramarine pigment production enterprise).	203
Abdullayev R.	
Improving the quality of gining on products.	208
Abdullayev R.	
Problems and solutions to the quality of the gining process in Uzbekistan.	212
Yusupov D., Avazov B.	
Influence of various mechanical impurities in transformer oils on electric and magnetic fields	216
Kharamonov M.	
Prospects for improving product quality in textile industry enterprises based on quality policy systems	223
Kharamonov M., Kosimov A.	
Problems and solutions to the quality of the gining process in Uzbekistan.	230
Mamahonov A., Abdusattarov B.	
Development of simple experimental methods for determining the coefficient of sliding and rolling friction.	237

Aliyev E., Mamahonov A.	
Development of a new rotary feeder design and based flow parameters for a seed feeder device	249
Ibrokhimova D., Akhmedov K., Mirzaumidov A.	
Theoretical analysis of the separation of fine dirt from cotton.	260
Razikov R., Abdazimov Sh., Saidov D., Amirov M.	
Causes of floods and floods and their railway and economy influence on construction.	266
Djurayev A., Nizomov T.	
Analysis of dependence on the parameters of the angles and loadings of the conveyor shaft and the drum set with a curved pile after cleaning cotton from small impurities	272
ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION	
Jabbarov S.	
Introduction interdisciplinary nature to higher education institutions.	276
Tuychibaev H.	
Analysis of use of sorting algorithms in data processing.	280
Kuziev A.	
Methodology for the development of a low cargo network.	289
Niyozova O., Turayev Kh., Jumayeva Z.	
Analysis of atmospheric air of Surkhondaryo region using physico-chemical methods.	298
Isokova A.	
Analysis of methods and algorithms of creation of multimedia electronic textbooks.	307
ECONOMICAL SCIENCES	
Rashidov R., Mirjalolova M.	
Regulations of the regional development of small business.	315
Israilov R.	
Mechanism for assessment of factors affecting the development of small business subjects.	325
Yuldasheva N.	
Prospects of transition to green economy.	334
Malikova G.	
Analysis of defects and solutions in investment activity in commercial banks.	346