ISSN 2181-8622

Manufacturing technology problems

Scientific and Technical Journal Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

INDEX COPERNICUS INTERNATIONAL

Volume 10
Issue 2
2025

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Crossref doi
SLIB.UZ Scientific library of Uzbekistan

MEASURES TO DANGERMINE DURING THE INITIAL PROCESSING OF COTTON

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Abstract: The article reflects a certain amount of dust from cotton, the problems of health care, the content of health care standards, the lack of compliance with the airspace, the atmosphere, low-quality effectiveness, and all other problems. Also, the dust air released from the dust from the dust with the dust from pneumotansportan vehicles was also discussed, and the dust cleaning of dust extremes from pollution, and air treatment from cleaning machines.

Keywords: Cotton, Device, Cyclular, Powdered, Normality, Results, Cotton Paling, Peace Clean, Peace, Atmospheric, Air, Jin, Link.

Introduction. Preliminary processing of cotton enterprises is released on machine equipment with a certain amount of dust from cotton. According to the established normative requirements, each cubic rate should not exceed 10 mg / m^3, and the dust from the enterprise is not more than 150 mg / m^3. The company is cleared of dust before removing the air coming out of each car to the atmosphere to meet the condition. It is known that dust emitted from cotton consists of former organic and mineral fractions. The organic facility of the mineral dust is separated mainly at the beginning of the technological process, namely during the cleaning of cotton, and during the end of Creech, linting, fiber cleansing, and pressing, but at the end of Creech, fiber, fiber cleaning and pressing.

If the 10-20% of the separated mineral fraction is an organic faction, 80-90% of the dust from the technological process, which is 80-90% of the pneeumotansportatory system, forming an organic faction at the end of the technological process.

The article also reconstructed the working element of 6 meters of the newly proposed existing VZP-1200-cyclon, and a high result was obtained in practice.

Table 1. The largest percentage of dust particles

Bigger, μ	0-50	50-70	70-90	90-160	160-190	190-250	250-500	500-1000	1000 and greater
The amount of dust particle	3	12	9	5	4	11	12	9	3

Table 1 gives interest and quantity of dust particles renovated in the time of the cotton.

The information on air and dust content from the main technological machines is as follows:

Table 2. Air and the amount of dust in it out of the main technological machines

№	Technological machines	Air released to the atmosphere, m³ / s	The amount of dust in the air coming out, mg / m³
1.	Pneumotransporter fan	4.5 – 7.0	4000-12000
2.	Gin condenser	3.2	500-2000
3.	Four gen condenser	6.4	500-1500
4.	Five linter condensers	5.0	800-2000
5.	Six linter condensers	6.0	800-2000
6.	Seven linter condensers	7.0	800-2000

The cotton processing enterprises are called local absorption to the absorption of the dust from the direct exit.

Every dust suction machine is determined by the dust capacity (%) that identifies with the formula the following formula:

$$\eta = \frac{G_1}{G_2} \times 100$$

In this case: G_1- the amount of dust in the air released; G_2 - the amount of dust held by the dusting device.

Each dusting machine capacity can also be determined by the following formula:

$$\eta = \frac{d_1 - d_2}{d_1} \times 100$$

In this case: d_1 is the dust of the air entering the dust; d_2 is the dust of the air coming out of the dust.

The dusty air released from the dust from aircraft air and pneeumsmotganelopransports should be cleared of dust and filth before depending on the atmosphere. Powty air originally cleansed rough, moderately, and monumental. Rough cleaning is separated from particles greater than 100 m, and more than 150 mg / m³ of dust in the cleaned air. In moderate cleaning, the figures are separated from 10 m and large dust particles, and no more than 150 mg / m³ of the powdered air. Such air can be released into the atmosphere.

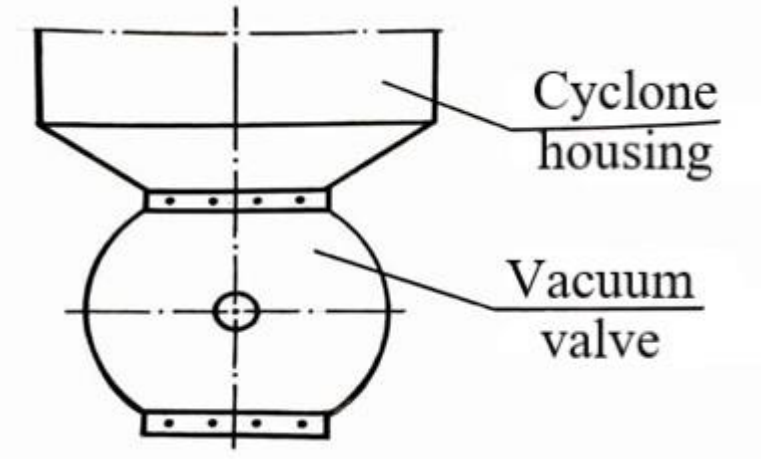
In the loss of small dust particles from 10 m and no more than 2-3 mg of m3 of smaller aircraft. The dusty air is often used for cleaner shots (cyclones) to clean the center before removing the atmosphere. The size of the air in the cyclone is cleared of dust particles of 50 m. When the airflow in the cyclone, the center brings out the center of the center, which will fall into the cyclone and reach the atmosphere by the speed of its speed and reduce the peeled air. Conical cyclones; The air-wearing pipe consists of the outer cone, inner conven, inner conven, rainfall, pipeline, and vacuum-valve.

All the dust, the dust, and equipment, unfortunately, are unable to provide 10 mg / m³ and 150 mg / m³ of manufacturing in high efficiency. As a result, in the shops, territory, the sanitary zones in the territory and outside the enterprise are higher than the level of 3-4 times. The activities of professional diseases in the enterprise remain at a negative

point. The main reason for this negative situation is being severely obsolated and does not meet the demand for this equipment. As a comparison, we will receive normal normative pollination in the shops of modern yarn, it is required to be 4 mg / m3, and this regulatory indicator is being ensured exactly.

The primary processing of cotton will need to install new VZP-1200 cyclones instead of the most Avoid conical cyclones. This is also necessary to enlarge the vacuum-valve part part of the bottom of the cyclone 1.5 times. The suspicion is then formed in the fact that Denioration is worth 94-96%. This scientific and practical study was practically 100% tested and yielded a highly positive result.

Reconstruction of the VZP-1200, six-meter-cubic cycling vacuum valve:



Enlarged version of the VZP-1200 cyclone vacuum valve

Interesting the dangermal improvement in the territory and industry shops, the International Standard of Movement of cotton fiber produced at the Namangan Engineering and Technology Institute; Trash Code-Unusual Inspection, Trash Count (Cnt) - the number of dirty compounds, Trash Area - has a positive impact on improving quality indicators such as dirty compounds.

Conclusion

1. Carefully review the cotton industry in the initial processing of cotton.
2. Exploring modern dangness systems in this area in foreign countries.
3. Reconstruction of the VZP-1200 and the vacuum-valve part of the six-meter-cuping cycle and seriously analyzed.

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