FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES OF THE STRUCTURE OF BAKED THREADS USED IN THE PREPARATION OF SEWING PRODUCTS

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ANNOTATION

This article describes the features of the structure of sewing objects and the twisted threads used in their preparation, as well as the necessary recommendations.

Keywords: *sewing items, embroidery thread, thread structure, thread properties, sewing threads*

Introduction

As a result of the reforms carried out during the years of independence, the textile industry of Uzbekistan occupies a worthy place in the universal market. To further improve these results, to produce competitive products that can fully meet the requirements of the world, textile industry professionals, bachelors, workers will have to have high knowledge and professional skills, learn advanced experiences and constantly improve their qualifications.

One of the leading places in the world is the use of energy-resurstejamkor technology and technology to improve the competitiveness of textile products through the production of quality woven yarn, further improve the consumer properties of products due to the development of technologies for the production of textile raw materials.

In order to improve the quality and reduce the cost of production in the world sector of textile and light industry, it is necessary to introduce into practice methods and means to eliminate factors that negatively affect the quality of products in the process of spinning threads. In this respect, it is considered important to prepare the

yarn for ripening and to use resource-intensive, automated technologies that reduce the cost of obtaining quality ripened yarn.

The maturation of threads spun from natural, chemical fibers and their mixture is carried out in different machines. In the PK-100 spinning machine, additional technological processes are performed: spinning the thread, adding two threads, spinning the threads.

In the case of the KM-120 machine, the processes of adding, maturing and wrapping the threads in equal tension are performed in one way. In weaving, the threads used for knitting products are usually cooked once in a row on machines with or without a ring. Sewing threads, threads used for technical purposes, are matted on machines with one, two re-folk, folkless or one-process.

Special threads of Super-maturation are first matured in light type folk machines, and in the second fire in heavy type dry or wet maturing machines. Such threads are divided into 2-30 threads in a transverse section.

And sewing threads are recommended to be made on a light-type annular cooking machine, passing through a water bath with a special composition, since the machines ' stitch should be smoothly crispy and smooth.

The ripeness of the ripened thread exceeds the sum of the ripeness of all individual threads that have participated in the ripeness. This is due to the fact that during the ripening process, the pressure of fibers and individual strands on each other, the resistance to general friction and disconnection increases, which means that the thread becomes crispy.

The ripeness of the spun thread can be found in the following formula:

$$Rp = Pya \bullet m * K ,$$

where: Rp is the ripeness of the spun thread, N;

Pya-single thread maturation,

N; m is the number of insertions;

K is the coefficient of ripeness.

The transverse cross section of the spun thread forms the cylinder cross section. The firing axis of such threads corresponds to the cylinder geometric axis. In the transverse cross section of the spun threads, all the individual threads contained in the thread will be located at the same distance from the spinning axis .

When six or more threads are matted in the structure, the construction of the thread is porous or one of the threads is a core thread. Figure 2 the spindle thread is less tightened during cooking compared to other scratching threads, and another more tensioned thread pushes the spindle thread out of the central position. A violation of the structure of the twisted thread is formed, which is returned in a periodic state. Due to this disadvantage of the thread that is produced when more than five threads are spun, in practice six or more threads are re-spun a second time.

Threads made in one ripening stage are called simple structured threads, while threads made in two or more ripening stages are called complex structured threads. For example, in the production of sewing threads consisting of six threads, first three threads are spun together, then the threads are combined among themselves (3x2) and cooked anew. Yarn wraps with a simple structure will have one direction. In order to obtain a high tensile strength, smooth and even thread, the threads are baked in a wet state. This process is called the soaking process.

In spinning machines, a single thread is usually obtained. One re-ripened

threads are understood to mean threads that are matured by mutual addition of individual threads.

When two re-spun threads are said, 2 or 3 single threads are re-threaded one by one it is understood that the threads that are ripened and ripened by mutual addition of several of these ripened threads.

It is known that the direction of the folds of the spun thread is of great importance. The individual thread is ripened by twisting it in the right, that is, in the Z direction.

If one re-ripened thread is obtained, then the individual thread is ripened by giving a twist opposite the direction of the twists. In that case, if the direction of the curls of the single strand is right-Z, The Spun strand is given a left - S twist, resulting in one re - spun Strand in the-ZS structure.

In the case of two re-braiding of threads, one re-braiding is done first in the direction of the twists given to the individual thread, and then re-braiding the same braided threads by adding a few and twisting them in the opposite direction to it. As a result, a thread with a zzs structure is formed.

In some cases, one is re-ripened by giving a twist opposite the twist of the individual strands, and then several of these ripened strands are re-ripened by re-adding and giving a twist opposite the direction of their twist. As a result, a thread in the zsz structure is formed.

If the demand for the thread is high, then after the threads are previously holed, they are added and baked, such a method of obtaining thread is called threading. If, the thread is cooked in a dry state, then in a dry way the thread is called ripening. Cooking the strands in an intact State leads to much more inconvenience in the technological process. But, the smoothness and breaking strength of the thread, which is cooked in a hole, will be very high. Because, the protruding fibers on the thread, as a result of the thread maturation, they are also attached to other fibers structure the matured threads-the number and shape of the elementary threads in the composition, their linear density, as well as the twist orientation and size of the complex threads, determined by the large small size.

Because the spun strands are made up of two or more single strands with a certain twist, they do not resemble each other when compared among themselves in terms of structure structure.

Cooked strands are divided into three main groups according to their structure:

1. Steroidal (spindle) structure-in the process of maturation, one or more elementary threads take place alternately, the rest are twisted around it in the form of a screw.

2. Tubular structure-in which all elementary threads are on a winch line is located, and not one of them takes its place. elementary threads will be located approximately at a homogeneous distance from the twisted axis and have a homogeneous tension.

3. Stoporoid, parmasimon stukutura-in the process of ripening one or more strands, alternately turning into a thread of the core, while others are its a winch settles around it.

The structure of the overhanging threads, composed of a large number of elementary threads, is a sterjen, nested thread. However, many studies have shown that the elemental threads contained in complex matured threads maintain a fixed position along its entire length. The surrounding elementary threads are spirally twisted and twisted, and the folds in the tutam will have a qdaami variability. Under the influence of the voltage caused by the audibility at a large radius, they are pushed into the Center, squeezing the core threads and taking the place of the core threads. The axial threads, on the other hand, pass over the edge, and the screw is twisted along the line and determined by the direction and size of the screw, the large small size. A thread spun from the smoke of artificial chemical fibers with cotton or staple that has not been specially processed will always try to loosen from the twists, not being in an equilibrium state due to its static state. Under the influence of reactive force, which is characteristic as a result of twists in spinning when a non-woven thread is laid on a large bush, the thread is reduced to a certain amount by forming a twist in a spiral. When the two ends of a spinning or milled 60 cm long thread are joined and laid loose in the form of a surface, the surface rows are twisted in the opposite direction to the twists in the thread and joined together like a continuous milled thread remains. Until the number of twists on the thread does not correspond to the number of twists on the thread until deflection continues and the crease stops deflecting as long as the ratio of the creases is adjusted. The burams in the surface that are twisted on their own by the action of the reactive deflecting moment (being the active force for the deflection) are the deformation caused by the burams

dressing, the effect of this deformation is the appearance of reactive forces, and this force prevents the writing of burams in the surface by acting against the deflection of the

When we cut the twisted thread into pieces and hold it at one end and leave the other end loose it will turn upside down until the excess twists in it empty into a state of static equilibrium. When the thread becomes a static equilibrium Ham in which a certain mix of previously given curls is preserved and unwritten koladi, and Anik, traces of plastic deformation are visible on the thread. Figure 3 presents the circumstances of the spun threads:A-to be a shallow dressing in the overripe thread; b - to be a balanced thread; v-to be a dressing of unevenness in the overripe thread; g-to a sufficiently unripe thread. The folds left on the thread provide thread balance by connecting the crease and plastic deformations with the twine. A balanced thread can be obtained when the thread is spun giving a twist in the reverse yunalish in the direction of the individual thread turns, and the degree of twist number (rip) is correctly selected.When the ends of such a thread are combined to form a surface, as in the example given above, the surface is not twisted in its own way, the thread is not tangled. the ratio of the number of initializer burams in the nip (K0) to the number of burams (K1) that are characteristic of the surfacing is called the burams ' probability coefficient. The ratio of curls does not change for all strands, depending on the crease of the individual and matured strand, the tension in the maturation and many other factors.

Conclusion

Not only does the tensile strength of the spun strands consist in the resistance of the fibers that make up it to the slip at the strand break, but the degree of maturation in the direction of the curls to the structure of the number of strands that make up the individual strand quality also depends on the physical and mechanical properties of the.

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