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MANUFACTURE OF SILK KNITTED FABRICS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF TEXTILE ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

This article develops a conclusion and proposal based on the results of specific scientific research on the production of silk fabrics in textile enterprises, technologies for obtaining natural silk products. The main challenges facing enterprises specializing in the production of knitted goods in the country are to increase the export potential of the country, increase the range and quality of products in domestic and foreign markets, import substitution using local raw materials, high physical, mechanical and hygienic properties and meet seasonal requirements. production of knitted goods. In the joint ventures specializing in the production of knitted goods in the country, the products are mainly made of cotton yarn.

KEYWORDS: *Knitwear, Cotton yarn, Silk fabric, Weaving, Yarn and yarn, Natural silk, Silk component, Assortment.*

INTRODUCTION

The main challenges facing enterprises specializing in the production of knitted goods in the country are to increase the export potential of the country, increase the range and quality of products in domestic and foreign markets, import substitution using local raw materials, high physical, mechanical and hygienic properties and meet seasonal requirements. production of knitted goods. In the joint ventures specializing in the production of knitted goods in the country, the products are mainly made of cotton yarn. This limits the range of products. Also, the technological capabilities of modern knitting machines installed in existing joint ventures have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, to take full advantage of the technological capabilities of knitting machines installed in joint ventures, expand the production of domestic consumer goods through the use of silk yarn, one of the local raw materials, to develop import-substituting

competitive, high-quality knitted products that meet domestic and foreign market requirements release is one of the current problems of today.

MAIN PART

In the context of the transition to a market economy, the country has adopted more in-depth directions for the processing of raw materials and identified a reduction in fiber exports by increasing the supply of yarn [2]. This requires a special approach to the problem of improving the quality of silk products by improving the quality of silk yarn. To solve this problem, research has been conducted for several years to expand the range of products by developing new linear density silk yarns from natural silk assortments. In addition, research is carried out in specialized scientific and design organizations, the association "Mikotem", several research institutes. During the research, a technology was developed for the production of yarn and yarn, mainly natural silk yarn mixed with chemical fibers. The use of new types of yarn and yarn for knitting products will allow to expand the range of products. In this regard, V.A. Usenko developed a technology for obtaining a mixture of silk fiber waste with wool [3]. This technology has been tested on top knitwear, perfumery and a wide range of fabrics. The application of the silk component increased the tensile strength and elongation properties of the fabric, as well as gave softness and softness to the finished product. However, this technology has not been used in manufacturing due to a lack of demand-driven equipment.

More recently, research has been conducted on the production of yarn by mixing natural silk waste with nitron [4], lavsan [5], wool [6] and other types of fibers. X. Alimova [7] in her research work described in detail the methods of improving the quality and processing capacity of silk yarn in automatic cocoon spinning and created a scientific basis for waste-free technology in the processing of natural silk [8]. A number of scientific works on the development of new technologies for the production of natural silk yarn [9], the design of high-density silk yarn using low-grade defective cocoons, the creation of semi-component complex yarns with similar properties to natural silk, containing chemical and natural fibers known. Foreign scientists are also working on the widespread use of silk yarn. Indian scientists [10] have proposed a technology to obtain a silky texture similar to chemical fiber polyester. According to the author, a large export can be achieved with silk fabrics obtained from a mixture of a certain amount of natural and artificial fibers. According to U.S. experts [11], the most popular blends in the knitwear industry are: cotton-silk, linen-silk, silk mixed with fine fibers, silk mixed with wool fibers. Japanese scientists have developed and patented a method for obtaining mixed-shape yarn by wrapping staple fibers of silk yarn with chemical fibers in a special spinning machine of chemical fiber [12]. It is more convenient to produce yarns of a new structure at the expense of non-standard effects. Much research in this area has been done by Japanese scientists. In particular, M. Midzude [13] developed a technology for obtaining a new type of yarn under the name "new feature silk yarn" (shens), "thin silk" (beauty silk) [14] and using them in the production of various silk products [15]. The first steps in this direction have been taken and need to be developed. Based on the studied literary sources, internet data and the above analysis, it became clear that new types of silk yarns, their blends with other types of yarns and the creation of technologies for their production are constantly being researched. Such research has been carried out extensively, mainly in the field of weaving in the manufacture of fabrics.

Recently, in the knitting industry, the production of knitted products is gradually developing, using silk yarn and its mixture with cotton yarn.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The knitting industry is an important branch of the textile industry. The range of products made in this industry is diverse, they include tops, underwear, socks and more. Knitted products are mainly made depending on the type of fabric. There are many types of fabrics in the knitting industry, and most pressed knitted fabrics are used for underwear and outerwear products. Pressed knitted fabric is a group of fabrics with high shape retention properties. Tissues consisting of loosely connected (nabroska) rings with interlocking rings are called pressed tissues. Or press knitwear is a fabric in which the yarn is placed on all the needles and no rings are thrown from some or a group of needles. When weaving press knitwear, the yarn is put on all the needles to form new rings, but not all of them throw away the old rings. Pressed knitted fabrics can be single- or double-layered, crocheted and patterned, woven horizontally and vertically.

The following knitting effects can be achieved when weaving press knitted fabrics.

1. A row is placed side by side with normal, colored rings in size with unattached (nabroska);

2. Openwork (perforated);

3. Resilient;

4. Embossing.

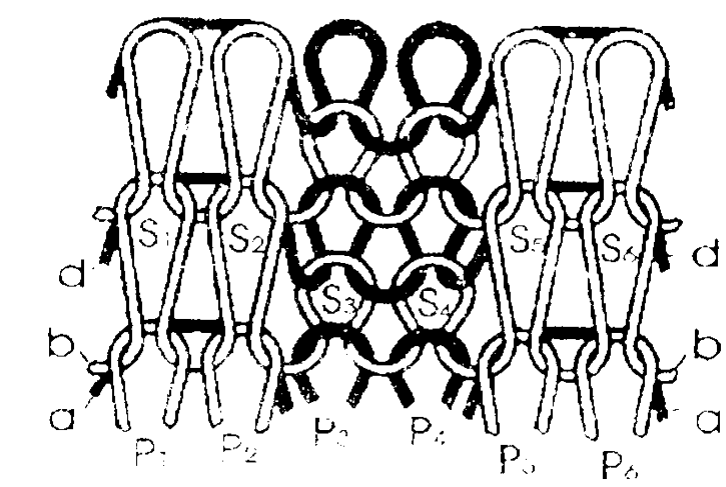

Figure 1. Different annealing rings of Polufang 2 + 2 tissue.

Figure 1 shows the different structures of the pressed tissue. It is obvious that they have perforated, reflexive, embossed effects. The creation of the so-called "Mikromesh" and "Nonran" structures of press fabrics puts a sharp limit on the number of cases when women lose their thin, transparent socks. It was clear that if any loop of silk socks woven with glad tissue was cut, the rings on this ring column would instantly be torn both upwards and downwards. The inclusion of

loose rings in the tissue structure causes it to expand in width and shrink in length. In general, the presence of unconnected rings tends to extend the width of the tissue ring columns, the rings being connected by two points rather than by four points.

Therefore, the unattached rings do not participate in the formation of the pressed tissue surface and allow the rings of the soldered ring columns to be suspended. There are a wide range of methods for obtaining pressed knitwear, the simplest of which is that if one or a group of needles are not compressed to form a loop, then all the needles are inserted together with the old loops in the core of the hook. the compressed needle is inserted under the hook without moving the old rings. No compression operation was performed on needles I1, I2, I3. That is, the thread is bent into rings N1, N2, N3 and inserted under the hook, because the hook of I2 is not compressed, its old loop is not pushed over the compressed loop like S2, S1 and S3, but folds into a new bent loop and forms an unattached loop. If the compression operation is performed on all needles in the next loop row (Fig. 1.7, b), N (nabroska), which is not connected to the old ring S2, is thrown from the needle I2 at once. If the compression operation is not performed 2-3 times on any needle, then these rings will bend and an embossing effect will be achieved on the surface of the future tissue. If the ring is caught in the needles without dropping, a new row of rings will not form, which means that it will not affect the overallity of the machine.

CONCLUSIONS

One of the important conditions of the Uzbek economy is the improvement of technologies in the textile industry, increasing production capacity, delivery of raw materials to the finished product and increasing their competitiveness in the world market. The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is taking a number of measures to address this issue.

Deep structural changes are taking place in the Republic of Uzbekistan through the renewal and modernization, diversification of production at textile enterprises.

However, shortcomings in the full use of production capacity, fixed assets, increasing labor efficiency in a number of sectors lead to an unreasonable increase in the cost of production. The main reasons for this are:

First, with the participation of interested ministries, departments, business associations, companies and enterprises, it is necessary to develop a program of comprehensive measures for each industrial enterprise to reduce the cost of production in industry by 10-15%;

Second, it is necessary to critically analyze the level of processing of agricultural raw materials in domestic enterprises and identify existing resources and opportunities for its development, as well as to accelerate the development of processing industries, increase the range and improve the quality of consumer goods. ;

Third, in today's highly competitive environment, it is necessary to reconsider the work in this direction in order for our products to be in demand in the global and regional markets and take a strong place. At the same time, it is necessary to further strengthen the incentives for export-oriented enterprises to expand the production of consumer-friendly, highly liquid products in foreign markets, to develop additional measures to provide them with new benefits and preferences;

Fourth, to adopt a separate Government decision to expand the export fairs of industrial enterprises and other industries producing competitive products in the country, as well as to use modern methods of selling products, to involve our major manufacturers in prestigious international fairs to present their products and conclude new export contracts. should.

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