

ANALYSIS OF THE ASSORTMENT OF FABRICS

M.X.Xoshimova

Assistant at Fergana State Technical University

Annotation: this article will talk about the taxability of the assortment of fabrics.

Keywords: woven, smooth, knitted, canvas, raw material, woven flat, shingle, satin

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada matolar assortimentining tahlili haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: to'qilgan, silliq, trikotaj, kanvas, xom ashyo, to'qilgan tekis, shingil, atlas

Аннотация: в этой статье речь пойдет о налогообложении ассортимента тканей.

Ключевые слова: тканый, гладкий, трикотажный, холст, сырье, тканый плоский материал, галька, атлас

Introduction. Fabric is a textile fabric made on a weaving loom by weaving mutually perpendicular systems of threads. The fabric consists of two interconnected systems of threads, located perpendicular to each other. The system of threads running along the fabric is called the curve, and the system of threads running along the fabric is called the weaving. The corresponding threads are called rings and weaves. The interlocking of the threads in the fabric is one of the main indicators of the structure of the fabric. Threads and weaving threads are connected with each other in a certain order in a row (depending on the minimum number of threads required for the completed weaving pattern-adaptation). It affects the formation of tissues with their structure, appearance, characteristics, characteristic of a particular weaving. Weaving simple (smooth or basic) weaves are flat, shingle, satin (satin) or combined.

Fabrics should be distinguished from textile fabrics produced by other methods: knitted fabrics, that is, the formation of intertwined ring rows, non-woven materials (these can also include materials made of felt and canvas).

The process of making fabrics is called weaving, which consists in the production of textile fabrics by weaving two mutually perpendicular yarn systems.

The weaving process, as a rule, is multi-stage and includes: preparation for weaving (wrapping the threads backwards, wrapping and measuring the ring, re-wrapping and measuring or lubricating the weaving (if necessary), piercing or tying the weaving). weaving and sorting machine tools, fabrics.

The final processing of fabrics is called finishing and belongs to the field of Chemical Engineering. Includes (optional): washing, size cleaning, cooking, bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing (batch or continuous), printing, shearing, naping, embossing.

• Fabrics differ in color, mowing, texture, finish depending on the raw materials prepared and are divided into three according to their extraction:

- - plant (cotton, linen, hemp, jute);
- -from animals (wool, natural silk);
- - mineral origin (Aw, thorny tissue, asbestos);
- Chemical fiber fabrics are also in turn divided into two:

- - chemical
- - artificial
- from natural substances of organic (cellulose, proteins) and inorganic (glass, metals) origin: viscose, acetate; metal threads, lurex;
- * synthetic: made of synthetic polymers, including:
 - polyamide fabrics (dederone, gemlon, Silone,
 - polyesters (diolen, Slaters, tesil,
 - * polypropylene fabrics,
 - polyvinyl gaskets (cashmilon, dralon).

In industry and trade, various brands are used for synthetic fabrics. For example, PEPs are a polyester material with a brush, RAON - polyamide silk fabric, POP - polypropylene cable. The fabric can have the same threads (100%) or different structures, as indicated on the additional label.



By color

- flat painted monochromatic (solid fabric, white fabric, colored fabric);
- multi-colored (melange fabrics, mulled, printed, multi-colored fabrics).

To touch

- delicate, pleasant to the touch,
- * thick,
- * rare,
- * soft,
- * rough,
- * heavy.
- * lung

According to the texture of processing the surface of the fabric

- scarf (printed, smooth, brushed),
- bicycle (wrapped, nailed,
- (twisted double),
- velor fabric (rolled, pile)

By designation

- shirtbop
- * Blouse

- * Suit
- * Coats
- * Kurtka
- Lining
- * Furniture (furniture
- * Curtain
- * Technical
- * Underwear
- Other

In addition to the above types of fabrics in terms of their properties, there are materials whose texture meets special requirements: fabrics can be very durable, do not require special care (for example, ironing), can be reused, etc. Fabrics have certain properties: breathability, hygroscopicity, bending, vapor permeability, water resistance, capillarity, thermal protection, dust retention ability, electrifying, etc.

The water resistance of the fabric is the ability of the fabric to resist the initial penetration of water.

Hygroscopicity is the ability of a gasket to absorb and retain water vapor in the air.

Capillarity is the ability of a fabric to absorb water.

Air permeability-air permeability.

Water vapor permeability is the ability of a fabric to conduct water vapor.

Electrification is the ability to collect static electricity on the surface of a material. Antistatic drugs remove static electricity accumulated in the tissues during the production process.

Mercerization of gaskets is a short-term processing process of Gaskets with a concentrated solution of sodium hydroxide, then washing it with hot and cold water. Mercerization prevents fading of fabrics, maintains its original tone, hygroscopicity and consistency, gives the material a silky shine.

Conclusion. To give the outer coating of the fabrics suitable colors for the purpose of the material, the print - to obtain pattern colors on white or painted fabric (direct print-to print on bleached or light - colored fabric; patterned print - to print on dyed fabric, spare print - to print on unpainted fabric).

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