COTTON AND POLYESTER RAW PRODUCTS PROPERTY INDICATORS

*prof.*Q.J.Jumaniyazov
*dots.*V.T.Isaqulov
*PhD.*N.Ro'ziboyev
graduate student M.A.Begmanova
R.N. Ro'ziboyev
Tashkent Textile and Light Industry Institute

Abstract: *This article examines the properties of cotton and polyester raw materials. Rough products quality , combed , braided batteries and of cilia defects amount in " Uster " prebors determined . Received cotton and polyester felt pilta and hairs comparative analysis done*

Keyword: *textiles , cotton , polyester, felts, felts*

Today's in the day the world scale textile products has been in demand fast in paces is increasing. This is the case natural and chemical fibers mixed, fresh in the assortment spun threads work release requirement is enough Textiles industry main from directions one has been spun threads, gauze work in release important importance occupation reach, spinning enterprises for main raw material is considered

Chemical staple fibers natural fibers with when mixed , this spun threads good quality gasses preparation enable gives. This type gasses elegance and beautiful features in itself. Collected, they are most of the time buyer and cheap will be Chemical fibers work release relatively low costs, naturally fibers while convenience and elegance provides . Therefore, this fibers mixing through not only good quality, maybe economic is also effective products create opportunity increases.

Chemical fibers and spun of threads textile in the industry raw material as importance increased is going People in the farm this of products their contribution is growing in the market place to strengthen service is doing This is the process textile in the field innovative to developments the ground creates , in which new mixed fibrous products and different in designs gasses work is issued . Spinned threads textile in the field the most main of materials one is high good quality and strong gasses preparation enable gives and textile industry in development important place holds.

Textiles and knitting of products quality of yarn roughness , unevenness , thin-big places and hairiness such as to factors depends will be This factors each one of the product quality defines and his aesthetic appearance , durability and use during satisfaction provides .

Spinning threads work release in the process next stage , that is transitions , work release productivity determiner main factor is considered These are transitions of quality

height , transitions according to raw material of products physicist mechanic properties and technological of processes optimality with depends . Therefore, work in release transitions and their quality improvement for different directions determine, develop release process improvement and high good quality threads preparation necessary [1]

Various component yarn work in release Hamaki of products physical mechanic indicators effect doer factors to determine and them management as well as technological optimal indicators of processes designation current is one of the issues . Of this for work release of the process each one stage control strengthen and new technologies current reach important important have.

Spinned of threads quality indicators fundamentally change and competitive products create for purposeful scientific research done increase necessary In this process mixed threads work to issue attention focus , their physicist mechanic properties more improve and that's it with together product the cost to decrease separately importance is being given .

In general, when it comes to textiles and knitting of products increases and competitiveness provides as well as produce release efficiency increases in order to innovative approaches and scientific to research attention focus necessary. These processes work release in the field new opportunities opens and to consumers good quality and high efficient products offer to do help gives [2 .]

A technological chain of machines is used in the enterprise for making pillows from cotton fiber.

Automatic feeder-BDT-019;

Stirring mixing machine -BOA 012;

Primary cleaning machine -AFC 053;

Mixing machine - MPM 8;

Main cleaning machine -CVT 4;

Aerodynamic cleaning machine-385;

Hat combing machine - DK 803;

I-grass tying machine VOUK-24;

II-passage slicing machine -HSR-1000;

Hairdressing machine - ZINSER-660;

The following chain of technological machines from polyester fiber.

Stirring mixing machine - BOU;

Mixing cleaning machine MCM6-236;

Hat combing machine DK-903;

I-grass combing machine HS-1000;

II-passage baling machine RSB-D-50;

Hairdressing machine ZINSER-660.

60% of 4 types of 2 varieties of "Culton" selection and 5 type 1 variety of "Namangan 77" selection for the preparation of cotton felt. 40% sorting from cotton fiber, and 100% polyester fiber was used for polyester felt.

This machines technological in the chain each other filled with cotton from fiber high good quality to prepare help gives Har one car own task complete the process efficient and good quality organize reach enable gives, this while final product to quality directly effect does Technological of processes right performance , cotton from fiber prepared of products quality to increase and market requirements answer to give service does.

Table 1

Characteristics of the cotton hammock product

No	Rough product name	Linear density Ktex, tex	Unevenness in section			Unevenness of hair and hair		
			U_m	C_m	C_m/U_m	1 m	3 m	5 m
1	1st step	5000	2.55	3.04	1.19	0.52	0.37	0.3
2	II grass field	6000	2.2	2.65	1,254	0.48	0.39	0.4
3	Piligi	600	4.05	5.08	1,252	1.92	1.39	-

The physical and mechanical properties of cotton fiber were determined according to the norms of O'sDST-604-2016. The physical and mechanical properties of polyester fibers were determined according to GOST 25716-94 standards[3].

The yarn spun from polyester fiber keeps twists well, which ensures product durability and long-term service.

The good preservation of twists of the thread allows to keep its shape and structure stable, which increases the quality of finished products.

Table 2

Product properties of polyester fabric

No	Rough product name	Linear density Ktex,	Unevenness in section			Unevenness of hair and hair		
			U_m	C_m	C_m/U_m	1 m	3 m	5 m

1	1st step	4700	1.55	0.4	0.258	0.22	0.07	0.03
2	II grass field	4000	1.2	0.65	0.254	0.18	0.09	0.04
3	Pilik	400	2.05	1.08	0.526	0.95	0.39	-

Also, threads made of Polyester fiber do not require heat treatment, which simplifies the production process and reduces costs. [4-5].

The quality of raw products, the number of defects of combed, piled and piled piles was determined using Uster equipment. The test results are presented in Table 1.

As can be seen from Table 2, the quality of preparation of rough products is good enough. The unevenness of the I-transition panel in section (C m =3.04%) has the index of C m =2.65% of the II transition panel.

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