

ANALYSIS OF THE LOCAL ADRAS AND NEW FORMS OF KNITTED FABRIC, CREATING A DESIGN PROJECT FOR WOMEN'S CLOTHING

¹To'laboyeva Shaxlo Sobirjon qizi.

²Vahobova Dilafruz G'ayratjon qizi

¹ *To'laboyeva Shaxlo Sobirjon qizi*

Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology Institute of Design, assistant

Namangan, Uzbekistan,

E-mail: shaxlotolaboyeva@mail.com

Phone: +998940290700

² *Vahobova Dilafruz G'ayratjon qizi*

Namangan, Uzbekistan

Basic doktoral student of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

E-mail: Annemarie9616@gmail.com

Phone: +998911866679

Аннотация

Maqolada mahalliy milliy matolarimiz adras matosining fizik-mexanik xususiyatlarni yaxshilash, hamda o'zbek dizayniga milligimizni targ'ib etish, uchun yangi adras shakli tushirilgan trikotaj to'qimasidan yangi libos modeliga tadbiiq qilish, moda saxnasida munosib o'rin egalashiga olib kelib, milliy taraqqiyot yo'liga xizmat qilish.

Аннотация

В статье усовершенствовать физико-механическое производство наших национальных тканей, ткани адраса, пропагандировать наш национализм в узбекском дизайне, применить новый узорчатый трикотаж адраса к новой модели платья, занять достойное место в моде. сцена и национальное развитие, чтобы служить пути.

Annotation

In the article, in order to improve the physical and mechanical properties of our local national fabrics, adras fabric, and to promote our nationalism to Uzbek design, the application of the new adras patterned knitted fabric to a new dress model, leading to a worthy place in the fashion scene, national development to serve the way.

Kalit so'zlar: adras, to'qima, trikotaj, mato, ip, texnik eskiz, moda, libos, eskiz, loyiha, rang, milliy, deformatsiya, pishiqlik, ishqalanish.

Адрас, ткань, вязание, ткань, нить, технический эскиз, мода, платье, эскиз, проект, цвет, национальный, деформация, зрелость, трение.

drapery, fabric, knitting, cloth, thread, technical sketch, fashion, dress, sketch, project, color, national, deformation, maturity, friction.

Today, the majority of textile and garment industry enterprises in our country are part of the joint-stock company "Uzbek textile industry". 225 of the 312 industrial enterprises operating in the field are small businesses and private enterprises.

Light industrial enterprises pay special attention to expanding the export of products in their activities. As a result of this, it is observed that the export volume of the industry is increasing and our domestic markets are supplied with quality products produced in our country. Today, light industrial enterprises are actively working on expanding the type of ready-made products delivered for export [1].

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2018 No. PF-4947 on the "Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", a number of enterprises have been launched, and they are engaged in the production of new types of products. is being carried out.

Of course, this industry has a special place in the economy of our country. World experience plays an important role in the production of raw materials, semi-finished products, finished products, attraction of new technologies and their introduction. Today, it is very important for Uzbekistan to enter the world market in the field of light industry, to produce products that meet the requirements of the world standard and to export them [2].

The relevance of the research topic is explained by the following factors: One of the current problems and tasks of today is the study of our national values and its restoration, so the issue of promoting national clothing is in the leading position. If we consider the fabrics called satin and adras as national clothes, they are actually more environmentally friendly than natural silk, but they are not durable, their colors change after a couple of washes, the interstices of the silks become larger, and their cohesion is lost. is one of the urgent problems facing the industry.

The purpose of the research: to improve the color stability in the design of national costumes and to increase the new assortment of women's clothing, to research the shape of the local address on the knitted fabric from polyacrylonitrile yarn woven on the basis of glad elastic fabric .

The fact that certain research and studies have been carried out on the design of national costumes and the study of the stability of fabric colors serve to enrich the theoretical basis of the research. The origin of national clothes, the fabrics used, the shape, the colors, and the preparation of local national fabrics, the colors and dyes in them, the processes of dyeing fabrics to improve the stability of colors, etc. Also, knitted fabrics and silk fabrics, their physico-mechanical indicators, development of new forms and types of fabrics, and the technological sequence of production of a new assortment of dresses made of national fabrics were studied.

In this direction, QM Khalikov, PS Siddikov, BK Khasanov, SS Rakhimkhodzhayev, MA Babadzhanova, VG Yanchevaskaya EA on construction of Petrunina. Komilova. XX Abdullayeva. QM and other literature were studied. Designers should not only direct their skills to create beautiful things, but also take part in creating social environment, comfortable, multi-functional, products designed for a certain consumer group and meeting their needs. Beautiful, socially oriented products allow to establish a new way of life, satisfy the spiritual needs of a person, become a resource for saving material resources, and increase the level of product perfection. The designer's responsibility to the society is not only to improve the class of the product, but also to raise the cultural level of a person [3].

It is required during the technological processes that the national clothes of the women should look beautiful, be comfortable, keep their shape well when worn, not lose their color stability, and also be resistant to friction during movement. Local manufacturing and sewing technological processes are important processes in the production of quality clothes. Thus, sewing products developed taking into account the above will be of high quality. Uzbek national dress has a centuries-old history. Our nation's past, climate, and lifestyle are reflected in it as if reflected in a mirror. The history of the origin of the national costumes provides information about the past clothes of the Uzbek people in the ancient large mural paintings found during archaeological excavations, images on various objects, book miniatures in the Middle Ages. Miniatures of the Middle Ages are unique examples that show that the unique style, that is, the type of Uzbek clothes was formed and that they were preserved until the next period. The changes in clothing were mostly invisible at the beginning of the 20th century, and the transformation in it was mainly visible in cities [4]. In order to develop a knitted fabric with a copy, five different assortments of adras gauze were selected as experimental samples. In this case, the fiber composition, structure, and finish of the sample fabrics differ from those of the original fabrics.

Adras tissue classification .

Adras fabric is woven from 3.23 x 3 tex natural silk, and 25 tex cotton yarn. The density of the body is $R_t=370$ ip/dm, the density of the yarn is $R_a=160$ ip/dm. Surface density of fabric $M_{m2}=76.5$ kg/m². It was produced by cutting canvas.

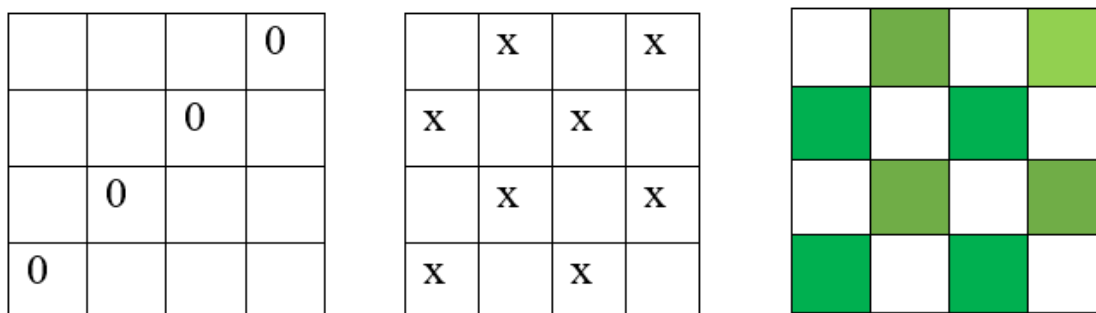


Figure 1 is a tissue complete planking .

Mowing Type – Canvas

$R_t = 2$ - Tissue in the harvest body report on

$R_a = 2$ - Fabric in the harvest lean report on

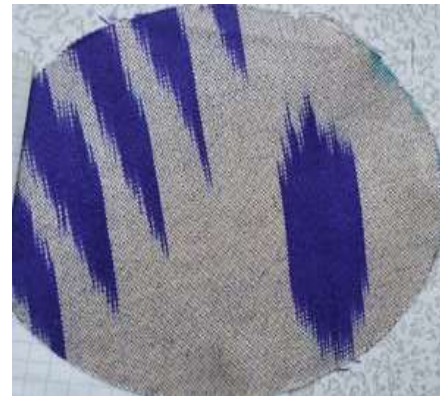
$T_t =$ in the 2nd harvest body coverages the number

$T_a =$ in the 2nd harvest lean coverages the number

$R_t =$ in the 2nd rapport range body threads one from the side second towards transitions

the number is in the range of $R_a = 2$ - rapport lean threads one from the side second towards transitions number [5].

Ekeperemental experience samples.



12



345

Figure 2 Address experience samples

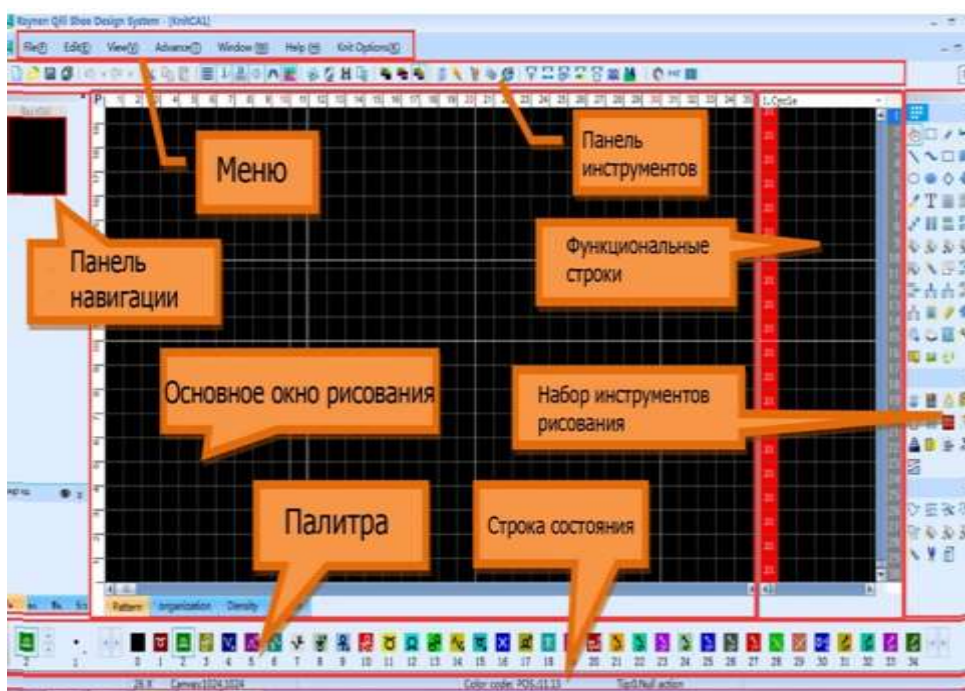
Fabrics physical mechanic features indicators.

Table 1

T/r	Indicators	Measurement unit	options				
			1	2	3	4	5
1	Fabric name		address	address	address	address	address
2	Linear drawing Tex	lean	34x2	64x2	64x2	64x2	64
		body	34	34	34	64	34
3	Fabric density Ip/dm	body	190	131	128	131	131
		lean	348	312	322	404	300
4	Disconnect power N	lean	128	782	661	259	501
		body	1089	128	228	726	169
5	In the wash color stability of the fabric	%	1%	1.14,3gr-1.117gr=26%	116.7gr-1.128gr=39%	8%	107.9gr-1.066gr=13%
6	Surface density	g/m ²	170.3	1.14,3	116.1	159.9	107.9
7	Air conductivity	cm ³ /m ² ·s	2,043	788.50	27,068	279,450	67,782
8	To friction endurance	cycle	12,900	12,600	11.120	12,549	11,200

Based on the test, it can be seen from the following table that the color fastness of the 1st option is high and the color fastness is resistant to water treatment. The results of the experiment obtained from the above table show that the gauzes are considered to be resistant to breaking due to their high density and canvas shears; the elasticity of silk fibers helps gauze to restore its shape after deformation, the fact that it is woven from natural fibers fully meets the hygienic parameters of gauze, increases its hygroscopicity [6].

But adras fabric cannot be treated with water, because after washing adras fabric, the adhesion between the silks increases, the fabric loses its quality, the colors blend into each other and it does not stretch, and we have observed many such reasons. Thus, taking into account the above shortcomings, a knitted fabric was produced with a copy of the address from the pan 35 ga x2 yarn. The proposed method of obtaining a mixed texture consists of glad and rubber textures, it is intended to change the type of raw material, to increase the properties of heat and shape retention, and to ensure color stability. Mixed knitted fabric consists of 2 layers, made of polyacrylonitrile thread using rubber and glad fabrics. The local address pattern was developed on the LXA-252 flat needle knitting machine.



3.LXA – 252-12G on a flat needle knitting machinesoftware input

In the research work, the results of the physical and mechanical characteristics of the knitted fabric obtained on the basis of the address copy on the LXA-252 machine were determined in the test laboratory of the Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology and the software was entered (Fig. 3).

Results of physical and mechanical indicators of patterned knitting.

Table 2.

Indicators	Options	According to the standard
	knitting	
Yarn i type , linear densities	Pan 35 tex x2	
In the fabric of threads Amount of %	Acrylic 100%	
Knitting of fabric surface density M s (gr/m2)	387	
T ricochet thickness T (mm)	1.89	
Bulk densityd (mg / cm 3)	149	

Air permeability V (cm ³ / cm ² · sec)		54.31	40 for outerwear , 40-100 GOST 31410-2009
Interruption force R (N)	tall according to	344	At least 80N GOST 28554
	width according to	295	
Until the break Elongation L (%)	tall according to	56.8	group up to 40% at 6 N, up to 40-10 0% - 2 groups GOST 28554
	width according to	63.8	
Unreturnable deformation e _n (%)	tall according to	15.3	More than 15-20 % it's not GOST 28882
	width according to	19.8	
Return deformation e _o (%)	tall according to	86.5	6 - 8% Many b-n
	width according to	83.9	
To friction durability I (m/ ayl)		38200	30-60 years old _ 61-120 strong GOST 16486

GOST 26667 From the analysis of physical and mechanical properties of the above-mentioned knitted fabric, it was found that Pan 35 tex x2 thread was used for the research knitted fabric. 100% of the threads in the fabric are acrylic. As a result of the positive effect of the knitted fabric on the properties of air permeability, hardness, stretchability and abrasion resistance, the shape retention properties of the knitted fabric for women's jackets recommended for the early spring and late autumn season are strengthened.



Figure 4. Research sample, knitted fabric with a copy of the address

Local addresses and patterned knitted fabrics are distinguished by the fact that the type of weaving has been changed from local addresses to knitted fabric, the economic efficiency has increased, the properties of heat and shape retention, color stability and abrasion resistance have been improved due to the use of polyacrylonitrile thread. The thread used for the research tissue is polyacrylonitrile synthetic thread, which is one of the widely used threads recently. Acrylic fibers are stronger than natural fibers (for example, wool), so the product made from them will last a long time. Products made of high-quality acrylic thread keep their shape well. Despite the fact that acrylic is synthetic, it is pleasant to the touch of the human body, and it does not cause any discomfort when wearing products

made of it. In addition, because it is synthetic, it does not get moths, and the price of acrylic is affordable and high-quality, compared to expensive threads made of natural fibers. Textile: A textile fiber, author Dr. Bernard P. Corbman explains, is "basically a type of acrylic plastic" [7]. The purpose of this research is: the knitted fabric is durable and can serve its owner for a long time, to produce the address look in knitted fabric, to expand the national assortment of outerwear products in the late autumn and early spring season, to reflect nationalism in Uzbek design.

Model classification:



The main fabric of the model is made of a double-layer adras knit fabric, based on glad rubber texture, designed for middle-aged women and girls, with a silhouette that is close-fitting in late autumn, early spring. The clothes have the possibility of color stability and abrasion resistance, heat preservation indicators.

Adras was created by combining modernity with nationalism in op-art style, the purpose of choosing a knitted fabric is to make a comfortable, stretchy, durable copy of Adras, and to bring our Uzbek nationalism to the modern fashion direction. Main parts: The front part of the shoulder part is a sleeve that comes out of itself, and the silhouette is narrowed towards the hem. For ease of walking, the front and back parts have a seam on the side seam, the back part is sewn together and consists of a single sleeve. There are no additional parts. It is recommended to prepare clothes for 46 sizes in the medium fullness group and 165-170 height.



					<i>The model is technical sketch</i>	<i>List</i>
	<i>List</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>The date</i>	<i>Signature</i>		

Conclusion: The local adras fabric used in the design of women's national clothing was selected, its composition was from different adras samples, physical and mechanical parameters were studied, and the color stability of the adras fabric was not improved, the colors in the fabric are not resistant to water treatments, after the test results, the fabric we witnessed that the colors were lost to each other and the adhesion between the silks became bigger. In order to solve these problems, the shape of the address was researched on the basis of glad and elastic fabrics. Physico-mechanical indicators of Adras-shaped knitted fabric were obtained, and due to the change of fabric raw materials, the fabric's heat retention, color stability, and abrasion resistance were improved. In the research work, the results of the physical and mechanical characteristics of the knitted fabric obtained on the LXA-252 machine based on the address pattern were determined in the test laboratory of the Namangan Institute of Engineering Technology. A draft of the Ayyolar national costume has been developed, and since the created dress is made of knitted fabric with an adra shape, a dress project designed for the late autumn and early spring season, ie nine months of the year, has been developed. we can reflect in the direction.

Used literature.

1. Mirziyoev SH.M. "We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people" Tashkent: "Uzbekistan" 2017
2. Uzbekistan Republic PF of the President of February 7, 2017 - No. 4947 Decree . in 2017-2021 Uzbekistan Republic development five priority direction according to Actions strategy.
3. XX Komilova, UA Vohidova. Projecting. Tashkent-2017.<http://library.ziyonet.uz/uz/book/download/114446>
4. D. Rakhmatullayeva. "COSTUME AND FASHION HISTORY" Tashkent.<<NISO POLYGRAPH>>.2017<http://library.ziyonet.uz/uz/book/download/90905>
5. MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WOOL AND SILK FIBER GAZE <https://kompy.info/ozbekiston-xalq-talimi-vazirligi-mz-murtozayev-gm-akhmedova-s.html?page=2>
6. Abdukarimova MZ Hamroyev AlMiratayev AA "Chemical technology of finishing fiber materials".
glort.uz.<https://glotr.uz/uz/akril-ip-126-p432312>
- 7.