

TYPES OF FABRICS AND THEIR ANALYSIS

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Abstract

More than 4,000 items of gauze are made in the textile industry. The group of women's clothing is very diverse. This group includes summer, winter, seasonal and chemically complex yarns. The small group of summer fabrics includes sparse, thin and light fabrics. They have flowers and the same color. The climate of Uzbekistan is a continental climate with sharp changes. Day and night, summer and winter air temperatures in the region are sharply different. The annual air temperature is significantly higher. The average relative humidity increases to 30 - 40% due to heavy rainfall in spring and autumn. The amount of annual precipitation in lowland areas is 120 - 200 mm, in desert areas it reaches 1000 mm. When choosing the package of the planned object, the season must be taken into account. Silk gauzes are mainly worn in the spring and summer season. Artificial gauzes are woven from uncooked viscose and acetate yarns, crepe and moosecrepe yarns in different proportions in various warps. The range of silk-man-made fabrics includes blouses, shirt fabrics and heavy coat fabrics. Most of the range of artificial gauzes is woven from 11 - 17 tex yarns, the thinnest gauzes are woven from 6 - 8.5 tex yarns. The mass of 1 m of gauze is from 80 to 200 grams.

Key words: fabric, fabrics, natural fiber, thread, model, fashion.

Gauzes woven from artificial fibers have lower air permeability, but color fastness is higher than gauzes woven from natural fibers. The use of threads cooked in the crepe method reduces the wrinkling of gauze. Gauzes woven from crepes do not crumple very much, they fit like wool on the fingers, but they are more absorbent when worn. It is necessary to pay attention to the fiber content of gauze during wet-heat processing. Silk. Natural fiber from silkworm cocoons; It is known that it was used to create fabrics, carpets, and dresses. The length of one cocoon thread is two kilometers. The characteristics and appearance of silk depend on the quality of raw materials, processing methods, the type of thread weaving and the master's



imagination. Dry, clean silk fabrics can shrink and shrink. Silk fabrics are very soft or smooth and can fit better on sheets of paper. Then the pattern is attached to the fabric, and all the layers are cut together. Most silk fabrics can be sewn with cotton or 100% polyester with any quality thread. Silk threads may not be very successful for the construction of garments. Often the fibers in silk are short. While they look great when wrapped together, they may not be as strong as the silk they're sewn with and can fray easily. There are many types of silk fabrics. The composition and structure of silk gauze is different. 98% of the assortment of silk gauzes is made of gauzes woven from chemical fibers. According to the trade price list, silk fabrics are divided into eight groups, each group consists of six sub-groups. The first number of the article of silk gauze indicates the group number, that is, the composition of the fiber, the second number of the article indicates the small group number, that is, the structure of the gauze and what it is used for. The first number of the article is 1 for all fabrics woven from silk, 2 for fabrics woven from silk with the addition of other fibers, 3 for fabrics woven from artificial yarns, 4 for fabrics woven from artificial yarns with addition of other fibers, 4 from synthetic yarns 5 in woven gauzes, 6 in synthetic yarns with added fibers. Silk gauzes are often made of thin raw silk with a thickness of 1.5-2.3 tex, cooked natural silk and others. zi gauzes are woven from silk kalava thread in canvas weaving. In the production of natural crepe fabrics, silk-crepe is used, which creates a finely patterned surface on the fabrics. The weight of 1 m of the thinnest gauze is 14-22 g, the average weight of 1 m of gauze is 50-60 g. Natural silk gauze is mainly produced in the form of a chest or flower print, the relative density is not very high, mainly women's dresses. and are used to sew blouses with complex patterns. According to the price list, the group of natural silk fabrics is divided into crepe, satin, jacquard, feather and special subgroups. production is difficult.

Since the surface of silk fabrics is smooth, details keep slipping and cutting becomes difficult. It is recommended to use 75-85 needles, 80-100 cotton threads, or 65 silk threads for sewing such fabrics. When choosing a fabric for a sewing item, all the necessary materials that correspond to the characteristics of this model, that is, the basic fabric, thread and furniture are selected. The selected material should be suitable for the characteristics of the item, for whom it is intended, for which season it is suitable. Of course, the selected material should meet the technological



characteristics, as well as be cheaper and more economical. Depending on the ventilation, the materials and accessories are selected. The most suitable ventilation for the selected model is natural fiber ventilation [5]. The characteristics and appearance of gauzes should be suitable for the models of the product to be sewn from them. The fabric chosen for the item makes it look expensive and aesthetically pleasing. In multi-style production flows, the models of the garment sewn at the same time are selected based on the characteristics and color of the fabrics, because only then the thread and parameters of the sewing machines are changed less. It is also taken into account when choosing fabrics and what the sewing modes will be.

Conclusion

Gazelles are tear-resistant and durable due to their high density and fabric shears; silk is a very thin and silky fabric, it is transparent and thin due to the tightly twisted thread, the elasticity of its fibers causes the gauze to recover its shape after deformation, and increases the property of not creasing; made of natural fibers fully meets the hygienic parameters of the gauze, increases the level of hygroscopicity.

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