

## RAW MATERIALS OF SEWING MATERIALS: FIBER TYPES

Isakova Zukhrakhon Rafikovna  
Kokan State Pedagogical Institute

### ANNOTATION

This article comments on the raw materials and fiber content of sewing materials.

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Sewing materials are widely used in the sectors of the national economy. There are no industries that do not use it. The main textile products are used in clothing and agriculture. For example: in developed countries, 35-40 percent is used for clothing, 20-25 percent for economic purposes, 30-35 percent for technology, and up to 10 percent for other purposes. It can be seen from these percentages that textile products are used a lot in technology. The current direction requires the production of products used in technology mainly from chemical fibers. Medical fibers should be used mainly for clothing.

Today, large-scale plants and factories are sold to joint-stock companies, and small factories are sold on stock exchanges and turned into joint ventures. The former Ministry of Light Industry has now been transformed into the joint-stock company "Uzbekyengilsanoat". 166 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 29, 1996, launching new enterprises by providing loans to Uzbek industry and local industries planned.

pre-arranged

Today, several enterprises are producing products within the Uzbekyengilsanoat joint-stock company. Among them, we can give an example of more than 300 sewing enterprises operating in Namangan region alone. Among them are "Dambog", "Istiqlol", "Diplomat" footwear manufacturers, "Vakkoniy", "Ideal" and many other enterprises. It is planned to launch the enterprise. During this time, it is planned to launch 8 joint enterprises for local industry.

All fibers used in the textile industry are divided into two classes according to their origin, the method of obtaining them and their chemical composition.

Fibers are divided into natural and chemical fibers according to their composition and production methods. The classification of textile fibers is given in Figure 1. Natural fibers include textile fibers obtained from organic and inorganic substances in nature.

Textile fiber refers to a flexible body with a certain length and strength, a small cross-sectional area, and which can be used to make textile products.

A textile fiber that cannot be split along its length without being damaged is called a single fiber. Fibers formed by the longitudinal joining of several single fibers are called a combined (complex) fiber.

Natural organic fibers are obtained from seeds and fruits of plants (cotton, coir, kapok), stems (flax, jute, hemp, etc.), leaves (yucca, abaca, manilla). natural organic fibers include wool fibers obtained from the hair covering on the skins of goats, goats, camels and other animals, and natural silk produced by the glands of mulberry and oak worms.

Natural inorganic fibers include rock wool (asbestos) fiber, which is produced from mountain compounds. Chemical fibers include fibers obtained by chemical processing of natural or synthetic high molecular compounds. Chemical fibers are the same as natural fibers consists of both organic and inorganic substances. organic chemical fibers are divided into artificial and synthetic fibers. If the fiber is obtained from high-molecular compounds that exist in nature, it is called artificial fiber. If the high-molecular

compounds used for fiber production are obtained by synthesizing simple substances such as fibers called synthetic fiber.

Artificial chemical fibers include viscose obtained from cellulose and its ethers, copper-ammonia and acetate fibers, and casein obtained from protein substances, etc. the range of synthetic chemical fibers is very wide, including kapron, anid, yanant obtained from polyamides; from polyester - lamsan; from polyacrylonitrile - nitron; from polyvinyl chloride - chlorine; from polyvinyl alcohol - vinylon; from polyurethane - spandex; from polyolefin - polypropylene, polyethylenefibers and a number of similar fibers. Inorganic chemical fibers include metal and glass fibers. The raw materials used in the production of sewing products are diverse and their types are selected based on the product being made. They include the following:

1. Different assortments of sodas
2. artificial and natural leather, film and cardboard materials
3. Non-woven materials
4. Materials used for attaching clothing details
5. Clothing accessories, embroidery and decorative materials

Gauze assortments are divided into groups consisting of gauze, wool, silk, linen, cloak, coat, chemical fiber or a mixture of natural and chemical fibers, depending on the use and composition.

According to the assortment and type of clothing, artificial leather, natural leather, and film based materials are used according to their properties.

Non-woven materials are widely used in the production of light industrial products, they perform the necessary physical-mechanical, shape-keeping and heat-keeping functions. There are canvas, stitched, glued and other types of non-woven materials. A number of connecting details and materials are used in order to ensure ergonomic and other properties in the product being prepared. They are sewing thread, adhesive and parts.

Fittings, fittings and decorative materials are used in order to ensure the unique appearance and physical-mechanical properties of light industrial products. Several types of raw materials are used in the production of leather products. Ulan can be divided into two types depending on its formation, that is, it is divided into natural and artificial types.

It occupies the main place in the production of leather shoes and leather accessories.

60% of leather uppers and midsoles, 50% of leather linings and 20% of leather soles are made of leather

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