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THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KNITTING FABRIC ON THE QUALITY OF THE STYLE OF THE DETAILS OF SEWING ITEMS

Associate Professor Sh. G. Madjidova, student Bakhodirova L.

Tashkent Textile and Light Industry Institute

Abstract. This article presents the results of the physical and mechanical properties of knitted fabrics recommended for the manufacture of men's polo shirts, which affect the quality and competitiveness of the product.

Keywords: knitted fabric, men's polo shirt, physical and mechanical properties of fabric.

The main features of knitwear production are the high efficiency of knitting equipment and wide possibilities of processing various fibers in the period of technical progress.

Knitted fabrics are classified in the state standard UzDST 4.26-80. They are primarily divided into two types depending on the purpose of use:

- 1) knitted fabrics intended for underwear;
- 2) knitted fabrics for outerwear.

According to the weaving method, knitted fabrics are divided into two groups:

1. Cross-woven: a) single-layer; b) two-story.
2. Woven longitudinally: a) one-layer; b) two-story.

Fabrics created as a result of interweaving a single thread or threads of a thread using special needles (loops) into a loop are called knitted fabrics. Before knitting, the threads go through several preparatory processes.

The constructive solution of knitwear is always determined by the stretch index of the fabric. Stretchability is one of the most important properties of knitted fabric. Conditionally dividing the knitted fabric into three groups depending on its elasticity when applying a force of 6N.

Patterns of clothing are built depending on the fabric group and its conditional residual deformation, representing its preservation. This is taken into account in the production of templates, which reduces its width in the end. In the construction of knitwear, the elasticity of the fabric is the main factor, because depending on the elasticity group, the value of the garment construction additive is determined. The structural solution of details from low-stretch, form-preserving knitted canvas is similar to the structural solution of items made of textile gauze.

In items made of knitted canvas of the 3rd group, the item clings to the body due to the elasticity of the fabric. Patterns of clothes are built depending on the elasticity group of the fabric and its conditional residual deformation, the width of the details is reduced proportionally to the amount of conditional residual deformation.







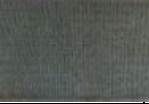
The elasticity of the knitted fabric causes the detail to expand in width and shorten in length. In order to prevent this, the length of the detail is extended by 1% for fabrics of group 1, by 2-2.5% for group 2, and by 3-3.5% for group 3. The



production of knitted goods is carried out by knitting, semi-regular, regular and solid knitting methods.

The degree of stretch of the knitted fabric is an important factor in the choice of the additive to the garment. The size of the addition is inversely proportional to the degree of elongation.

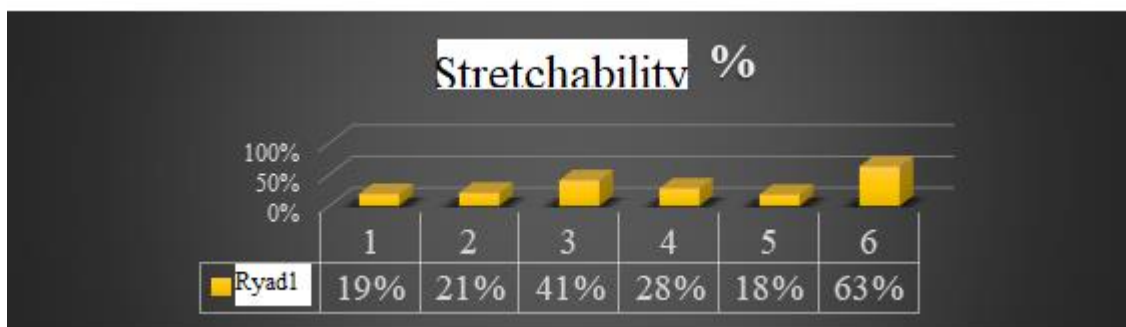
Table 1

Physical and mechanical properties of fabrics recommended for men's polo

№	Sample	Tolavy composition	The type of weaving	Elongation, %	introduction, %		Surface density Γ/M^2
					pillar of the people	along with the people	
Canvas samples for polo							
1.		80% cotton 20% olyether	interlock	19	0.012	0.33	313.6
2.		95% cotton 5% spandex	openwork	21	0.42	0.43	169.5
3.		90% cotton 10% olyether	Glad is laughing	41	0.45	0.30	129.4
4.		80% cotton 10% olyester 10% bamboo	press	28	0.15	0.60	141.9
5.		85% cotton 15% olyether	Glad is laughing	18	0.21	0.42	142.5
6.		80% cotton 20% olyether	openwork	63	0.45	0	136.6
Collar and Cuff Patterns for Polo							
1.		90% cotton 10% olyether	tire	16	0	0	563.6

2.		86% cotton 14% olyether	tire	52	0	0	799
3.		80% cotton 20% olyether	interlock	18	0	0	796

In the production of men's polo, the stretchability of the knitted fabric is of great importance. Basic-mechanical indicators were carried out on 9 different knitted fabrics. The result is shown in Figure 1. According to the study, sample 6 is 63% higher and sample 3 is 41% higher.



1.- picture. Stretchability of knitted fabrics

The wearable item affects the measurements. Fabric permeability is taken into account during structural design. Figure 2 shows the access indicators of the samples according to the public column and public row.

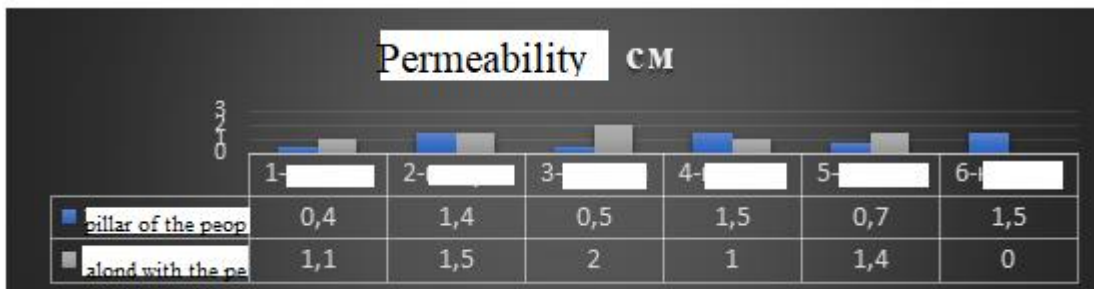


Figure 2. Permeability of knitted fabrics

The entrance of the samples according to the public column recorded the highest result in the 2nd sample. In the 3rd sample, the indicator recorded the lowest result. The entry of the samples according to the folk series recorded the highest result in the 3rd sample. In sample 1, the indicator recorded the lowest result.

Due to the residual deformation of the fabric that occurs during the operation of knitted goods, it is important to design an additional dimension of inaccuracy in the sizing of the item and its individual details. Reducing width dimensions due to conditional residual deformation in clothing design ensures that the clothing maintains the given dimensions during operation.

If the conditional-residual deformation of the knitted fabric is higher than 6%, the product is not guaranteed to keep its shape (if it is not wide enough). Therefore, the

value of conditional-residual deformation should not exceed 6% in the development of clothing construction from knitted fabrics belonging to the III elasticity group.

In general, in the development of the construction of knitwear, the special features are that the value of the weft additive is smaller than that of the gauze fabric. In the production of knitwear that maintains the stability of the given size and shape during operation, the degree of stretch must be taken into account from the properties of the knitted fabric. That is, its complete deformation in stretching and its components (conditional residual and conditional belt deformations), sheet thickness and permeability, processing fee.

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