
MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS USED IN THE LOUHING OF WOMEN'S COATS

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Annotation. In this article, the physical and mechanical peculiarities of the paltobop fabric used in the manufacture of women's coats were studied, and in the conditions of laboratory, their values were determined and estimated on the basis of tables.

Keywords: Deformation, elongation, strength, elongation force, air permeability, elongation force, elongation at elongation.

Аннотация. В данной статье изучены физико-механические свойства ткани пальто, применяемые при производстве женских пальто, определены и проанализированы показатели их значения в лабораторных условиях на основе таблиц.

Ключевые слова: деформируемость, растяжимость, прочность, прочность на разрыв, воздухопроницаемость, прочность на разрыв, удлинение при разрыве.

Design is one of the most subjective things in the world. Each human psychophysical level considers the perception of form and color, and this perception calculated the word that the author emphasized. The quality of clothes is also taken as a basis for production for consumers who evaluate the specifics of clothing based on certain requirements for any product. Modern clothing will be complex and diverse, and in human consumption will divide both the goods and the object of mass production, which must meet many requirements that determine the technical and economic characteristics of the product. The manufactured product should be comfortable even when it is designed for daily use, but rather resistant, waterproof and should not cause allergies in humans.

The social indicator describes the suitability of the item for mass needs, which means that consumers in the external and internal market have access to clothing, stating that it is in accordance with the production and sale of the item.

Functional pointers indicate compliance with the main function of clothing, the external appearance of the consumer and its psychological characteristics. It also indicates that the garment is suitable for the conditions to be worn and maintains comfort, shape, etc.

Aesthetic indicators have their own significance in assessing clothing as a subject of personal consumption. Clothing that does not have an aesthetic character becomes a useless item, since it cannot fulfill its intended function - a characteristic of itself that satisfies the aesthetic demand of a person. Aesthetic

need, judging by the laws of causality, indicates the requirements of a person for causality and creativity. The dress is designed to suit the leading artistic styles typical of a particular era.

Ergonomic indicators indicate the degree of adaptation of an item to a person. Ergonomics (ergon - labor, non - law) is a scientific science that organises a person in certain conditions of activity and organises the laws of interdependence of a person, an object and the surrounding environment. This indicator determines the suitability of clothing for the human figure and the conditions of its wearing, its certain (anthropometric) characterizations in statics (immobile state) and dynamics (state of motion), as well as the degree of hygienic and so on.

Group of psychophysiological indicators of clothing a person's mental and physiological

determines its compatibility with properties. It is possible to include in these pointers the ease with which clothes are easily worn and solved, the convenience of certain elements of clothing, as well as the mass of clothing.

Hygienic quality indicators must ensure a comfortable microclimate under clothing, characterizing compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards. A hygienic match indicator indicates the level of air Exchange under clothing. Exploitation pointers. As with a number of industrial products, clothing is characterized by "reliability", which is an important operation indicator. The reliability indicator of clothing during the period of exploitation is characterized by the shape preservation of the details, durability, ripeness of the seams.

Technical and economic indicators indicate the level of technical excellence of the structure, the design and technological methods of clothing, taking into account production and consumer costs. Technical economic indicators at the second level included standardization and unification, the degree of ease of operation of the structure and cost-effective indicators

Ergonomic demand; includes factors that create favorable conditions for a person during the period of exploitation of an item, creating conditions in which work is not exhausting. That is, for the created dress, the level of air permeability of the fabric produced should be sufficient, which is somewhat convenient for human activity, movement. The use of thick and natural fabrics, which mainly retain heat in the upper clothes, is of importance in human health.

In functional requirement; the model must correspond to the group of anthropometric wrists of the consumer intended for a specific task. The task of the same item is able to formulate the requirements for the model, its construction and materials. Taking into account exactly what functions the model produced in the functional requirement performs, the correct selection of fabrics should be carried out in accordance with the dimensions.

The women's coat material package consists of two or more layers: top material and lining; top material, lining, top material and other combinations.

Therefore, the choice of materials for the package should be carried out taking into account the features and requirements of the women's coat. For example, for

winter coats, the rational surface density and thickness of the upper materials should be less than for demi-season coats, since in the first case, heat protection functions are performed by liners.

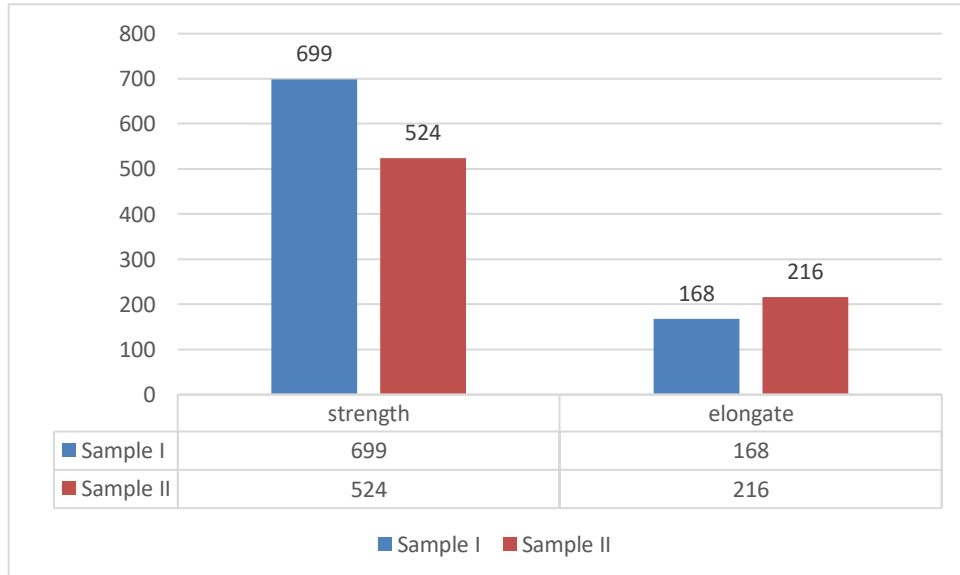
The main materials of the top of women's coats are fabrics made of a mixture of pure wool and wool, to which chemical fibers (polyamide, viscose, polyester, polyacrylonitrile) are attached in different proportions.

The introduction of chemical fibers into the mixture increases the strength and friction resistance of the fabrics. However, the materials to which the chemical fibers are attached have a number of disadvantages; they do not sew well and have low thermal resistance, which makes it difficult to wet and heat treatment; during the sewing process, the fabric is pulled by sewing threads; from the effects of high temperatures, discoloration, spots may appear and thermal shrinkage of fabrics. Preventing the manifestation of such shortcomings is provided by technological processing methods.

Comparison of the width and weight of the resulting coat fabrics.

	Indicator name	Sampl I	Sampl II
1	width	155 sm	164 sm
2	weight	256 g	364 g

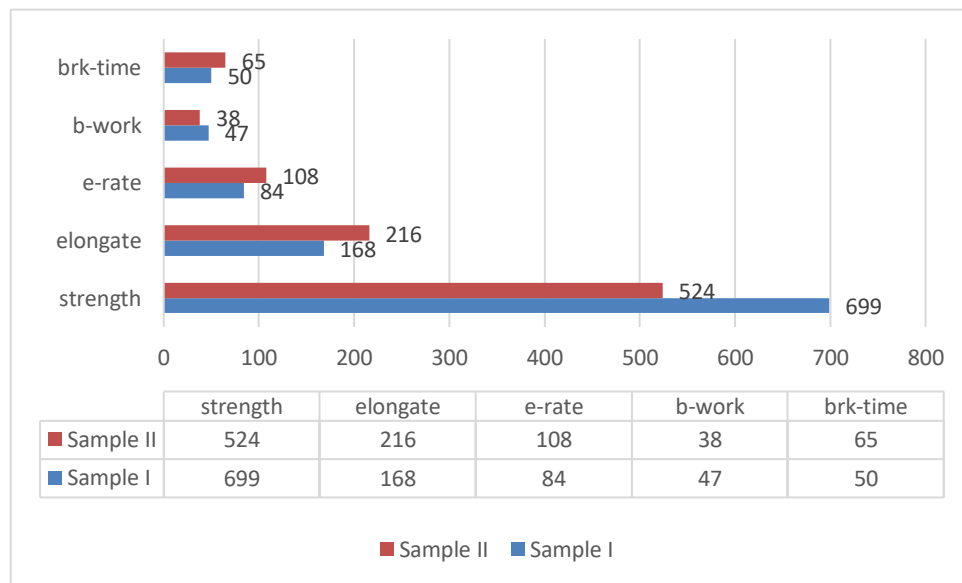
Shrinkage as a result of washing the lining materials is a normal indicator, since shrinkage can lead to deformation of the coating during its operation.



The choice of lining materials for the coat is carried out in accordance with the characteristics of the package materials.

Lining of women's coats made of pure wool, semi-wool, mixed and other materials (for back, sleeves, etc.) is used as lining fabrics from viscose threads in a ring and tissue with a surface area of 120-140gr. For lining coats made of semi-wool and mixed fabrics, a lining fabric with a surface area of 140 g/m² is also used, from wrapping viscose yarns and woven viscose yarns.

	Indicator name		Sampl I	ISampl I
1	Strength	N	699	524
2	Elongate	Mm	168.6	216.7
3	e-rate	%	84.30	108.35
4	b-work	J	47.0	38.9
5	Brk-time	s	50.99	65.03



Knitted fabric from polyamide threads with a surface area of 80-120 g/m² for lining side and inner pockets, lining gauze from viscose threads in ring and nylon threads and weaving with a surface area of 120. Lining fabric made of nylon threads in a ring and duck with a surface area of 125 g / m², a surface area of 55-85 g / m².

Wool is a fabric made of animal wool. It is one of the oldest types of material, but despite its very specific price, it is still very popular. Today it is often used not pure wool, but a mixture of fibers of various origins. Wool is not only the best known, but also one of the most expensive fabrics for clothing. This is due to its peculiarities, which do not disappear even when mixed with synthetic fibers.

Conclusion

an assortment of stylish fabrics for women's Coats is harakateristics, the most characteristic feature of the Gazelle is warm preservation. In addition, such requirements as shape preservation, abrasion resistance, creakiness, resistance to penetration and stretching were established on fabrics. The assortment of modern women's Coats is diverse, they were analyzed for their mutual physique, type of fabric, structure, function and other signs. In a seasonal coat, the upper gauze performs the function of heat-repellent. In the winter coat, the heat-repellent, on the other hand, was considered the properties of the humidifier from the wind and cold. Studies have been carried out on the composition, thickness, function, structure of the fiber of the coat materials.

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