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# USE OF WOOL FABRICS, CLASSIFICATION AND CODING OF WOOL FABRICS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: April 6 <sup>th</sup> 2022	Today, the processing of textile waste in the world is determined by the
Accepted: May 6 <sup>th</sup> 2022	steady expansion of the demand for textile fibers, the demand for raw
Published: June 16 <sup>th</sup> 2022	materials for their production. For the production of such products are mainly
	used fine wool of sheep. The coarse wool of sheep is usually discarded after
	shearing. Because until now, there was no technology to process it.
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*Keywords:* Wool, fabrics, coarse sheep wool, durable, classification, coding, morphological, functional, worsted fabrics, industrial, agriculture, products, cotton fiber, plain, dyed, woolen fabrics for shirts and suits.

Wool fabrics are one of the most valuable types of fabrics among fabrics. They are beautiful, durable, non-wrinkle and have high heat retention properties, so they are widely used in the manufacture of winter clothing. Satisfying people's clothing needs is based on a variety of factors. The most important of these are: the development of public production, in particular the production of clothing; growth of material stability and cultural level of the population; population size and composition (social, gender and age, etc.); constitutional (morphological, functional) and psychological features of the human body; natural and climatic conditions. The composition of the wardrobe of human clothing consists of materials woven from different fabrics (wool, silk, cotton, etc.), and the number of items for different seasons is largely determined by the climatic conditions of a particular area. Districts characterized by persistent frosty winters with strong winds and short and cold summers require the inclusion of fur coats, windresistant items, woolen underwear, outerwear and the like in the wardrobe. Wool fabrics play an important role in fabrics. Wool fabric was produced earlier than other fabrics. Some properties of wool are similar: wool repels water, but actively absorbs moisture compared to other natural fibers. Wool warms in winter, but also cools in summer; it breathes on its own and allows your skin to breathe. All this is due to the natural stiffness of the wool and the air gaps between them, which give the garment a "thermos" property and protect it from both heat and cold. Wool can absorb perspiration and remove it from the skin surface. Wool releases wet vapors from the body to the outside of the garment, from where they fly into the air.

Wool fabrics have a small share (around 7%) in the total range of all fabrics. However, they have

many advantages over other fabrics: high heat retention and wind resistance properties, good shape retention, elasticity and long service life. Therefore, they are important in sewing winter and seasonal coats, men's suits, uniforms, women's and children's shirts and other items. It is important to make full use of the beneficial properties of wool fabrics and to produce fabrics of a specific purpose and range.

It covers the complete characteristics of fabrics in terms of practical purpose, application, range, properties, composition of raw materials, production and so on.

Pure wool fabrics are fabrics that contain 95-100% wool or other fibers to create external effects.

Wool fabrics are used to meet the needs of the population, ie in the production of warm, outerwear, spring-autumn clothes, in the production of various cereals (beds, scarves, shawls, palantins, sheets, tablecloths, shawls) and in the national economy technical and other fabrics are applied.

The range of modern woolen fabrics has more than 1000 articles and is characterized by a great diversity in terms of their fiber composition, structure and type of decoration. We describe the range of woolen fabrics in the form of the following scheme.

Kamvol fabrics are characterized by a clear appearance of smooth non-fluffy surface textile weaving. The mass of 1 m2 of these fabrics ranges from 138 to 440 g, and the thickness - from 0.4 to 1.1 mm. The use of twisted yarn gives such fabrics high durability, while at the same time ensuring the accuracy of the pattern and the cleanliness of the outer surface. Kamvol fabrics are produced in a plain dyed, blended weave, melange, blended and melange effect and significantly bleached and soft. It is divided into shirts, coats and suits according to the purpose [29, p. 66].



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### Figure 1. Checked worsted fabric

Shirt fabrics are thinner, lighter, and relatively less densely packed fabrics. Their thickness does not exceed 0.8 mm, and their mass is usually in the range of 130-250 g per 1 m2. They are mainly made of fine and semi-fine wool and are therefore characterized by softness when touched. According to the fiber content, it is divided into pure wool fiber and semi-wool fiber.



Figure 4.2.wool fabrics for shirts

The range of worsted fabrics for shirts includes cashmere and crepes.

Cashmere is the most common type of fabric in the shirt group. It is distinguished by its lightness and softness, produced mainly on the basis of sarja or derivative cuts, resulting in a diagonal path that is clearly visible on its surface. [30, p.150].

Crepes are fabrics with a fine-grained surface with a crepe texture. It is characterized by high virginity, elongation and good folding.

Costume fabrics. In terms of the number and

length of articles, camouflage has the largest relative share in the range of fabrics. Compared to shirt camouflage fabrics, they differ in large mass, thickness and width, as well as external decoration.

The hierarchical method of classification is used in the national classification of industrial and agricultural products. The length of the code is nine digit decimal places.

The coding, naming, and quantity of an element at any stage is as follows:

Step 1 - section - is marked with a single letter



of the Latin alphabet;

2nd intermediate step - a small section is marked with two letters of the Latin alphabet;

Step 3 - section - is marked with a two-digit code;

Step 4 - group - is marked with a three-digit code;

Level 5 - class - is marked with a four-digit code;

Step 6 - category - is marked with a five-digit code;

Step 7 - subcategory - is marked with a six-digit code;

Step 8 - round - is marked with a seven- and eight-digit code;

Step 9 - a small round - is marked with a ninedigit code.

The four digits of the code of the national classifier of industrial and agricultural products correspond to the digits of the codes NCRB 005.

Using the reference, you can encode the following, for example, "Snow-combed wool for women's outerwear or fabrics from the fine hair of snow-covered animals":

DB 17.20.10.223, here,

D - Section "Processed industrial products";

DB - subsection "Textiles and textile products"; Section 17 "Textile";

17.2 - group "Textile materials";

17.20 - class "Textile materials";

17.20.1 - category "Fabrics other than special fabrics made of natural fibers other than cotton fiber";

17.20.10 - subcategory "Fabrics other than special fabrics made of natural fibers other than cotton fiber";

17.20.10.220 - round "Fabrics for clothes made of snow-covered wool or fine hair of snow-covered animals"

17.20.10.223 subtype - "Snow-combed wool or snow-combed animal fabrics for women's clothing" [8, p.345].

At present, the importance of the national classifier of industrial and agricultural products is declining, and in the field of classification and coding "Commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Belarus" is widely used.

The commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity is designed to improve the implementation of tariff and non-tariff measures of foreign economic activity, statistical accounting and exchange of statistical information.

According to the commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity, the commodity has a nine-

digit numeric code and consists of the following elements: the first 6 digits represent the commodity code of the harmonized system of description and coding of goods, numbers 7 and 8 - the commodity code of the EU combined nomenclature, Figure 9 is intended to separate national goods to detail positions based on country interests.

Thus, in a market economy, classification plays an important role, as it provides automated processing of product information in all activities, allows to study the consumer characteristics and quality of products, to organize their accounting and storage in stores and warehouses. The classifier is used in the development of standards, catalogs, reference books and more.

#### CONCLUSION

Optimal conditions for the process of cleaning the local coarse wool fiber from various contaminants have been developed to obtain the desired product by softening the wool fiber during the washing process.

The technology of bleaching and bleaching of wool fibers on the basis of local raw materials has been developed, and the technology of production of fabrics of different thicknesses from the obtained wool fibers has been developed;

There is a wide range of wool fabrics, which are represented by camouflage, soft mohair and coarse mohair. Its uniqueness is its heat-retaining properties, which requires that these fabrics be used in the national economy for warm and winter clothing.

Classification and coding of woolen fabrics, which play an important role and allow automated processing of product information in all areas of activity, study of consumer properties and quality of the product, the organization of rational accounting in stores and racks.

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