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Creation of Technology for Production of Student Bags from Local COZH GALANTEREYA

**Xomidjonov Abrorjon Olimjono'g'li, Bobojonov Husanboy Toxirovich,
Yuldashev Jamshid Qambaraliyevich, Kayumov Juramirza Abdirammatovich,
Parpiyev Umidjon Meliyevich**

Assistant lecturer, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology
PhD, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology
PhD, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology
PhD, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology
Assistant lecturer, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of research on the application of new leather technology for student bags of local sheep skin. **Local sheep skins were tested for a long, long, thinned torso.**

KEYWORDS: leather, filling processes, oil and fat industry, leather haberdashery, fibrous waste, melamine-methyl alloys, tingling resistance, skin lubricant, sericin solution, lubricant

I. INTRODUCTION

Problems with leather goods produced by local sheep skins are related to their problems, tears and problems. Production of leather goods does not require sophisticated equipment. Hydrolyzed fats and oils can also be used to treat molecules, surfactants and surfactants derived from methylated melamine derivatives.

One of the best features of such fillers is that they tend to bind with tannins and be synthesized during polycondensation, thereby significantly reducing the size of the scalp. At the same time, the number of substances exhibited increases simultaneously. Russian State O.O. Chemical company "Shebekina" allows melamine-methyl alloys to reduce fatigue, resistance to sweat and water, as well as dramatically increase costs.

Currently, specialists in this field are engaged in the production of various structures in the production of imported substitutes for local raw materials and fur yarn, and a number of research projects are being conducted in this direction.

Textile waste includes fossil wastes, including cocoons, wastewater, and so on. Effective use of this waste is one of the urgent tasks of today, since more than 1 kg of fiber is produced per 1 kg of fiber. 35% gericinsericin, which is present in the composition of defective fibers, stainless fibers and wastewater, is a valuable textile product and biological raw material and is widely used in engineering, medicine, cosmetics and other purposes. In scientific studies [1], it is natural to use fiber waste extracts from fiber waste, sericin, fibroin, and raw materials when using extruder pressure at high temperature as a solvent in water and alkali.

To improve the filling process and improve the properties of the finished product, after washing and washing, local sheep skins contain from 2 to 3% of skin lubricant and raw materials. - It is processed at 100 ° C and 35 ° C for 30 minutes. The gallbladder, which exceeds 30-1.0% in 30 minutes, is processed from 1.5-2.0% (based on the weight of gouache) from 20 to 30% calculated on chromium-based bases and 2-2. And through 5 hours it is detected.

After 1 hour (pH), the acidic carrier should be 4-4.5. Then add 0.2 - 0.4% sodium carbonate and determine the performance of the semi-finished product, and for laying using the semi-finished product from the drum. Subsequent processes are traditionally carried out [2]. The filling used is a cheap product, and the filling of this method has several disadvantages. For example, the length of the suspensions, wear resistance, flexibility and flexibility are small.

In the study [3], semi-finished products with chromium and plant derivatives were extracted using sulfated melamine formaldehyde resins. It was noted that the temperature of boiled skin increased. In addition, the samples showed high wetting ability and low flow rates. Sulfurized melamine-formaldehyde oligomer was used in combination with mimosa at 50:50 and 75:25, and the skins were able to exhibit high physical properties.

The structure and properties of shock and CMX-absorbing and highly effective fillers based on fungi and mucous membranes have been studied [4]. The polymer enhancer is stable, and the yield of the finished product increases.

Production of a wide range of products, that is, the production of leather goods, is growing every day. This is due to the expansion of the production of bags for students and the constant improvement of the quality of the skin.

To create effective compositions in the laboratory, a local cericin substance was used to replenish the package.

Dried leather skins are produced according to the technology available for the bottom and the top of the bag, and the replenishment process has been processed in several versions with extracts of household waste.

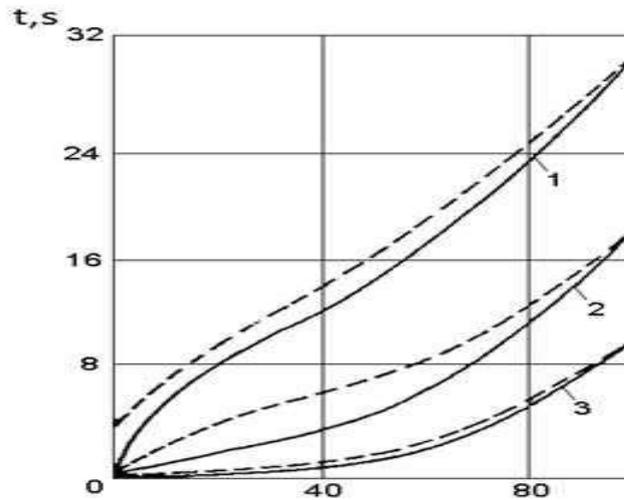
After adding the solution of sericin, the liquid coefficient was 1.0-1.2, and the temperature was 60-65 ° C, and the duration was 45-60 minutes, and the drum was transferred every 5 minutes to 5 months. After finishing the suspensions, all other finishing processes were performed in the traditional style. Subsequently, the physical properties of the test and test test variants, including sorption properties, were determined and presented in the following table.

The procedure of the process of obtaining sheep skin

Table 1

	Chemical and technological names	liquid Coefficient	temperature, C ⁰	quantity,%	Time, min	sentence
1	wash CH-20 Formic acid	2	40	2 0.2	30 30	shed
2	rinsing	2	40		10	shed
3	tanning Ekom-5 Eurostantan D. Бикарбонатнатрия	1.5	35	3 2 1	180 60 60	pH=3,8-4,0 shed
4	Neytrolizatsiya Sodium formate Bicarbonate of soda	1.5	35	2 2	10 60	pH=6,0-6,5 shed
5	persecution Evrosintan RSN-40V Ekom-5 Evrosintan N.K. Eurostantan -D	1	35	2 2 2 2	30 30 30 30	shed
6	Greasy CMX-476 SMX-470 (Suite) SMX-64 Ekom-5 Ant acid	1.5	55	1 1 1 1 1,5	120 30 30	pH=3,5-4,0 shed
7	rinsing	3	20	-	15	shed

It was revealed that the fillers obtained as a result of the conducted research have high filling, lubricating and absorption properties. In particular, the bentonite filling used as a supplement, in combination with the lubrication process, was completely absorbed by filling the compositions on the skin layers. In the organoleptic evaluation, however, it was shown that the filling of fats with the complete absorption of fats has a uniform distribution over the structure of the derivative.



A photo. At a temperature of 25 ° C, you can reduce the length of the skin, as well as soak up and remove water vapor: 1 - not filled; 2 fatty acids and 3 - saturated with citric acid Its cortical properties were studied in order to assess the structural properties of the cervical fibers. The isotherms of sorbent and desorbent water vapor contained in aluminum, as well as in sericin-filled and unfilled skin, were determined on a Max-Ben scale at 25 oC [5].

This made it possible to calculate the relative size of the surface. It was found that the salt was filled with sericin 120 m² / g, 96 m² / g in alumina filling and 63 m² / g on the surface of unpaid skin. It should be noted that the salt value is estimated by water absorption, since sericin changes its surface as a result of partial water leakage.

Therefore, atlas-based skins are important because of the low water absorption for skins filled with alumina. As a result of research, it can be concluded that the filling of the solution on the basis of sericin is the basis of the production of sheep skin with high filling and lubricating properties. When sensory evaluation was observed full filling of the compositions of the filler on the layers of the skin. This allows the skin to increase the mechanical properties of the skin.

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