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Carpet Products Classification And Silk Carpets Research

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ABSTRACT: The article explores the classification of carpets, the direction of bending of 145 textile silk threads, the number of joints, and the severity and length of disruption. The cut-off length is 5567.93 cN. In the Z direction, 300 h/ m was given and 287 h / m min was 278 h / m. It is recommended that the resulting raw material be used in silk rugs for use as body yarn.

KEY WORDS: Carpets, products, classifications, silk, rings, texts, tensile strength, direction of wear.

I.INTRODUCTION

Many decisions and decrees on development of light industry of the country and diversification of finished goods are being developed. In particular, the production of home-based rugs is one of the most important sectors. Carpets and carpets are also a type of textile that has been around since ancient times. As they learned to spin on various fibers, the carpet weaving industry began to emerge and develop. It is known from the scientific and historical data that carpets have been developed for a long time in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. During the archeological excavations in Khorezm, a carpet specimen dating back to 1,000 years ago was found. Later, the ancient and early medieval carpets were preserved in written sources, carpets were produced during the Seljuk period and sold in Egypt, India and China. For example, carpets woven in Central Asia differ from the type of carpets woven in other regions by their geometric patterns. Marco Polo in the XIII-XIV centuries and Ryun Gonzalez in the XIV-XV centuries in their historical books emphasized that the Turkmen carpets have long been the foremost in the world, and that these carpets are different in their quality and color. Merchants from the countries of Central Asia and the East, as well as precious carpets, were also sold to the United States, France, Italy, England, Poland, Russia and other countries [1].

Along with the products in Central Asia, carpets have also been instrumental in establishing cultural, economic and other ties between countries.

The carpet has a variety of textures, stitches and prints.

The carpet is woven on the carpet. In our country weave woven and feathered carpets. Sewing carpet - Floral carpet for finished goods. Printed carpets are rugs.

From time immemorial the carpet weaving or the name of the tribe. Turkmen carpets, for example, are known as jasmine, free, and bestir rugs. Turkmen rugs have a geometric pattern. The Caucasian rugs are famous for their pearls, turkeys, pearls, pink, red, blue, yellow, yellow and other colors. Iranian carpets are unique and have been carved into a circular shape with flowers, plants, birds and animals. They are known for their chestnut, armadillo, sari, cherry and other carpets. Chinese carpets are world-renowned, their feathers are cut in different sizes, the relief is made, and the image base is shorter, shiny. At present, textile carpets are produced in Bukhara, Khiva, Andijan, Surkhandarya, Margilan, Urgut, Karshi and other regions. They are known worldwide for their unique vegetation, geometric pattern, elegance, natural silk, naturalness and quality.

Natural crafts carpets by Turkmen, Kashgar, Bukhara, and Ferghana Valley are divided into 3 groups and are sold in domestic and foreign markets.

Uzbek carpets are divided into three types: short hairs, long hairs and feathers. The colors and geometric shapes on the carpets make a colorful composition that is in harmony with one another.

In Russia and Europe in the XIV-XV centuries manufacture of carpets and rugs began to develop.

There are currently two different ways to knit carpets and make them by car and by car. Handmade carpets are small in size and are made mainly of sheep, goats, camel's wool, natural silk and bicycle yarn. Handmade carpets are feathered and seamless on the surface. Three strands are made of feathers: textile body and weft, as well as light-colored yarns that shape the carpet's image. Feathered carpets are now mainly made of cotton, beige, wool, silk and polyester fibers. Rope threads are made by threading the threads of the above mentioned fibers, and the feathers are formed by tying the pieces of wool, silk and bead threads. The endless rugs and rugs are made with one-sided or two-sided paintings and show a carpeted texture of colored tones and ropes in a layout [2,3].

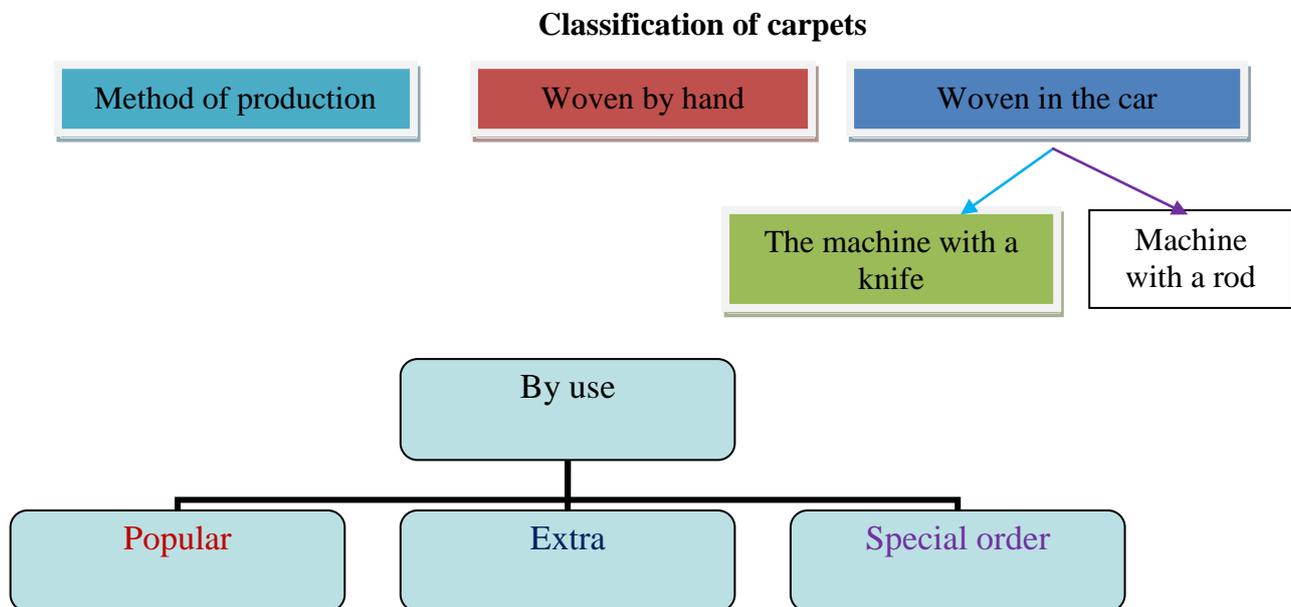
II. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SYSTEM

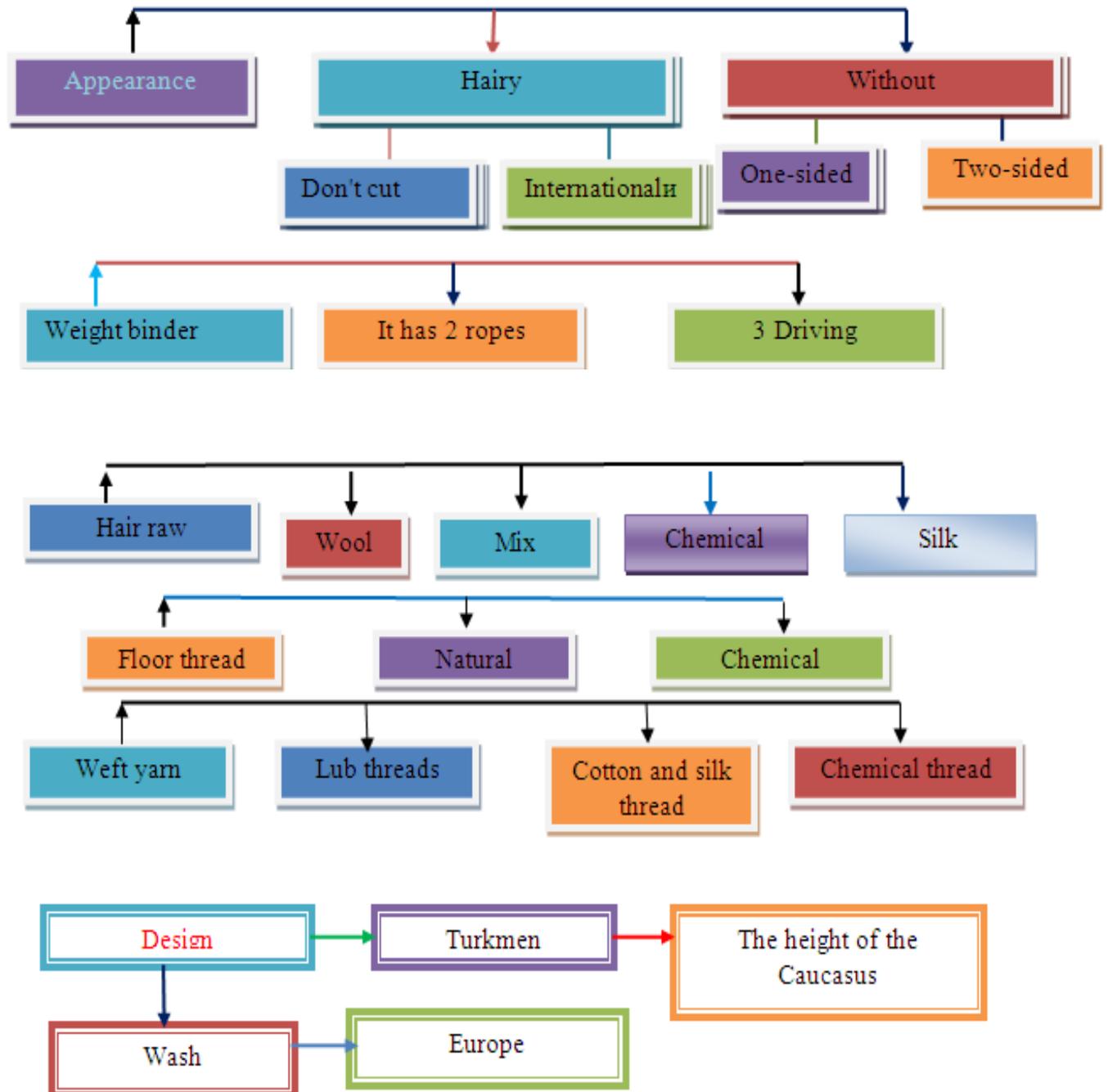
The types of carpets produced by the car are divided into two classes according to the frame: textile and nonwovens. The production types are divided into the following groups: double-layer Jacquard, accessories, polished, rod (Jacquard and flat), seamless (Jacquard and flat). Fluffy rugs are not allowed on the carpets, and the feathers may be up to 2-8 sm long.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Non-woven carpets may be: tattooed, knitted, knitted, glue, needle-shaped, flocculate.

At present, carpets and rugs are divided into different types depending on the type of weaving and the raw materials used: pure wool, wool and other fibers, cotton, natural, silk, baboon, artificial and synthetic fibers, as follows: is described.





IV. METHODOLOGY

The modern assortment of carpets and rugs is characterized by the raw materials composition, production methods, hairy surface structure, color combination, patterns and sizes. So far, there is no uniform classification of carpets. The industry standard (GOST 418-70) is used for commercial precursors.

We know that the quality of carpets and rugs depends not only on the type or structure of the carpet, but also on the types of raw materials used in it. Therefore, the technological properties of silk threads used as raw material for silk

carpets have been studied. Research has shown that silk carpets are used as raw material of 145-240 texts, and 180-220 texts of silk yarn are used in various companies.

In order to ensure the quality of silk carpets, they need good raw materials and the right choice of production technology. The raw materials brought to the process, namely the addition of some raw silk, were subsequently recommended as raw materials for the silk carpet.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The quality of the yarns is also an important factor. The number of joints in the 145 textile threads is 2.33x21, 2.33x18, 2.33x17, and the final process is the 145 texted silk yarn, obtained by adding 3 of the above threads. In the Z direction, 300 b / m was given and max 287 b / m min was 278 b / m.

The breakdown strength and stretches of silk threads of 145 texts are shown in the table below.

Total evaluation	-N-	-X-	-S-	-CV-	-Q(95%)-	-MIN-	-MAX-
Elongation (Fmax)	10	19.66 %	1.14	5.78	0.72	18.20	21.43
EAR; 1% Fmax	10	19.75 %	1.23	6.21	0.78	18.23	21.68
Maximum force	10	5567.93 cN	130.55	2.34	82.57	5385.58	5761.24
Work to break	10	34941.77 cN*cm	3795.19	10.86	2400.29	29424.78	39507.34
Tenacity	10	38.40 cN/tex	0.90	2.34	0.57	37.14	39.73
Count	1	145,00 tex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	0,00
Time to Rupture	10	11.85 sec	0.73	6.18	0.46	10.94	13.01

The study investigated the physical-mechanical properties of silk threads of 145 texts. In the STATIMAT S machine, the fault strength is determined. Based on the results, we can say that silk carpets can be used as raw material and preferably used as tan.

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