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THE EFFECT OF MOISTURE ON FIBER QUALITY DURING THE STORAGE PERIOD OF COTTON RAW MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

In the storage of cotton raw materials, the importance of modern tool equipment is considered high. This article is about the modern technologies used in the cotton cleaning plant “Bek cluster”, which was established in Mirzaabad District of Syrdarya region, the impact of moisture on fiber quality in the process of processing cotton.

KEYWORDS

Garam, zones, humidity, conditioning weight, classicators, warehouses, awnings, garam fields, sample, dotted sample, combined sample, average daily sample, pollution.

INTRODUCTION

New technology, technology is being introduced to the industry at an accelerated pace. International scientific and technical cooperation has been established on the application of equipment and technology produced by firms in the United States, Switzerland and other countries in order to study and introduce advanced technology of foreign countries, to switch to world standards for cotton fibers in Network Enterprises.

The annual cotton crop is received at Cotton preparation points under the cotton gin company and

outside the enterprise, and is stored for a long time at these cotton preparation points.

Depending on the location of the cotton-making points (settlements) in relation to the enterprise, it is located under the enterprise, where the sum is 15 km. divided into XO or types located at a distance. The preparation facilities under the enterprise are located in the general territory of the enterprise on the territory of farms, farmers ' cotton, and the cotton preparation facilities

outside the enterprise are 15 km. dan accepts cotton from farms far away.

Cotton production facilities are classified into large, medium and small-capacity types, depending on the volume of cotton adoption each season.

Large-capacity cotton-making facilities have a capacity of 10,000 t per their territory. the average cotton making area is 6,000-10,000 t, while Cotton receives more than of cotton crop. until, tiny mascans in their territory, as a rule, 5000 t. receives less cotton than.

One variety is considered to be a cotton-bearing swarm, formalized by a quality document belonging to the species and class.

If Cotton belonging to different breed and industrial varieties, types and classes is mixed in this gang, cotton is accepted by the lowest variety, species and classes available in this gang. The type of specified selectionic cotton fiber is determined in the procedure established in accordance with regulatory documents (according to Osdst 615-94)

Each type of cotton is divided into five varieties according to the coefficient of color, appearance and ripeness I, II, III, IV, V.

The cotton variety, color and ripening coefficient are determined according to the indicators.

For Grades 1 and 2, in the case of cotton contamination above the prescribed norm, it is transferred to the correct class, and in the case of increased moisture content, they reduce its cost in accordance with the established procedure.

In varieties I, II, III and IV, cotton is returned to the handler or accepted under a low grade if it exceeds the

standard of contamination or humidity established for Grade 3.

If the norm of contamination or moisture exceeds 22%, the cotton is returned to the handler or taken in the prescribed manner, reducing the price or weight of the mixer.

On the basis of receipt receipts in the form of PK-17, a daily report on the preparation of cotton is drawn up by the state statistical bodies. What other documents can not be the basis for drawing up reports on the preparation of cotton.

The results of the taxilies of the preparatory point laboratory for pollution and moisture of cotton by gangs (farms, divisions, brigades) are a guarantee for the determination of its conditioning weight.

The results of varietal, moisture and pollution, carried out according to samples from cotton, which are collected and collected in bulk, are determined in the reception by cell, division, brigade and cannot provide a basis for changing the quality of cotton according to the condition weight of cotton, which is established on the day of admission.

In accordance with this, the accounting of cash books and cotton purchases with farms is carried out according to the fixed conditional weight for each day it receives.

Cotton pollution (the weight fraction of dirty impurities) and humidity (the weight ratio of moisture) are accepted and considered by the weight of the condiment, which is given to the standards of uniform heat for all industrial varieties.

The conditioning weight (Mk) is determined in kilograms by the following formula.

Conditioning weight is performed up to the first ten characters and rounded to whole units.

More than 20 percent of the moisture content is placed next to the cotton KTS, since it must be dried and processed immediately. Cotton with a moisture content of up to 14 percent should be placed in the TS region, while cotton with a moisture content of more than 14 percent should be placed in the KTS region.

It is necessary to open a single tunnel lengthwise after 8-10 days to a cotton pile with a norm of moisture, and after 3-5 days to an orthic-moist pile. After the completion of the garam formation using tunneling machines, a tunnel can be dug the next day and a blower can be installed.

Grade I and II varieties with an average humidity of no more than 9-10 percent are measured in Grade 1 and 2, Grade III with a humidity of 11-13 percent, grade V is measured in all grades at the temperature of the

sagging cotton swarm 1 time in 5 days, and the harorat of cotton swabs with a high humidity.

If the temperature of the cotton prepared during warm weather (September, October) does not change in 2-3 days, not exceeding 350C, then the temperature is considered normative.

If the temperature of cotton in the stored cotton swabs is higher than the temperature indicated in the first measure, or at certain points it is indicated to 20C—30C after the initial measurement, immediate action should be taken to suck moist air from the stumps and cool the cotton temperature to the mandatory ravishta. Air absorption is carried out through a tunnel. A tunnel is dug using a tunneling machine, or when a lake with a bucket is placed along the length of the bucket, and after it sinks to the desired extent. The tunnel is 0.8—1.0 m wide and 1.8—2.0 m high, should not be less than. A special UVP device is used to suck air.

Cotton moisture,%	Deadlines for conducting prophylactoka(air suction)			Relative air humidity, % (not much)
	By day			
	First prophylaxis after stocking	Second proflaktika	Future prevention	
I – II when storing varietal cotton				
12,0–14,0	15–18	10	15	75
14,1–16,0	13–16	8	12	80
16,1 and higher	10	5	8	85
III–IV when storing varietal cotton				

13,0–15,0	15–18	10	15	75
15,1-18,0	13–16	8	10	85
18,1–22,0	8–10	5	8	95
22,1 and higher	6–7	5	7	95

Deadlines for conducting preventive air absorption in Gharam.

When work is carried out using tunneling machines, air absorption for cotton with a humidity of 14.0—22.0 percent can be carried out after 3-4 days have passed.

During the suction of air, which is carried out in a preventive manner when stacking cotton, the working capacity of the suction device should not be less than 6 – 8 hours. In the case of spontaneous heating of cotton, the absorption of air from the stumps is carried out at certain measurement points until the temperature of the cotton is equal to the ambient temperature.

If it is felt that the temperature of the Cotton has increased, even by one degree, compared to the initial measurement, measures must be taken to stop the spontaneous heating by sucking in the air, if the only cell is found heated cotton, it is necessary to remove the heated cotton, as well as the adjacent cotton wool.

Wells should be dug in order to determine the depth of moisture in the piles in case water leaks into the cotton and moisture is felt. It is necessary to take a moistened cotton ball and dry it.

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