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ASSORTMENT OF SEWING KNITTED FABRICS AND CLOTHES MADE FROM THEM

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ABSTRACT

Study of the range of knitted fabrics and clothes made of them, physical and mechanical properties of its structure, the shape and size of the rings, the thickness and thickness of the thread, the thickness and strength, artificial fur.

KEYWORDS

Knitwear, cotton, wool, fibre, polyester knitwear, polyester, velvet knitwear.

INTRODUCTION

Knitwear (Frans. ticoter-weave) – a tissue which is taken from attaching (basketry) of a few threads. Knitwear threads have different types based on compound, use, decoration style and structure. Based on the compound, there are cotton thread, wool, silk

and chemical fibre mixed tissue types [1-7]. Based on using: knitwears and tissues. Knitwear things include: smoking, jumper, blouse, coat, gloves, shirt, sock and others. Those are used for technical purposes and preparing kinds of clothes. Based on decoration:

rough, bleached, smooth and coloured types. Knitwear's main physic-mechanic features are based on its compound, links shape and size, thread's thinness or thickness and flexibility. Based on structure: aslant woven, weaving, one-story and two-story. Knitwear's softness, flexibility, hard embarrassment, lightness and easy washing dominate woven fabrics [8-12].




THE MAIN PART

Knitwear weaving is different from other draperies weaving. Will be made from one or more continuous rings unification. Based on knitwear rings' appearance: aslant woven (kulir) and fore-and-aft (woven tandada) knitwear differences [13-17]. The rings of kulir knitwear tissue are made by one thread one by one of incurvation. Every ring of fore-and-aft knitwear (woven tandada) appears from every thread. Knitwear crimping can be one-store and two-store. One-store knitwear's right side will be in one side, and the opposite side on the other side. But two-store knitwear's both right sides or other opposites are in one side [18-21]. Two-store knitwear became heavier, thicker and stronger. Knitwear crimping is divided into main, shape-shifting (hosilaviy) and flowery. Main crimping group includes the same ring giver simple crimpings. For example: kulir drapery, leotard chain and atlas. Shapeshifting (hosilaviy) crimpings are made by changing the main crimpings. Mount, shape-shifting drapery and others are good examples. Flowery crimpings include all crimpings which show the flowery shaped crimpings. To make them, an extra mechanism will be added to the machine and the process of making will be changed. As a result, the drapery's

surface has a flower shape. Pressly, (arqoqli), jakkard, future and other flowery ways are good examples. A Weaver knitwear machine is used [22-27]. Machine has two types: circle and smooth machines. Machine's main detail is the needle of the making circle. Needle has hooked, grooved and other types. Needles are made of steel wire or ribbon and the size is 25-100 mm in length and 0,3-1,0 mm in thickness. Needle's thickness is chosen based on the weaving ring's size: for smaller rings – thinner needles. Weaver machines are mainly made for the weaving industry, but there are also handheld machines too. Knitwear industry developed in Uzbekistan for 30-40 years. In 1939, the Kokand sock factory is established (was the biggest in central Asia). In 1945 one more knitwear fabric opened with the Tashkent weaving factory. In 1960, There 4572 thousand internal and 1597 thousand external knitwear clothes were made. Also, Tashkent knitwear outdoor fabric (1960), Samarkand (1950), Bukhara (1961), and Andijan (1968) knitwear fabrics were built and started their work. The main fabric – “Malika” knitwear clothes manufacturing factor (Tashkent-1941). This made men's, women and children's knitwear clothes of about 200 kinds [26-29].

Knitwear tissues have kinds: hand knitted and machine knitted. Stick needles are used for hand knitting. It has along with history, it has an adaptable flower shape. It is famous among people. Manufacturing knitwear has 2 types: weaving and using wovens. Using threads for connecting tissues is the main method of weaving. Knitwear can be sorted by cotton type. They are woven, wool woven, silk woven and packthread woven. Together they are called weaving tissues.




Table.1 Knitwear tissues compound

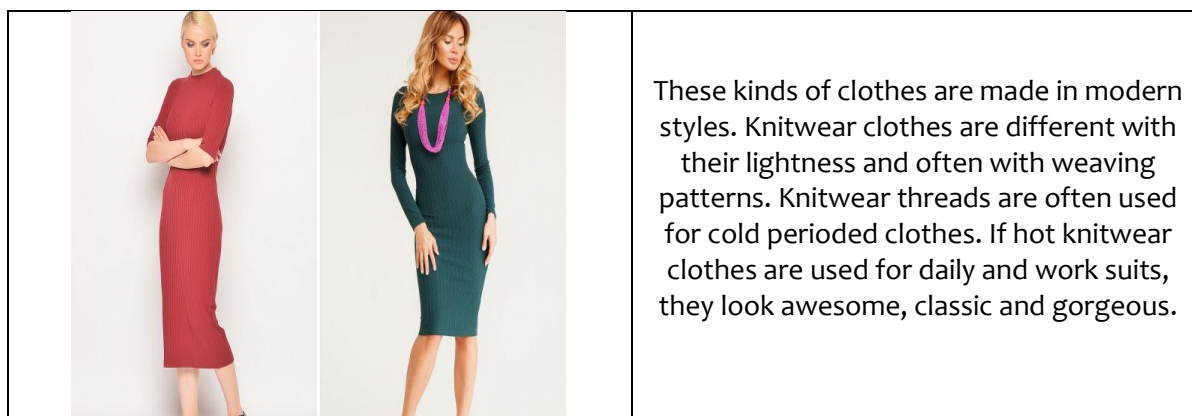
	<p>Polyester knitwear tissue: tissue has exact creases, is thick and wave-shaped, and flexible. Mainly for men's and women's outwear, suits, children's clothes and other tissues.</p>
	<p>artificial fur needle tissue: thick, soft and feels hot. It has a variety of kinds, almost used for coat parts, cloth linings, collars, hats and others. Artificial fur is also made by weaving wovens.</p>
	<p>Velvet knitwear tissue: soft, thick, hard and enduring, soft colour. Mainly used for outwear tissue, collars or hat's part. Also, it can be made by weaving threads inwrought</p>

There are lots of ingredients for knitwear tissues. Polyester, nylon, vinylon, spandex, cotton, polypropylene, fur and others are used for raw materials. Also, cotton, fur, silk, flax, chemical fibre and their mixed threads are used for raw materials. Normally, it is flexible, has a blowhole, is soft, hard and resistant for wrinkles, feels the kind of hair, washing and drying is easy.

Knitwear clothes based on underwear and outerwear can be differenced into two types. Underwear clothes' features are adapting the body, flexibility, comfort, easy moving, softness, easy getting the humidity and breathing ability, and easy changing its shape. For kinds: knitting flat needles, knitting tissues, two ribs, one rib and fur. Outwears' tissues are enduring, low contraction, easy washing and flexible.

Table. 2 Using a knitwear tissue

	<p>Threads made by the knitwear method are comfortable and good choices. In this situation, the pattern made by the gateway is only used for pliers, necks or necklaces. But, if the clothing is made of attractive and complex knitwear clothes look nice.</p>
	<p>Variety knitwear tissue kinds mixed clothes look gorgeous. Knitwear looks beautiful with decoration, thick and light tissue. Famous ideas are skin and leather.</p>
	<p>These kinds of clothes are different from women's decorations. Actually, the product is made of breathable tissues. Nowadays, patterned knitwear clothes are important for women</p>



These kinds of clothes are made in modern styles. Knitwear clothes are different with their lightness and often with weaving patterns. Knitwear threads are often used for cold period clothes. If hot knitwear clothes are used for daily and work suits, they look awesome, classic and gorgeous.

CONCLUSION

Knitwear clothes are easy to wear, fastening is not needed, sticks to the body and may show bodies' full shape. Good for underwear clothes and sports clothes. After changing the structure and stability of size, knitwear tissues can be used for outwear clothes. Firstly, tissue can be woven with grey fabric, then decided into a variety of patterned clothes. Can be used full-formed or partially formed materials: socks and gloves. Patterns are also used widely for agriculture, medicine and healthcare fields.

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