

KHANTEX ENTERPRISE CLOTH QUALITY CONTROL PROCESS AUTOMATION

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Abstract:

This in the article Khantex in the enterprise fabrics quality manage process automation about written wide discussion with illuminated. Fabrics work exit and them cutting and ready become to come until was the process to automation directed topics with illuminated being article sure sources through explained.

Key words: Khantex, fabric, cutting, shearing, thread, quality control, enterprise, textile, fabric inspection, ironing valid fabric,

Sign in

Fabrics quality of threads from the features start knitting of the process until the end has been of processes from quality consists of In fabrics occurring malfunctions textile in the industry 85% of failures organize does Technologies development and work being released machines and work release methods with this errors gradually to lower levels decreases. Woven fabrics visual check cost a lot work Demand does and very expensive falls However, the error types a lot that it was because of the mistakes in management automatic from systems use very difficult That's it despite the visual in management of mistakes a maximum of 60 percent determined if, some management systems to 90 percent near mistakes determine takes However, above telling as passed, fabric quality defines parameters very a lot and each one parameter who manages the system Create possible it's not. Shown laboratory services behind don't stay for our all leader and worker our employees science in the world and technology in the field changes attention with following they go and measurement, test and analysis in their work modern test equipment and generally accepted done test methods they use Fabrics ironing effect doer four the main element is temperature, humidity, pressure and time Ironing temperature ironing to the process effect doer main factor is considered. Different fabrics ironing temperature from the head forgiveness clothes in decorating main problem is considered If ironing temperature If it is too low, iron it in the process unattainable; if ironing temperature very high If so, clothes ironing and damage take coming can.



1-picture. Quality control process.

Different in fibers ironing temperature as well as communication times, moving speed, ironing pressure, fabric existence or lack of fabric thickness and humidity such as different factors with is affected.

Dress packaging two type divides: osma and boxing. Boxing usually internal and external to the product have Internal dish one or one how many clothes plastic bag into takes Your clothes quantity and size plastic bag inside to those specified according to to be need and packaging requirements flat and beautiful to be need Some special clothes equipment packaging during special treatment need For example, wrinkle is similar clothes own style save stand up for fold to the shape wrapped to be need.

External product usually into cartons will be packed and volume and color of customers requirements or order according to order instructions according to suitable will come. Package shape usually mixed colors mixing to the code, the only one colorful unique to the code, one colorful mixed to the code, mix colorful unique to the code have Package to put during complete to the amount and sure to color and colors to adapt attention give This box external to the box is determined sent to the customer to port, box to the number, amount, coming came out to the country and to others belongs to.

Fabric check:

Good of fabrics quality ready product quality control of doing important is part of Incoming fabrics check and measure through of clothing authenticity fast respectively improvement can Fabric inspection external view and internal quality own into takes External appearance basically cloth broken, stained, woven defects, color differences and others checks. Sandy washed in fabrics the sands wash, dead plates, cracks and another sand washing places attention to give need External to look effect who does disadvantages inspection on time determined characters with is determined and during trim road is not placed.



2-picture. Weaving Department

Fabrics internal quality, mainly, compression, color and gram weight (mm, ounce). own into takes Inspection samples take on the go different different kind of samples and different work producers by work released different different colors of information correctness provide for test transfer need With that together, to the factory incoming helper materials, for example, elastic network compression speed, viscous of the primer adhesiveness of the zipper smoothness and others such as inspections and also help giving materials check need requirements does not apply. Fabric to open process textile work in release solution doer is a stage. This is next processing from giving before cloth rolls caution with to open and to correct own into takes To tradition according to this process in hand or slowly and less efficient mechanisms using done increased However, high at speed cloth to open of cars appear to be with this a lot work Demand who does and a lot time Demand who does the work to the revolution turned.

This machines cloth rolls fast and sure to open for advanced technology and strong of mechanisms uses, this while productivity significant level increases.

Summary resources efficient manage each how work release operation important aspect is considered High at speed cloth to open cars work to the producers own resources optimally distribution opportunity will give. Fabric to open process automation through work producers hand to work dependence decrease possible and that's it with own worker strength a person intervention more important has been work release another stages again distributes.

Used Books:

1. Textile Design. Carol Joyce.
2. Textile arts. Margo Singer.
3. TEXTILES Concepts and Principies.
4. Textiles types, Used and Production Methods.
5. <http://www.ziyonet.uz>
6. <http://www.referat.uz>
7. <http://www.bilim.uz/>