RESEARCH OF POSSIBILITIES OF PRODUCTION OF POLYCOMPONENT SPINNING IP FROM NATURAL FIBERS

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Annotatsion: *In this article have eaten the component of the thread, which can be used in production natural and synthetic filaments and disturb their illuminated without component by thread.*

Keywords: *Natural, Cotton, Polycomponent, Yarn.*

Current globalization conditions silk and silk waste again work as a result received of our products the world and mi n piety in the markets buyer to be and strong place take over for this about things fast in pictures take to go and of products international ensuring compliance with standards it is necessary

Placed from tasks come came out in case our country raw material from their wealth one has been natural silk from waste reasonable using them head natural and chemical fibers with mixed up internal and external market requirements answer giving new kind of polycomponent spun yarn work release technology supply is necessary .

As you know , the world textile raw material in the balance sheet natural silk n ing ul u shi only 0.15÷0.20 percent organize does But him a person to the body pleasure dedication , com f ort balloon o dog to create and head features with another natural of fibers superior stands That's why for too natural of silk ra ts ional use , that is look at it positive features keep your lips the rest h ahead natural and chemical fibers with mixed up new type , new characteristic threads work release technology create to the goal is appropriate . New kind of raw material while own in turn new kind of fabrics assortment increase enable gives

In the production of polycomponent spun yarn, similar works have been studied for mixing silk, cotton, wool and nitron chemical fibers from natural fibers. Scientists of the Department of "Silk and Spinning Technology" conducted a number of works on the production of mixed fiber yarns. It makes it possible to obtain a quality product due to increasing the elasticity and strength of yarns made on the basis of mixed fibers. Products made of mixed natural fibers have high air permeability, moisture absorption and heat retention capabilities. Products containing such complex properties have been developed using natural silk waste and cotton fiber and are economically feasible.

Received results given in the table below .

No	Indicators	Unity	Amount
1	A mix yarn composition - Cotton fiber - II my grass spun (silk waste)	%	 85 15
2	Thread linear density	text	20±1
3	Twists the number	Buram / m	760
4	Interruption power	s/N	280.6
5	Comparison disconnection power	sN / tex	14.03
6	In disconnection stretch	%	6

The production of mixed yarn originally used natural and chemical fibers. For this purpose, the construction of various textile equipment has been improved, and there are technological sequences for the production of mixed yarn. Based on this, if we mix the chemical fiber nitron with the natural silk waste, i.e., the II-grade tarand, then we need to staple the nitron fiber according to the II-grade tarand. The staple length of the II-grade tarandi can be up to 150 mm.

Studies have shown that by mixing wool fiber with natural and chemical fibers, it is possible to obtain spun yarn from this mixture by re-engineering the technological process of a cotton spinning enterprise. The price of wool is cheap compared to other natural fibers, it has a low pollution level, and it has scientific and practical importance due to the high amount of finished yarn from raw materials. According to the production technology of mixed fiber yarn, after cleaning the wool fiber warmed in cold water, 38 ммthe staple is cut to length. Then, after a certain preparation, it is mixed with cotton in a tweezer, and then it is combed in a carding machine. The straw from the carding machine passes through two straw balers. The amount of stretching and the number of contractions are equal to 8 rathe intermediate notch in the stretching 44 мм. Braided yarn is spun in a pneumomechanical spinning machine with a rotor diameter of 54 мм50000 min $^{-1}$, discretizing shaft 6670 min $^{-1}$, output speed 80 m/min, number of twists 250 b/m. It's hard work during thickness 103 texli wool - cotton and 101 texli wool-viscose threads work developed All in the mixture components the ratio is 50/50 does Ma z rate ratio experience to the results according to the most as muq o bil found

Conclusion . Based on the above experiments, the mixing of silk, cotton, wool natural fibers and nitron chemical fiber allows efficient use of silk waste. In the production of polycomponent spun yarn, the lengths of the fibers are checked and alternated before mixing. Fiber component mixing is done on the supply table of the carding machine.

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