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Uzbek National Khan Atlas

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the khan atlas, the national fabric of the Uzbek people, its origin, place in the history of our country and its physical and chemical aspects.

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The production of prestigious fabrics in Uzbekistan - khan atlas, beqasam, banoras and others - has long been known. This is natural silk, its production with artificial silk and various types of production from artificial silk. In the 1960s, Uzbekistan required the production of fine fabrics on the basis of its production. Accordingly, an atlas production association was established in Margilan, and later in Namangan, a factory for the production of fine fabrics was established. Silk weaving towns were launched in Shahri, Izbaskan (Andijan region), Kosonsoy (Namangan region), Boysun (Surkhandarya) at the disposal of industrial enterprises. Their products were mainly abr fabric. The rapid development of this industry, first of all, was due to the fact that the demand for them increased, and at that time the world's yarn production increased sharply. The production of artificial silk fibers developed, and later the production of fine fabrics began. An important condition of the economy of the republic is the provision of technologies in the textile industry, increasing production capacity, production of raw materials into finished products and their stabilization on the world market. Support for economic challenges through 2021, the factors that will make the most of the 20 years of economic software efforts are economic stability, macroeconomic equilibrium, and the growth of living standards in a

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Figure 1. Old Atlas Shirt

growing global market.

Historically, in ancient times, silkworm breeding and silk weaving were widespread and flourished throughout Turkestan. Uzbek silk fabric is world famous for its quality and beauty. In the late 19th century, the Fergana Valley was a major center of silk production. In 1896, there were about 600 silk weaving shops in Margilan, Namangan and Kokand districts. All fabrics are hand-woven in ordinary shops all over Central Asia. The spun yarns of the fabrics were dyed by special masters, and flowers or other patterns were skillfully drawn by others. The silk and fabric are repeatedly embroidered with various natural dyes. The yellow dye is derived from apricots, the dark red dye from insect carcasses, the red dye from rye, and the black dye from decoction.

Khan satin fabric is one of the most prestigious fabrics. The reason for the use of abril fabric is the specificity of its mechanical and chemical technology, polished patterns are created by dyeing the body threads of the fabric. Non-dyed areas of the body are tightly tied with cotton yarn to prevent discoloration. The name abrli is derived from the Persian abrband - "I tie the cloud". The colors created on the Khan satin fabric, in contrast to the machine printing of flowers, are distinguished by a delicate finish and distinctive lines. Unlike fabrics woven from silk and other fibers, in the production of satin fabric comes first chemical technology and then mechanical weaving technology. Initially, the body and back 18 threads are boiled and dyed, then the process of weaving begins. Therefore, the conditions of chemical processes should be chosen so that the physical and mechanical properties of the yarn are fully preserved.

Uzbekistan annually produces several thousand tons of fiber, which is the fourth largest in the world after China, India and Brazil in terms of production of this valuable fiber. Khudoiberdiyeva conducted research on Effective methods of preparation of silk fabrics for bleaching, increasing the strength of the dye in the fabric by treating it with additional chemicals during the finishing process. Prof. E.Olimbaev analyzed a number of properties of satin fabrics in the scientific work, developed a device for determining the displacement of yarns after stretching deformation of the fabric and gave recommendations on a complex indicator of the properties of the fabric. Scientific work on dyeing of abril fabrics continues to this day. Extensive information is provided on the technology of dyeing silk fabrics and silk fabrics. In particular, the technology of preparation and dyeing of satin fabric for dyeing is widely covered. The fact that the colors of the khan satin should be very clear and dark requires the use of basic and direct dyes that give it a lustrous color. However, one of the factors limiting the longevity of the fabric is the fact that the dyes of this class are very resistant to water treatment and light. A number of scientific studies have been conducted on the properties of crepe assortments of natural silk fabrics and to further improve their appearance. One of the positive features of Khan satin fabrics is that their softness or texture depends on their virginity, which analyzes the effect of linear density and weaving of the body and back yarns on the virginity of the fabric.

The properties and structure of abrasive fabrics are analyzed in repeated washing and use of various detergents. Repeated washing of fibrous fabrics changes their penetration, structure, ie yarn slippage, dye flight and changes in physical and mechanical properties. In order to preserve the properties of the

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fabrics, it is recommended to dry-clean the abril fabrics, not with detergents. In order to expand the technological capabilities of the production of fine fabrics on non-woven looms, it is necessary to know the coefficient of virginity of the specific properties of the parameters of the elasticity of the yarn in the selection of natural silk yarn. Determination of these coefficients for samples of flexible filling systems is carried out by the method of vibration in a vertically mounted device operating under conditions of short-term deformation. As a result of the experiments, numerical values of virginity and elasticity are obtained for abrdatanda and fabric. For example, the number of these numbers is 300 b / m, the coefficient of elongation (for 1 m of manna) is 36.59 H / m gat, and the coefficient of elasticity is 0, 05ga teng. The deviation of the calculated values from the experimental ones does not exceed 5%. At present, chemical yarns and artificial silk yarns are used as the main raw materials of the silk industry. The amount of fabrics made of natural silk per meter is 5% of the total amount of fabric. Natural silk is mainly used for the production of silk fabrics. Silk fabrics are mainly made from highly baked raw silk. In such baking, the surface of the silk fabric is granulated, that is, it forms wavy shapes on its surface. New versions of satin, adras, beqasam, banoras and similar fabrics, which are in high demand today from natural and artificial silk, are offered to consumers in a combination of modern and ancient styles. The surface of the fabric in satin weaving is smooth and shiny, because satin weaving has its own characteristics, due to the fact that the surface of the fabric is covered with a lot of threads. However, this weave is not durable, and due to its resistance to external friction, these fabrics require special processing.

Many scientists have contributed to the development of the silk industry in our country with their scientific work and research. Data on this research were analyzed. This research is devoted to the analysis of the physical and mechanical properties of satin fabrics of different assortments and fiber content, which are in demand by today's consumers, with modern equipment. At a time when the demand for the production of national fabrics in our country is growing, it is expedient for our scientists to conduct scientific research to improve the quality of satin and silk fabrics. Reconstruction of enterprises producing silk fabrics, especially silk fabrics, improving the quality of products, increasing the range of national satin khan satin, promoting the features and conveniences of khan satin fabric to the general public and the creation of modern design garments from khan satin are among the current issues.

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