Procedure for Storing Seeded Cotton in a Cotton Center and a Cotton Factory

Karimullaeva M. U.
Doctor of Philosophy in Technical Sciences (PhD), Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies

Bekniyazov Sh.
1st year master’s student of Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and Agricultural Technologies

Abstract: Enterprises of our republic to increase competitiveness and reach the international market ISO 9000 series quality management system based on international standards the number of people interested in implementation is increasing. Quality Tenders for the introduction of the management system of enterprises participation, improvement of the management system, production optimization of processes and development of cooperation environment gives opportunities.

Keywords: products, reception points, seed cotton, humidity.

Introduction

Today, increasing the export potential of agricultural products and the efficiency of producers' activities primarily specific to agriculture, water and forestry the application of international standards, taking into account the characteristics causes the need for implementation. That's why international and international production of products in the cotton industry enterprises of our republic. Determination of quality indicators based on national standards today became one of the most urgent issues of the day. The growth of mold fungi is mainly in cotton in pile depending on temperature and humidity. The most comfortable temperature is 30-400 even better.

Main body

The growth of fungi in cotton with a moisture content of 14% is 400 it started to appear in the first week. and slow at 12% humidity, developed in the second week. In general, the moisture content of cotton is 10, 12 and 14%, in visible condition when the temperature is 17-19, 30 and 400 developed. In such conditions, the heating process increases and the seeds grow power has decreased, which is its field when it is planted in the field from scientific data that it causes a decrease in fertility known.

At cotton receiving points, cotton is stored correctly and for a long time organization of storage and seed, fiber and others obtained from it One of the conditions for improving the quality of raw ash is to store it. The requirement of the State standard indicators of humidity in placement level. Its industry in placing and storing cotton we observed that the variety, the method of picking and the humidity are taken into account. Cotton with a moisture content of more than 20% is close to the drying-cleaning shop . It is temporarily put in place and quickly dried and cleaned was sent to the factory for processing. the work of the dry cleaning workshop in order to increase the yield, usually the humidity at the cotton processing point Up to 14% raw ash to the land where the treatment plant is located, above 14% and raw ash with moisture to the floor where the drying-cleaning workshop is located placed.
Plant seed cotton only in dry areas in favorable weather done in areas with high humidity of cotton, especially underground hate cotton in areas near water and very wet it has been found that doing it will lead to rapid deterioration of its quality. Seeded during storage of cotton in closed warehouses, humidity up to 11% 1 and for 2 types of cotton, its average density is -150-190 kg/m3 and moisture content is 14% 130-160 kg/m3 for 3rd and 4th grade cotton knowingly embezzled the cotton. Preparation of cotton for storage of seed cotton in open fields a special embankment raised 40 cm above the ground in the territory of the point placed on the fields. Placing the cotton in the pile is as follows done in order. In this, seed cottons are separated separately selection type, place of cultivation, industrial type, type of harvest placed as follows.

According to the requirements of the standard, the industrial variety, harvesting method and placement and storage depending on humidity (Type S-4727).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry type</th>
<th>Picking method</th>
<th>Cotton assembling and moisture gradation in storage, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>in hand</td>
<td>until 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>in hand</td>
<td>up to 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>in hand</td>
<td>until 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>in hand</td>
<td>until 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 mm thick asphalt on cotton storage areas 150 mm thick large stone and small gravel between them filled with The size of the pitches will be 25x14 m. Its center is raised 7-10 cm for the drainage of storm water should be. Making drainage channels 0.7 m away from the field was placed.

Conclusion

It is known that in some cases the moisture of cotton will also have to receive a lesser than the requirement of GOST. In turn, overcoming labor, time and expenses will be used to be promoted to the standard of such cotton.

When the cotton is stored, not compliance with the requirements of the seeds breathe hardship with difficulty, leading to heating cases in the interior of the hospital. This requires the continuous cooling of cotton strokes. In the following years, a number of methods are introduced at the cotton mills and are widely used. Thus, we develop the following conclusions and suggestions:

- we must strictly meet the standard requirements of the cotton added;
- delioration of the tinnosis of drying at the heat of heat, drying seeds will increase by 10-15%;
- the sphere of cotton and seeds from the cotton will increase, increasing the capacity of seeds (comparison), fiber interruption, decrease in dirty compounds. Also, the processing of seeds is also minimal, which in turn has a positive effect on the quality of the product;
- the quality of fiber and seeds will also change with the increase in pressure in the cotton of drugs in drugs, while the pollution of seeds will also increase;
- as soon as the stagnation of seeds in the cotton of standard humidity and contamination is well, the stagnation of the seeds is also high, it is also high.

References

