

IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY OF SEWING WOMEN'S BLOUSES SILK FABRIC

Maftunakhon Khoshimova

Assistant of the Department of Technology of Light Industrial Products, Fergana Polytechnic
Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Abstract

New assortments of women's blouses were selected and analyzed for effective use in the production of existing silk fabrics of various textures. The models selected for this task were developed and the available silk fabrics were recommended for the manufacture of blouses. The technological process of sewing the product has been developed. It is recommended to introduce the design and working patterns of the blouse in the garment industry.

Keywords: blouse, model, silk, assortment, pattern, sewing sequence.

Introduction

Based on the requirements of the present time, the shape of the clothes, the texture of the fabric, the pattern and the process of covering it into modern clothes are of great importance. Silk gauze products are required to look beautiful, and comfortable, keep their shape well when worn, not lose colour and size, as well as be resistant to wear and tear.

Clothing design and sewing technology is an important process in clothing production. This determines the economic efficiency of the quality of clothing.

Based on the experiences in the production process of the light industry and sewing-knitting assortment [2,3], it is worth confirming that the development of construction and sewing depends on the quality of the product, which is manifested in the process of operation.

Clothing design and sewing technology is an important process in clothing production. This determines the economic efficiency of the quality of clothing.

The quality of sewing products developed taking into account the requirements of silk fabric of new structure and different patterns will increase.

Several works have been carried out by our scientists in the direction of improving the technology of silk fibre processing and creating new ones. Among them, Professor X. A. Alimova's technology of silk fibres without wasting several works in the direction of creation [4] is of particular importance. Also, Scientific researches were carried out by TYESI scientists SH.A.Kadirov, K.M.Yuldashbekova, M.M.Muhammedov and UzIITI employees IV Nikitin, LVShestakov and several researchers.

The problem to be solved and the setting of the issue

The group of women's clothes is very diverse. This group includes summer, winter, seasonal and chemically complex yarns. The sub-group of summer fabrics includes sparse, thin and light fabrics. They are flowery and have the same colour. It is advisable to use silk gauze to sew women's blouses. Based on the modern model and construction, it is necessary to improve the technology of sewing women's blouses with silk gauze, using new types of equipment and equipment effectively.



Illumination of the research object, and analysis of the achieved results

The composition and structure of silk gauze is different. 98% of the assortment of silk fabrics is woven from chemical fibres that form gases, [1].

According to the trade price list, silk gauzes are divided into eight groups, and each group consists of six subgroups. The first number of the article on silk gauze indicates the group number, that is, the fibre composition, the second number of the article indicates the subgroup number, that is, the structure of the gauze and what it is used for. In all gauzes woven from silk, the first number of the article is 1, headQa fibres sheep full of silk Q2, full of artificial threads in hanging gauzesQ3, chapQa woven from man-made yarns with added fibresQ4 in woven fabrics, filled with synthetic fibresQ5, chapQa fibres full of synthetic fibres is marked with the number 6 in the case of hanging gas.

Silk gauzes are often made of thin raw silk with a thickness of 1.5-2.3 tex, cooked natural silk and some gauzes are made of silk kava yarn. Qwill In the production of natural crepe cakes, the cakes are small such a surfacehasilQsilk crepe is used. 1 m2 maxQThe mass of a gas is 14-22 g, and the average mass of 1 m2 of gas is 50-60 g.

Natural silk fabrics are mainly produced in the form of embroidery or flower print, the relative density is not very high, and they are mainly used for sewing women's dresses and blouses with complex patterns.

According to the price list, the group of natural silk fabrics is divided into crepe, satin, jacquard, feather and special subgroups.

Gauzes woven from natural silk are difficult to use in sewing or manufacturing because they are easily stretched, warped and twisted. Since the surface of silk fabrics is smooth, details keep slipping and cutting becomes difficult. It is recommended to use needles number 75-85, cotton thread number 80-100 or silk thread number 65 when sewing such gauze (Table 1).

Table 1. Description of recommended materials

No	Name of material	Article	Width, cm	Fibre content, %
1.	Silk	11010	100	100%
2.	Silk	12010	100	100%
3.	Silk	15010	100	100%

Silk fabrics for blouses are the most typical - natural and synthetic fibres. Fabrics made of natural silk - crepe, crepe-georgette, chiffon - are distinguished by their lightness, elasticity and good hygienic properties. Fabrics made of natural silk mixed with other fibres - viscose, and acetate can also be used for blouses. These fabrics have a rough surface like crepe weaves, they hardly wrinkle and are very comfortable to wear. Cotton fabrics, shirts (cotton mixed with artificial fibres) etc. are suitable for sport style blouses.



Figure 1. Proposed model - 1 classification

Preparation of model sketches for women's blouses with silk gauze, [2, 3]. Blouse for women, designed for spring-autumn season, everyday wear.

The fabric is made of silk fibre and has a trapezoidal silhouette. The blouse has a triangular neckline and stand-up collars that are enriched at the front. The hem is rubberized. The front piece has a yoke on the shoulder, and the front piece has a centre seam placket. The front piece is attached with a button. The back part is also coquettish on the shoulder, and the insert is sewn into the hem. Transfer sleeve, single stitched, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, rubberized sleeve ends. This blouse is recommended for women with height 164-170, and size 44-46 of the III-fullness group.



Figure 2. Proposed model - 2 classification

Women's blouse for spring-autumn season, daily wear, made of silk-blend gauze, trapezoidal silhouette. Stand-up collar front piece with relief stitch from shoulder patch. Button front. The sleeves are elbow-length and have reversible cuffs.

This blouse is recommended for women with height 164-170, and size 44-46 of the III-fullness group.



Figure 3. Description of the proposed model - 3

Women's blouse is designed for everyday wear in the spring-summer and autumn season. The fabric of the blouse is a silk fibre gauze with a semi-fitted silhouette. The blouse has a button front, patch pockets at the chest, and raglan sleeves. The sleeve is short. Reversible collar, placket. The back piece is vitchka. The silhouette of the blouse is clingy.

This set is recommended for women 164-170 tall, III-fullness group, size 44-46.

Creating a technological procedure for sewing a blouse

It was accepted to issue a reference to the technological process of production of a sewing item in the form of a procedure for sewing this item, [3, 4, 5, 6, 7]. Specialization, level, time of execution and application of sewing technological operations in the technological order the equipment is shown and configured. The list of operations of the production process of the article was compiled based on the model document on the organization of technology, clothing design and production, regulatory and technical documents and the technology of sewing the article. The data are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Technological order of product processing

No	Name of technological (indivisible) operations	Specialty	Razryadi	A waste of time	Equipment (equipment)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Embroidering the edges of the blouse details	MM	3	60	MO-6714S-BE6-44H-G39/Q141
	Sew the details of the top and bottom of the collar together	M	2	30	DDL-8100N
	Iron the collar inside out.	D	2	30	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the cuff bottom and top details together	M	2	30	DDL-810

	Iron the cuff inside out.	D	2	30	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the side seams of the sleeves together	M	3	35	DDL-8100N
	Pressing the cuff to the end of the sleeve	M	3	28	DDL-8100N
	Split and iron the side seam of the	D	2	34	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the shoulder and side seams of the jacket together	M	3	44	DDL-8100N
	Split and iron the seam that is sewn by connecting the shoulder and side cuts of the jacket	D	2	32	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the sleeve to the shoulder.	M	3	36	DDL-8100N
	Ironing the sleeves	D	2	28	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the collar to the neck.	M	3	30	DDL-8100N
	Ironing the neck	D	2	24	TAR SR-48+50
	Fold and press the hem of the blouse	M	3	28	DDL-8100N
	Cleaning the blouse from excess threads	Q	2	24	By hand
	Then wet heat treatment	D	2	36	TAR SR-48+50
	Packaging	Q	2	21	By hand
	Total			580	

In columns 1 and 2, the order number and name of indivisible operations are written. 4 and 5 columns, the specialization and rank of the workers were put. They were determined according to the type of equipment and the nature of the work using the tariff-qualification reference. Also, the base nets of the assorted blouses were built and their constructions were designed. A technological procedure for processing the model collection was drawn up, in Table 3. The technological scheme of model production is presented in Table 4.

The consumption time of indivisible operations is established based on a sample technological document or determined by calculation. The sum of the time consumption of indivisible operations in the 6th column shows the laboriousness of the item:

$$T_b = b_o = 580 \sum_{1}^n t$$

Table 3. Technological procedure for processing the model collection

No	Indivisible operation name	Req	Disc harge	Models consumption time			Tools and equipmen t
				A	B	V	
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9

	Hem the edges of the blouse details	MM	3	60	60	60	By hand
	Sew the top and bottom details of the collar together	M	2	30	30	30	MO-6714S-
	Iron the collar inside out.	D	2	30	30	30	DDL-8100N
	Sew the cuff bottom and top details together	M	2	30	-	-	TAR SR-48+50
	Iron the cuff inside out.	D	2	30	-	-	DDL-8100N
	Sew the side seams of the sleeves together	M	3	35	35	35	TAR SR-48+50
	Pressing the cuff to the end of the sleeve	M	3	28	-	-	DDL-8100N
	Pressing the end of the sleeve	M	3	-	28	28	DDL-8100N
	Split and iron the side seam of the sleeve	D	2	34	34	34	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the shoulder and side seams of the jacket together	M	3	44	44	44	DDL-8100N
	Split and iron the seam that is sewn by connecting the shoulder and side cuts of the jacket	D	2	32	32	32	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the sleeve to the shoulder.	M	3	36	36	36	DDL-8100N
	Ironing the sleeves	D	2	28	28	28	TAR SR-48+50
	Sew the collar to the neck.	M	3	30	30	30	DDL-8100N
	Ironing the neck	D	2	24	24	24	TAR SR-48+50
	Fold and press the hem of the blouse	M	3	28	28	28	DDL-8100N
	Cleaning the blouse from excess threads	Q	2	24	24	24	By hand
	Then wet heat treatment	D	2	36	36	36	TAR SR-48+50
	Packaging	Q	2	21	21	21	By hand
Total				580	520	520	

Table 4. Technological scheme of production of the model in the project

Item: blouse,	product labor-Tb- 580 s,
Model - 1,	number of workers N = 10 units,



material - oxford,	flow rate $t = 58$ s,
article -,	shift capacity $M = 496$ pcs

Newness of results, application in practice

Sample copies of the developed assortment were prepared. The basic nets of blouses in the assortment were built and the constructions were designed. A technological procedure for processing the model collection was created and it is recommended that these be widely introduced into production.

Conclusion

The technological sequences and processing methods and equipment in the processing of blouse details, and the correct choice of seam types are related to the quality of the product's appearance. The technological sequence of production of blouses from silk gauze according to the recommended model with an emphasis on nationalism and production technological scheme was developed.

References

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