

MAT AND SPIT MAT CONDITIONS LIVING MAT SPIT AND SPIT MAT ECONOMIC RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

This article is scientific and innovative activities for the integration of tizimining samadorligin oshirish measure-measures taken by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PK-3899-c country Republic socio-economic development scientific research the role of oshirish, shuningdek, science-fanning education and a set of measures for the in-depth integration of the Tajik industry for the study of precious stones all Turin agriculture conducts comprehensive analysis of the conditions.

Keywords: science, discipline, technique, technology, tyrik kokon, suklash, ombor, sovutkich.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific and innovative integration activities tizimining samadorligin oshirish measure-measures taken by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-3899-c country Republic socio-economic development scientific research the role of oshirish, shuningdek, science-discipline training and development a set of measures for the integration of deep-sea buoys has been implemented.

As a solution to the problems of increasing the volume of products with natural content of light industry and textile industries, the production of raw silk by spinning live cocoons obtained from repeated feedings from seasonality in silkworm care was studied. The technological and quality indicators of the raw silk produced from cocoons grown in repeated feedings without pre-treatment processes were experimentally based on the advantages of the raw silk obtained from the dry cocoons with pre-treatment and death of the boll.

In the production conditions of the mixed live cocoons of the industrial enterprise, cocooning was carried out in FY 2008 NT type cocooning machines manufactured in the People's Republic of China.

According to the cocooning technology adopted at the "Nurli Tong Silk" cocooning enterprise, raw silk of specified linear density is spun in the cocooning workshop. The enterprise mainly produces raw silk with a linear density of 2.33 and 3.23 tex.

To determine the quality indicators of the produced test and control raw silks, they were kept in laboratory conditions for 48 hours, where the air temperature was 20-22 0C, and the relative humidity was 65%. After that, the silks were comprehensively tested in the certified testing laboratory of UzTTITI based on the requirements of the UzDSt 3313: 2018 standard under the same conditions, and the results are presented in the following table.

1-table Quality indicators of raw silk assortments

signs	O'z DSt 3313:2018 high quality indicator according to the state standard			Assortments of raw silk produced								I/O at the enterprise. raw silk	
				trial version				Control option					
	2,33teks		3,23 teks		2,33 teks		3,23 teks		2,33 teks				
	4A	3A	2A	fact	Stand ar t lengt	fact	Stand ar t lengt	fact	стан б'ўй.	fact	Stand ar t lengt.	fact	Stand ar t lengt
Deviation in density, tech 2.33 3.23	0,13	0,15	0,18	0,12	0,13			0,15	0,15				
	0,15	0,18	0,21			0,16	0,18			0,19	0,21	0,16	0,18
1- non-Texas	150	170	190	135	150	165	170	140	150	150	150	143	150
2- non-Texas	10	17	26	0	10	11	17	8	10	16	17	0	10
Cleanliness from major defects, at least %	97	95	93	98	97	95	95	96	95	98	97	98	97
From minor defects less clean %	94	92	90	95	94	93	92	92	92	93	92	96	94
Worst purity, at least %	90	87	83	95	90	91	90	94	90	90	90	90	90
The most deviation, tech 2.33 3.23	0,35	0,40	0,48	0,25	0,35	0,32	0,40	0,30	0,35	0,46	0,57	0,41	0,48
	0,42	0,45	0,57										
3- non-Texas	0	1	2	0	0	0,21	1	0,48	1	0,45	1	0,39	0,40
Rewinding ability, number of interruptions	4	10	18	3	4	4	4	5	10	7	10	5	10
Relative tensile strength, cN/tex	30 more			32,7	≥30	30,5	≥30	31,3	≥30	30,4	≥30	31,8	≥30
Elongation at relative break, %	18 more			19,5	≥18	19,1	≥18	18,7	≥18	18,3	≥18	18,7	≥18
Density, carriage number, pieces	60 and more			75	≥60	76	≥60	67	≥60	65	≥60	65	≥60
The final variety according to the standard				4A		3A		3A		2A		2A	

1- the analysis of research results presented in the table shows that most indicators of raw silk of all variants of laboratory tests meet the requirements of 4A quality indicators, especially in terms of purity from various defects. However, according to the conditions of the current Uz DSt 3313:2018 state standard, the grade of raw silk produced is determined by the lowest quality indicator. Therefore, only one range of raw silk produced was graded with 4A quality indicator, two variant silks with 3A quality indicators, and two more variant silks with 2A quality indicators. In addition, during the spinning of the test batches, the spinning of live

cocoons in the cocoon machines was much easier, the breaking of the cocoon threads during the cocooning process was less observed, and the quantity of obtained silk was also found to be much higher compared to the dry cocooning.

Thus, in the sericulture industry, organizing the repeated feeding of silkworms, switching to a new innovative method of keeping live cocoons, and thereby moving to the practice of live cocoons all year round is not only the existing improvement of the technology of silk spinning, but also makes it possible to reduce its most difficult stage, which is the initial processing of cocoons. As a result of this, in addition to a sharp improvement in the quality and quantity of raw silk produced in the industry, a large amount of electricity, gas, vehicles, labor resources, production or warehouse space and other communications are saved.

The economic efficiency of improving the process and technology of cocoons, the results of the conducted research, in connection with the changes in the current technology, the processes of preliminary processing of cocoons were shortened. In return, all kinds of costs per 1 ton of live cocoons have been reduced and savings have been achieved with the introduction of the proposed technology compared to the traditional live cocoon pretreatment process.

2 - Table Analysis of costs per ton of live cocoons by conventional and proposed technologies

T/p	Name of expenses	Unit of measure	Costs in traditional technology	Costs in the proposed technology
1	Work time consumption	hour	6	-
2	Machine power (for SK-5)	кВт	43	-
3	Electricity consumption	Thousand sums	116,1	-
4	Amortization of equipment	%	3	-
5	Number of workers	times	6	-
6	Work fee	Thousand sums	459,2	-
7	Social tax (12%)	Thousand sums	55,1	-
8	Other expenses (transportation and	Thousand sums	450	-
9	Total costs	Thousand sums	1081,4	-

As can be seen from the table, the cost of 1 ton of live cocoons is expected to be saved by 1081.4 thousand soums in the proposed technology compared to the traditional technology.

Table 3 Analysis of indicators of live cocoons used for raw silk production

Indicator name	Unit of measure	experiance	control
A spent live cocoon	кг	1000	1000
Relative consumption of live cocoons	кг	5,12	5,52
Raw silk obtained	кг	195,3	181,1

Based on the results of the research, it was determined that the raw silk obtained in the experimental variant was 14 kg more than the control variant. The selling price of 1 kg of raw silk is 545,000 soums, (14 x 545,000 soums) per ton the economic efficiency expected from live cocooning is 7,630,000 soums.

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