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CONTROL ANALYSIS OF COTTON AND COTTON PRODUCTS

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ANNOTATION:

The article recommends a coordinated technology (regulation) for each ginnery to create its own technology (regulations) depending on its condition and available equipment. Also, information was also provided on the functions of Department of Technical Control (DTC) in cotton plants.

Keywords: Cotton, cotton fiber, seed cotton, quality, standard, the Department of Technical Control (DTC), cotton production, cotton plant.

INTRODUCTION:

The competitiveness of cotton fiber in the world market is mainly determined by the length of the fiber, its appearance and the amount of waste. For this reason, in the technological process of cotton processing, serious attention is paid to improving the quality of fiber.

Over the past period, the volume and range of cotton produced, the conditions of its reception and processing have changed, many cotton plants have been reconstructed or some obsolete equipment has been replaced. In addition, new standards have been introduced for cotton products.

Taking into account the above points, based on the study of the existing technological order of cotton processing, the coordinated technology of cotton processing was developed, taking into account the results of scientific research, new regulations, manuals, recommendations, as well as best practices of cotton plants.

Applying the newly developed coordinated technology of cotton processing in cotton plant will ensure the highest possible level of revenue from the sale of fiber, reducing the loss of raw materials, fuel and electricity consumption, and ultimately the sale of fiber, while maintaining the quality of cotton production within the norm [1-4].

THE MAIN FINDINGS:

The Department of Technical Control (DTC) carries out work to determine the quality of cotton plant and cotton products derived from it.

The DTC of the cotton plants the enterprise's technological laboratory and the laboratories of the procurement center at the enterprise's disposal.

Preparing cotton and functional removable adjectives functional DTC Uzbekistan in release State standards and appropriate use and test methods does not support [5-8].

DTC IN THE ENTERPRISE BASIC FUNCTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING CONSISTS OF:

- Standard and technician requirements answer which does not give cotton acceptance

to do and cotton cleaning functional remove both to the horrors shipping prevent to receive;

- Developed removable cotton and functional removable cotton product quality provide for cotton preparation points and cotton cleaning businesses all staff between functional released, technological and functional remove products har a one - sided functional remove.

In accordance with its tasks, DTC improves the quality of cotton and the quality of its coatings in the technical control of cotton production, production of cotton processing at the enterprise.

In the quality reception and storage of cotton, as well as in the control of higher quality output, each ginnery is under the control of high-quality production from the staff of DTC cotton plant [9-12].

CONTROL CONSISTS OF:

a) Moisture and pollution of cotton production in accordance with the requirements established by the state standards of Uzbekistan. “UzDSt 615:2008 Cotton. Technical conditions” and the regulation of cotton production from the inspection of the aggregation of the creation of the composition of selection and industrial new, type and class in appearance;

b) From the fresh, moisture and contaminants that cotton helps gangs. If it is different, the causes are determined. Receive written assistance to the director of the on-site assistance and ginning enterprise, the director of procurement and delivery, and the head of the ginnery;

c) The quality of cotton is defined as “UzDSt 644:2006 Cotton. Methods for determining moisture”, “UzDSt 592:2008 Cotton. Methods for Detection of Pollution” and “UzDSt 593:2008 Cotton. Development of "Definitions of cotton fiber standards”;

g) Production of cotton appearance samples from inspection of new and class identification of cotton.

The ginnery participates in the commission on processing of cotton storage at the cotton ginning points headed by DTC, and an act is drawn up on the recovery of activists to ensure the safety of cotton production [13-15].

With pure cotton, the enterprise "Pakhtasanoat" carries out preparatory work for the production of cotton samples for the production of cotton of the standard UzDSt 592:2008.

Processing in the laboratories of the preparation points of the technical control department of the ginning enterprise.

After the cotton gin is collected, the ginners who produce the samples to be loaded at the cotton plant will produce all the gangs of cotton gathered at the DTC fiber new cotton plant.

DTC controls the cotton received from cotton plant at seed cotton procurement centre. Control consists in the assessment of the appearance and color, moisture, and contamination of the cotton being cited, as well as in the assistance of the movement of varieties and classes.

The assessment of moisture and contamination is carried out by each concentrated amount every day, managing one preparation point. “UzDSt 643:2006 Cotton. Sample Selection Methods” standard produced mid-day sample production control [16-17].

The DTC writes a passport on a cotton stalk stored in cotton plant and preserves all the quality of the cotton directly from it.

Inspection of cotton storage at the DTC ginnery and ginnery.

To check the condition of the stored cotton, the laboratory staff was given a thermoschup once:

Actions of varieties I and II	- 10 days;
III, IV and V varieties	- 5 days;
On all varieties of cotton with high humidity	- Measured in 5 days.

The top always notifies the head of the ginnery, the head of the ginnery for laboratory workers and the control of the necessary actions to correct the unit, the ginnery and the ginnery inform the head of the DTC.

The use of self-heating cotton should be monitored and laboratory staff planning should be carried out on a regular basis.

DTC is involved in the operation of the ginnery after its overhaul and in the acquisition of equipment for cotton processing.

DTC har a again running cotton gang for, cotton fiber natural types maximum degree saved without high quality hold fixed without functional take out provide for selected technological of the wound attachment checks.

Laboratory staff cotton drying, cleaning both yes cotton cleaning, functional remove cleaning, maintenance control instead increases.

If high temperature cotton is detected, the laboratory staff immediately notifies the head of the ginnery to eliminate the source of self-heating and monitors the effectiveness of the measures taken to stop the ginning and informs the head of the ginnery and the head of the ginnery DTC.

Cotton drying, cleaning, assembling and seeds in lintering laboratory each shift functional Removal: dryers cotton cleaning and stonemason equipment unstoppable processing; in life raw again and seeds rollers high new variety cotton when processed shift 2 times, past in new ones and 3 times clean up stand, each a in the folder dead coats new adjustable cleaners. Stonemasons, suppliers, down cleaners and tola routers pockets grids constant cleaned stand, shift a times UzDSt 632:2010 developed remove fiber shortcomings and filthy compounds mass share; UzDSt 601:2008 developed sexually active seeds fluffiness ; from gin separated came out dead quality (with the eye) with); waste quality (lamb) with); from linter separated seeds fluffiness (on each shift) UzDSt 601:2008 developed release ; fluffy quality pollution and all seeds change ((with the eye) with UzDSt 658:2011 process external see samples with compare way with); gin and linters under falling of seeds damaged (with the eye) with); fluffy types functional remove press; fiber waste types over control installation and places press control to do.

DTC fiber, down, seed and waste on the scale's suspension possible.Developers removable quality evaluation and settings to send formalized correction DTC character for regulation in selectively obtained samples functional remove analysis does.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Laboratory GOST 10681-75 Textile materials. Samples conditioning condition quote for climatic conditions and adjectives determination methods are defined climatic conditions Create for required devices with equipped with.

GOST 10681-75 MEDIUM CLIMATIC ZONE FOR REQUIRED CLIMATE CONDITIONS SETTING PROVIDES:

- Of the air relative humidity - (65 ±2) %;
- Air movements - (20 ±2) °S.

At the same time, in production tests at light industrial enterprises and organizations, air humidity (65 ±5) and air conditioning (20^{+9}_{-2}) °C % are allowed.

Table 1 Preparation points and cotton cleaning enterprise laboratory Demand is done tests and this technology used equipment use possible.

The name of the work	nominal and works	Equipment used
1. Cotton:		
picking cotton and ginning the cotton group;	United daily and average samples get	1. In hand style
sending cotton to the ginnery and quality control during its ginning to the ginnery; Quality control of cotton at QTB; in the enterprise cotton again in operation quality control to do; cotton in storage quality control to do	Of moisture mass equality determination	1. USX-1, VXS-1, (VXS-M1) thermometer; 2. Drying Uz-7M, SSX- 1 cabinet (thermohumid-meters processing control to do inside received case); 3. Cotton seed crush for device; 4. Scales
	Of pollution mass share identification	1. LKM or 2L-12 device; 2. SXL-3 laboratory dryer; 3. Scales
	Explain the description-letters of cotton	1. LPS-4 device; 1.1. SXL-3 laboratory construction; 1.2. LKM device; 1.3. PPV tola cleaner or AX type cotton analyzers with DL-10 laboratory 2. AX-1 device; 2.1. LKM (LCM-2) construction; 2.2. SXL-3 laboratory construction 3. Microscope: 3.1.P-2 pole starting device 4. ALS-1 acoustic laboratory instrument; 4.1. LKM (LCM-2) construction; 4.2. SXL-3 laboratory construction

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, recommends a coordinated technology (regulation) for each ginnery to create its own technology (regulations) depending on its condition and available equipment. Applying the newly developed coordinated technology of cotton processing in cotton plant will ensure the highest possible level of revenue from the sale of fiber, reducing the loss of raw materials, fuel and electricity consumption, and ultimately the sale of fiber, while maintaining the quality of cotton production within the norm.

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