BATAN MECHANISM DETAILS AND DIRECTIONAL PROCESSING OF MICROSPHERES

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Annotation: In this article, the factors of Batan, the function and operation of mechanisms of formation of Batan, mechanisms of formation of Batan; advantages and disadvantages. Tissue defects and measures to eliminate them due to the failure of humus formation mechanisms.

Key words: Brief history of weaving and the improvement of looms. Types of looms. Main mechanisms of weaving looms.

Weaving weaves are divided according to their structure and the type of raw materials (yarn) used: cotton weaving - the production of textiles from single and rolled cotton threads and a mixture of cotton and chemical fibers; linen weaving - the production of linen and semi-linen weaves from single and rolled linen threads; wool weaving-the production of wool and semi-wool weaves from single and; 2.According to the supply of rope thread, machines are divided into two types: continuous and continuous. In a continuous method, the arc thread is thrown into the homuse only during the malum period of the work cycle of the machine. During the rest of the tool working cycle, the act of compacting the rope thread to the edge of the tissue, returning to the back position of the Batan is performed. In the second method, the rope thread is continuously thrown into the homuza. The continuous method is currently at the stage of development, improvement, and alternative constructions of such machine tools (multi-homous) are being sought. 3.By the type of supply of rope thread, machine tools are divided into mechanical and automatic machine tools.In mechanical machine tools, the finished arc tube is manually replaced, while automatic machine tools are equipped with a Arc replacement mechanism, and the finished tube is automatically replaced. 4.According to the structure of the Homuza-forming mechanisms, weaving machines are divided into machine tools with kulachok, karetkali and jacquard machines. On machines with a mechanism that forms a kulachok homuza, it is possible to knit mainly simple crocheted tissues. On the case machines, however, there are 12-24 shafts, for which it is possible to produce suitable tissues. In the case of Jacquard Machine Tools, however, any patterned(floral) textures can be obtained. 5.According to the layout of the Batan mechanism, the machine tools are divided into frontal, sectional and point-by-point joystick, Rotary and vibration arc joystick machine tools.

6.According to the structure of the percussion mechanism, machine tools are divided into sequential and optional percussion machines. 7.Depending on the type of rope threads being thrown into the pile, the countertops are divided into one-color and multi-color countertops [1].

The use of a multi-colored duck throw mechanism allows for increased tissue types. The elastic laying system of the weaving loom is said to be the elastic laying system of the weaving loom (ETS), the tanda thread from the weaving reel of the tanda thread to the weaving point to the Tanda thread and the total length of the tissue. In the process of tissue formation, ETS is affected by various forces. Under the influence of these forces, ETS stretches. To assess the amount of tanda threads and tissue stretching, it is conditionally assumed that all forces affect only the ETS. The absolute elongation quantity λ of an elastic planking system is defined as follows: $\lambda = T / s$, MM. Here: the amount of force acting on T –ETS. The relative stretch amount of ETS is determined as in Equi: $\varepsilon = \lambda * 100 / L$ here: L is the total length of ETS [2].

According to the method of throwing an arc into the homuza, the machine tools are divided into mokili and Mok-free weaving machines. In the Mokili rope throwing method, a rope is thrown into the hamusa using a moki with a tube into which the rope thread is threaded into the hamuza at every turn of the dastgox head shaft. In the Mok-free method, there are ways to throw the rope through a drop of water, and in a mixed way, with the help of crochet machines, with the help of a dwarf Mok, with a rapier, with the help of a Hava. The classification by this indicator is the main indicator of weaving machine tools, which pay a lot of attention to their laying in science. On the supply of the machine tool with a rope, weaving machines are divided into periodic and continuous machine tools. In periodic weaving looms, the rope is thrown into the khomuza at a certain part of the head shaft rotation, while other processes (khomuza dressing, twisting the rope) are stopped at this time. In weaving looms, five steps are performed to make them tissue dressing regardless of the type - to make khomuza dressing, to throw a rope into the khomuza, to chip the thrown rope to the tissue edge, to pull the dressing element from the zone of tissue dressing, and to transfer the tanda thread spent on the bita element at a certain tension, the main mehanisms of the They are made up of homuza dressing mehanism, homuza throwing mehanism, twisting – batan mehanism of rope to the edge of the tissue, fabric straighteners, tanda transmission and tension mehanism, with the help of homuza forming mehanism, tanda threads are lifted from the middle position and a certain part is lowered. The result is a fracture line dressing. The Homuza boundary was bounded by a lamellar, tanda observer from one Tamon. With the help of a Homuza flower, the distance between the highest and lowered points of the raised strands is called the border, the distance between these points is called the homuza height hx the distance from the edge of the

tissue to the lamella is called the homuza length L and the front part is called L1 and the back part is called L2. The angles of the homuse are defined.

The dimensions of the homuza are important for the texture to be characteristic of the weaving loom, the length of the threads and the preservation of the physico-mechanical properties of the threads. The increase in the value of tension in the Tanda thread during the weaving period depends especially on the size of HH on the size of the homule. Homuza forms. In a complete homuse-the threads fall from the Middle state, one part up and one part down. Part of the yarns of the semi-complete upper homuzadatanda rise only above the middle State. In a semi-complete lower homuza, part of the Tanda threads only fall towards the bottom. In the kharbir rotation of the central (closed) homuza-head Val, the threads are drawn up and down from the Middle state, and then return to the middle State again. The advantage of the central homuse is that the hammered threads return to their middle State. This allows the threads to be in unison tension, making it convenient for the weaver to connect the disconnected threads. But the fact that the Tanda threads are in a constant state of Decay leads to an increase in friction and breakage of the threads. Open homuza in this type of homuza, a part of the threads does not return to the middle position in the charred rotation of the head shaft, while a part of the threads may remain in the upper or lower position, depending on the type of weaving. Only threads that change their position from top to bottom or from bottom to top come to the middle State. Advantages of an open homuza: since part of the strands is not in ruins, they are less rubbed and less energy is spent on the homuza dressing process; conditions are created that make pass through the homuza better because the part of the ipldar is not in kharakat during the rotation of the chief Val. Disadvantages of open homuse: the tension of the tanda threads is smooth, it is difficult to thread the stretched tanda thread, since the threads will not be evenly spaced.

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