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METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION AND COMPUTER DESIGN OF KNITTED ITEMS

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Abstract: During the production of knitted fabrics, shrinkage may occur under mechanical stress. Also, when wet , warmed up processing to give under the influence of , to knitwear decoration to give in the process gravity to the body comes . Knitting of the fabric thickness item to the construction impact The essence of the design process is to determine the dimensions and shape of the parts of the product and arrange them in a single plane. To solve this task on a computer, the complex shape of the product is divided into separate parts and the design work is carried out sequentially.

Keywords: Knitting, construction, process, automation, mechanical action, processing, design, machinery and equipment, new model, measurement, clothing, products, technology, computer, equipment, technological processes.

The implementation of fundamental changes in the economy of our country, the fact that the republic's economy is gradually moving from a raw material-based to a competitive product production path, and the country's export potential is expanding, have set new tasks for each sector of production. In particular, the development of the sewing and knitting industry, providing our people with high-quality, beautiful clothes are among the important tasks facing light industry workers. Of course, to fulfill these tasks, it will be necessary to increase the production volume of sewing and knitting products, improve their quality, and create enterprises with new highly efficient equipment. Currently, sewing and knitting enterprises in our country are being replenished with equipment manufactured on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. Comprehensive mechanization and automation of technological processes continues by equipping machines and equipment with various devices.

A complex of machines, mechanisms and transport devices is being introduced that mechanize work in the preparatory and cutting departments of production. New machines are being introduced that detect defects in fabrics and accurately measure their thickness and width. The design of sewing products has been developed on a mathematical basis, and it has become possible to use electronic calculators. Programmed electronic control systems are being used to cut clothing cuts with laser beams, ultrasound, and high-frequency electric sparks.

Sewing machines that allow you to perform several technological processes at the same time are widely used. The essence of the process of designing items is to determine the dimensions and shape of the details of the item and lay them out on one plane. To solve this problem, it is necessary to lay out the complex shape of the item in separate parts. When building a detail layout, the lines of the chest, waist, and hips should be marked. To lay out knitwear, these lines

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should be aligned with the sewing lines and hems. Since the cuts and styles of knitted items are different, their lines will not be the same.

To develop new models, it is necessary to take into account the details of clothing designed for a typical body type, the placement of seams, the fit of the item, the body structure, the characteristics and quality of the fabric.

Knitted items create a complex surface when worn on the body, making it very difficult to measure them by spreading them out flat. Complexity again is that the constructor new model clear dimensions still unknown . Because only model sketch and body only measurements known . But this information clear spread out to measure build for shortage In addition, many models differ from each other in the degree to which the waist lines of the item adhere to the body, that is, in the silhouette, shape, length, and dimensions of the details. Therefore, it becomes difficult to determine the seam allowances and prepare the necessary fit, despite having accurate body dimensions.

Clothing details of construction main from the duties one flat from fabric clear form Creating . Cutting the garment into pieces that match the body shape and dimensions plays a crucial role in creating the garment in the desired shape. Another important aspect of creating the garment in the desired shape is that it is necessary to take into account the fit of the fabric when sewing it. Similarly, when sewing the front and back shoulder pieces together to create a flared shape (in the shoulder area), an additional allowance of 0.7-1.0 cm is given to the optimal shoulder width. When attaching the sleeve to the armhole, an allowance is also given to the fabric. It should be noted that if it is necessary to iron or stretch a detailed shaped garment, then the above methods are used in some cases.

Nowadays, approximate methods are used in the design of knitted outerwear and underwear. In addition to the stretch properties of the fabric, residual deformations that occur due to expansion when the item is worn are also taken into account.

Based on the dimensional grid, a basic grid is created that determines the main dimensions of the length and width of the item. The basic grid also consists of a series of vertical and horizontal lines, but differs from the dimensional grid in the distance between the lines, which is additionally determined taking into account the shape of the item and the characteristics of the fabric. The basic grid additional line to be of the item length line is considered . Women of clothes construction drawing build for different similar upper don't spread zoomed in from the methods they use . Prepared drawings different in size suitable coming item models or to the body dressed is checked . As a result of the research, additional allowances for various structural sections of the basic mesh of the garment are determined. The table below shows the distances between points for different sizes of women's clothing of size 48. (for free standing)

Various quantities freedom extra for to rights related basis net points between distance

Points (from - to -)	Additional right (in cm)							
	-1	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7
$A_0 - A_{12}$	46	48	49	50	51	52	53	54

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A0 – A4	17.2	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.7	19	16.3	19.6
A4 – A8	10.3	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9
A8 – A12	18.5	19.5	20.5	20.5	21	21.5	22	22.5
A0 – A2	8.5	8.5	8.7	80.9	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7
A10 – A12	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9

Knitting of the fabric elasticity group determination for standards based on from the test transfer Stretch is another important property of knitted fabric and must be taken into account when designing a product . to be pulled , to be cut or bet during fabric in length and width relatively change understood .

Knitting fabrics working release in the process mechanic impact under gravity appearance to be It is also possible to moisten warmed up processing to give under the influence of , to knitwear decoration to give in the process gravity to the body comes . Knitting of the fabric thickness item to the construction impact Knitted underwear for fiber type or to weave looking at thickness 0,36 mmfrom0,92 mm until will be . Top knitting clothes for of the fabric thickness 3 mmmore than when in construction bet right from the thickness come came out without is placed , mirror without item width according to narrows .

Conclusion. Knitting the items in design of the fabric also take into account the width to take necessary . Fabrics width different diversity is also in construction difficulties gives birth . That's why for of the fabric to the width adapting one similar items for some details one how many in a way is constructed . The edges twist-knitting of fabrics negative from the characteristics is one . Rotation rate fiber type , weaving and knitting density related . Such knitwear the items in construction details number lack of them and of forms to simplicity achieve necessary .

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