

SEWING WASTE AND ITS RATIONAL USE

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Abstract

The causes of the occurrence and rational use of waste in the clothing industry is currently especially relevant. Inter-lunges and end waste of materials formed as a result of cutting products of the main assortment are proposed to be used for the production of goods of folk applied art.

Keywords: fibrous waste, use, ecology, waste disposal, preparatory operations, methods of use.

Introduction

At present, the textile, chemical and light industries have created significant reserves of fibrous production waste, most of which can be used. We must not forget about the environmental factor, the use of textile waste will significantly reduce the negative impact on the environment associated with the production of fibrous raw materials and waste disposal. [1] The threat of environmental pollution can be reduced by maximizing the use of waste in the production process so that it is able to re-enter the circulation of the substance in nature.

Almost all types of textile waste can be recycled, but this requires a number of preparatory operations depending on the type of waste - cleaning, disinfection, grinding, loosening, dust removal, etc.

Despite the existence of various ways of using textile waste, unfortunately, most of them are still not widely used in practice. Thus, at sewing enterprises, depending on the volume of production, 12000 - 16000 kg of textile waste is generated annually. Part of the waste not processed by the company itself is sold as rags, but this applies to materials made of natural, and most often cellulose-containing fibers. Most of the textile waste is thrown away, which entails the cost of paying for garbage collection[2]. In terms of textile waste recycling, garment waste has a great advantage over household textile waste: it does not need to be cleaned, sorted, disinfected and further recycled

The most important factor in saving materials in sewing production is rational cutting. Reducing fabric losses during cutting depends on the work of both sewing and textile enterprises, which must ensure the production of fabrics of rational width and length, reduce their shrinkage in the process of wet-heat treatment, and improve quality. One of the tasks in solving the problem of rational use of materials and their waste is the identification and use of production reserves.

The analysis of the methods of rational use of textile waste in the sewing industry showed that the most promising are: expanding the range of women's clothing through the use of various divisions, trimming in the form of edging, applications; production of women's and children's bags, blankets from inter-natural waste and end residues; production of a variety of pillow models; key chains, cases for mobile phones, cases for glasses, pencil cases for stationery; production of hot-melt applications; production and finishing of various hats; making clothes for dolls; sale of waste to studios and circles of children's creativity and enterprises engaged in the production of souvenirs. [3] Scientists

the composition and amount of sewing production waste are analyzed on the example of the Vitebchanka Municipal Unitary Enterprise "Vitebchanka" in Vitebsk. Most of the waste (95%) is generated in the cutting shop of the enterprise and only 5% in the sewing workshops. The largest share in the waste structure is occupied by inter-cycle waste (54%) and terminal waste (15%). 45% of all generated waste is baled (stored), which indicates an insufficiently rational use of material resources. [4]

Inter-lunges and end waste of materials formed as a result of cutting the products of the main assortment are proposed to be used for the production of life-size puppets. The technology of making life-size puppets has been studied. Basically, these are toys of the same type, as well as toys capable of collecting dust. An original, unique handmade soft toy causes more delight in children. [5] A toy can be sewn from scraps of fabric, knitted with paper, threads, flowers, from any abandoned material, in a national and modern vision with elements of fantasy and creative thinking.

Uzbek national dolls are the key to learning the culture of the country. Especially for girls, they reflected childhood dreams and formed the first ideas about beauty and motherhood. In Uzbekistan, the art of making dolls has a special place. There is a belief that the first dolls were brought to the territory of modern Uzbekistan by the ancient Greeks, back in the time of Macedonia. Only in the era of the Timurids did a large number of Mascaraboz puppeteers appear, who entertained the local inhabitants of Transoxiana in open squares and markets. This is where the history of doll craft in Uzbekistan begins. Today, the Uzbek national doll is the key to learning the unique culture and history of the country. Sewing waste can be successfully used in technology lessons in folk arts and crafts.





The manufacture of products from textile waste will allow the rational use of waste from the main production, and will also bring additional profit to the enterprise.

The urgency of solving the problem of waste processing is also dictated by the deterioration of the environmental situation. Most of the waste has not yet been used and is being disposed of in landfills, which, in addition to material losses, leads to environmental pollution.

To date, in many countries of Europe, in the USA, Japan and China, special plants that are engaged in waste incineration have become widespread. It is considered an inadmissible luxury to throw away and destroy what can still be used for the benefit of the economy and people. An effective solution to the problem of waste processing and disposal is mainly associated with: active innovative activity, the need to introduce new technologies and equipment. Each enterprise solves the problem of waste accumulation in different ways: they process it on its own base; are sold to other enterprises; But to a greater extent, waste is disposed of (this applies to all types of waste generated, including textile).

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2019, the "Strategy for Solid Waste Management in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028" was approved. The document provides for the creation of an effective and modern system for processing solid household waste. The recycling rate has increased from 17 percent to 21 percent.

One of the most important stages in the organization of recycling is the separate collection of household waste. Waste is sorted into different tanks, depending on what type of raw material is indicated on it. Currently, measures are being taken in our country for the separate collection of household waste and the introduction of benefits for the population. [6,7]

In particular, in accordance with the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated December 15, 2020 "On measures to improve activities in the field of household and construction waste management in the city of Tashkent", starting from March 1, 2021, a system of separate waste collection is gradually being introduced in the following order:

- at the 1st stage (2021) - waste collection with a division into categories of "recyclable" and "non-recyclable" on the territory of citizens' assemblies of mahallas, the list of which is determined by the khokimiyat of the city of Tashkent;
- at the 2nd stage (2022) - collection of solid household waste in the individual residential sector of all territories served by the State Unitary Enterprise "Mahsustrans", divided into categories "recyclable" and "non-recyclable";
- at the 3rd stage (from 2023) - waste collection in all districts with their division into categories "recyclable", "non-recyclable", "organic", "hazardous household waste" and others. [8,9]

Also, it is planned to introduce reduced tariffs for the removal of household waste, established taking into account the fulfillment of the requirements for waste sorting by consumers.

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