CHOOSING THE METHOD OF DESIGNING CLOTHES AND TRANSFERRING FASHION CHARACTERISTICS TO THE BASIS

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ABSTRACT: - Today, all known cutting systems consist of specially shaped records designed to reproduce the most successful construction-drawings of clothing. The initial templates for these designs are obtained through experimentation, using drawings of typical designs and old models developed previously.

KEYWORDS: Construction, methods, class, typical human body, dimensions, clothing details, typical piece, base, construction point.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of fashion is a rather complex event, which depends on a number of factors in the life of the society, and goes to a lot of human activities. Fashion is the change in the form of clothing to improve and image among different groups of society. Fashion is in harmony with its zone, the zone of life, serves to satisfy the needs of a person, and depends on the development of human society and the development of relations between people. The history of modern fashion can be divided into periods that span decades. Ten years is such a period that any fashion can use all its possibilities during this period. Fashion is conditionally divided into periods, its duration cannot be limited.

The fashion of each period also has its own characteristics. That is, it has its own proportions, geometric dimensions and colors, which are considered the beauty-aesthetic aspects of the human body. In short, fashion grows and develops together with society year by year. Fashion houses and fashion magazines play an important role in the development of fashion. Now talking about the current era new 2020 fashion:

A blouse is the most desirable and comfortable item of clothing in a woman's closet today. It can be enriched with different skirts, pants, shoes and hats for any occasion. The blouses of 2020 will delight a person with their many styles, different colors and flowers. In the 2020 color palette, dark red, green and dark blue are prominent. You can also get coffee and silver colors for casual blouses. In everyday fashion, a thin belt that complements blouses is especially popular with black and flowy handbags, scarves, watches, and various types of jewelry. Shoes with medium heels, pointed toe shoes and boots can be used. The word "model" is a Latin word meaning "pattern". When it comes to clothing, a model is the first sample of clothing embodied by the thought and intention of the artist-fashion designer. Under the term "modeling" they mean the creative process of creating a new model, taking into account the external environment, the appearance of a person and the properties of materials.

Clothes and its separate parts form a three-dimensional surface after sewing. Clothes details flat from the material is cut , for example from fabric , knitted , non- woven of materials . That's why for clothes of construction main of duties one flat from the material volume shape of bodies shells harvest to do and reverse issue solve , that is clothes parts surfaces in the plain spread - clothes details do not spread harvest from doing consists of of the surface spread that , in the plane harvest has been geometric to the figure it is said . Initial data character looking is available has been construct methods II to class to be can _ I to class belongs to methods to the dimensions of a typical human body and addition to fees clothes typical fragmentation of details and them form are based on information about the formation of the garment, they approximately determine the location of the important constructive points of the garment details. Class II methods are more precise, they are based on the measurement of the spreading surface of the standard copy of the garment, and include the method of intersecting surfaces, the Chebyshev method, the mulage and mesh-canvas methods. .

Class II methods are based on taking into account changes in the geometric structure of the material; a change in the geometric

structure of materials occurs as a result of their transition from a spatial state to a flat state.

Construction methods belonging to class II are carried out in different ways. For example, the method of intersecting surfaces - with graphical and analytical methods; Cx ebishev types method with 5 methods: graphic; grid-canvas method; flat axle method; mixed method; analytical methods. At present, approximate methods of construction (I-class methods) are used to create new models of clothing.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. Today, all known cutting systems consist of specially shaped notes designed to reproduce the most successful garment designs. The initial templates for these designs are obtained through experimentation, using drawings of typical designs and old models developed previously. After determining the correctness of the templates in the process of making experimental copies of clothes, all the templates are placed in a rectangular frame (rectangular coordinate system) and calculation formulas are created that determine the location of individual structural points and contour lines.

The creative process of creating new clothing models always ends with the preparation of a copy (sample) in practice, because the dimensions of most of the future details (variable quantities in the calculation formulas) are determined during the work of the modeler-artist and designer in the light of the model.

Implementation of research results When performing calculations and during the construction of a drawing, it is necessary to carry out verification calculations and compare them with the values in the drawing.

This prevents mistakes from being made in time. Such a check calculation sentence includes:

1. Check the front, back, hem and hem widths of the clothes according to the calculation table.

2. Compare the best according to the drawing and according to calculations. Measured values between the difference should not exceed ±0.5 cm need _

O children one at the time sewing item or models to the number according to one fashionable, many fashionable and a lot assorted to streams is divided . One kind of and same style _ item sewing work release flow one fashionable flow is called However work release such organize in reaching item assortment , especially of fashion different consumers and trade organizations demand enough level condira ca n't

Sewing items of the same type but different styles at the same time is called a multi-style flow. At the same time, items of different types, but belonging to one group, are called a multi-assortment flow. A technologically indivisible operation is a single element of the production process that cannot be divided into technologically minor works (production of a pocket cover with an overturned seam , production of a shoulder seam, splitting and ironing of side seams, etc.).

The content and amount of technologically indivisible operations in the production process of each type of clothing does not depend on the organizational forms of the process. Along with the change in the method of clothing production, the number and content of technologically indivisible operations also change. The more clothes are made, the higher the labor cost, the more technologically indivisible operations there

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are. In the 3rd room of the table of the technological sequence of clothing production, each operation is briefly written on which equipment:

D- iron,

M- car,

MM- special machine,

PR press,

Q- in hand.

The level of work is determined according to the tariff-qualification report. The operation time is taken from the time norm or chronometer data developed by TIChMIII. The time of sorting the workplace depends on how equipped the enterprise is with technology. Time for rest and personal use is calculated as a % of operating time. After drawing up the production procedure, the total time needed to sew the garment is determined by summing up the work unit times.

In order to draw up a technological scheme of the flow, it is necessary to perform a preliminary calculation of the flow. To calculate the technological flow, one of the main parameters should be given. The main parameters include: - current strength; - number of employees; - stream or workshop area; - stream length. The purpose of the initial calculation of the technological flow is to estimate the flow capacity, the number of workers, the length of the flow, the area of the workshop and the flow in the workshop without performing calculations based on the enlarged indicators. The main parameters of the projected flow include:

K ok - flow capacity or shop capacity per shift, units/cm;

N work - the number of workers, (the number of rational workers for the production of one product);

St. s . - area of the sewing workshop, m 2 ;

Lo. en . - stream length, m.

One of the four specified parameters is given for the initial calculation. An additional parameter of the projected flow includes:

BC item - time spent on production of one item, sec;

R cm . - shift duration, sec;

N type . - the standard of the typical area allocated to one worker;

Lee. Q. - working step (when sitting - 1.35 m, when standing - 1.50 m). after the task is given, he begins to calculate the technological process. He has to calculate the tact of the flow. Flow capacity is the time it takes to produce one item during a shift or the time it takes to sew one item.

The total time taken to produce the product "Technological sequence"

Sm.s. = Niche * Ntype * View. * n, sq. m.

In this:

Type N. - norm of a typical (sanitary) area allocated to one worker

The number of threads in the N-sewing shop (3-6 ha)

Since the duration of technologically indivisible operations is different, it is not always possible to select the sum of their times (organizational operation time) equal to or a multiple of a tact. Aggregate - the time spent on group flows is calculated with a difference of 10-15%. Based on this, the condition for adjusting the time of operations will be as follows:

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here:

$$T_0 = (0.95 : 1.15) * t * N, \text{ sec}$$

t_o - time spent on organizational operations, sec;

t is the tact of the current, sec;

N is the number of workers performing the operation, people.

The adjustment conditions are obtained based on the flow type, and after calculating them, they form organizational operations from indivisible operations to form an organizational technological scheme.

Conclusion We chose the method of construction of clothes, calculated and built the construction base drawing. In the technological part, we created the sequence of technological processing of the women's blouse. In the mechanical part, we explained the information about the types, knots and mechanisms of sewing machines. We have provided information about the principle of operation of a sewing machine with a hidden pocket. We have calculated the principle of operation of the embossing mechanism of the hidden pocket sewing machine and the structural analysis of the mechanism using Chebyshev's formula. The result was equal to 1. In the methodological part, we have developed the technologies of the case study of the women's blouse processing section. In the department, we have developed a model of teaching technology , a technological map and lesson development, as well as evaluation materials and criteria related to the subject.

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