

PROCESSING OF DECORATIVE MATERIALS USED IN WOMEN'S CLOTHING AS WELL AS VITACHKAS

Farg'ona viloyati Oltiariq tumani

2-son kasb-hunar maktabi

Ishlab chiqarish ta'lim ustasi

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Annotation: *When sewing clothes, a wide variety of lungs, sutures, ribbons, rugs, folds, buffs, waffles are widely used. The chin and suture are also used in children's and women's shirts to decorate in blouses. The muzzle is of different colors and patterns. is. Vitachkas are made in the basic details to give the dress a suitable shape to the person's torso, as well as to ensure that the dress adheres well to the torso.*

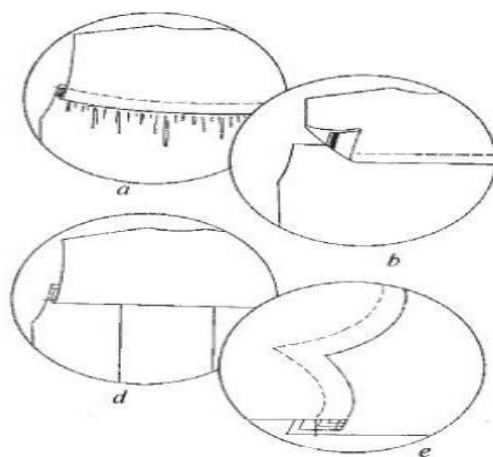
Keyword: *women's jacket, models, folds, valangs, model classification, women's jacket vitochka.*

Аннотация: *В пошиве одежды широко используются разнообразные подбородки, сутаж, ленты, кружева, складки, баффы, вафли. Джияк и сутаж используются для украшения как детских, так и женских рубашек, а также блузок. Подбородок бывает разного цвета и рисунка. будет. Чтобы придать одежде форму, соответствующую телу человека, а также обеспечить хорошее сцепление одежды с телом, в основных деталях делают витачки.*

Ключевое слово: *женский пиджак, модели, складки, стельки, классификация моделей, женский пиджак, Виточка.*

Various ornaments are widely used when sewing clothes. The chin and suture are also used in children's and women's shirts to decorate in blouses. The muzzle is of different colors and patterns. is. The shapeshifted fringe is sewn onto the neck of the jacket. It is sewn from the middle with a suppressive seam, placing

it with a shaft on a marked line. A straight-edged jaw is placed on the detail in a fixed line, and 0.1 cm from the edge is suppressed from the inside by one or two roof moments. With the suture, the edges, hem and other areas of the clothing collar, cuffs are decorated. The net is a Decoration That is mainly used to decorate nightshirts. But currently it is also used to decorate women's and children's light clothing. The net is placed to the right of the detail on a fixed line and, having trimmed the edge of the detail in front of the baxyagator, 0.1 cm from the edge of the net is pressed from the inside on a universal sewing machine or a special machine.

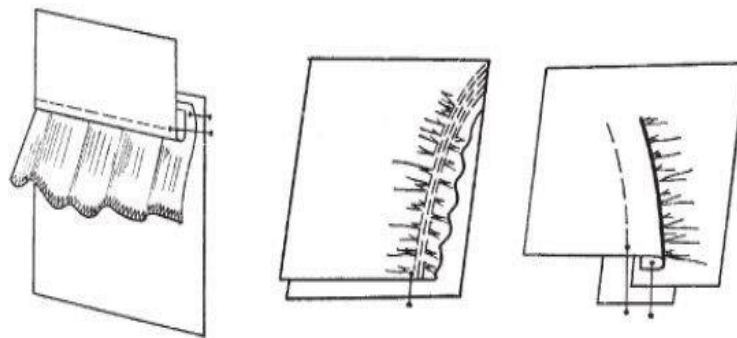


1-picture. Coquette processing

Folds are used as a decoration in women's and children's light clothing or on the spine of vitachkas. To form folds, two parallel baxyaqators are driven into the detail with empty baxyas. The first bakhyakator is driven from the inside by 0.7-0.8 cm from the ridge, and the second by 0.9-1.4 cm. The trim of the detai is dialed to the ostki bakhyakatoi at the required length, the folds formed on the detail are scattered in one M EOR. After the formation of a burm A in the detail, the length of this detail cut should be equal to the length of the detail cut to which it is attached. Bufs are used to decorate both underwear and women's and children's shirts. They are a type of item lam ing and can be made by hand or by machine. Hand-made bufs come in a variety of patterns. The bufs are marked in the style of dots or lines from the reverse side of the detail. The distance between the rows of Buf should be 0.8-1.0 cm. The point in each row should fall exactly

under each other. The glaze bracket is lowered first; in this, the needle must be pinned from the exact point and pulled out between the two points. Then the thread is tensioned so that the folds of the fine laying protrude upwards. Small planks are tense enough to be able to push later. After the formation of small planks, flower Sewing is started.

Machine-made buffs can be simple and cordless. Parallel lines are marked in the detail to form simple buffs. The number of linear ing and the distance between it depends on the model. The detail is sewn on the marked line with blank baxes from the right. The upper thread is removed to the opposite of the ing tip detail, and the velvety tension is created. The folds are evenly spread out, the threaded ing end is machined and finished. At the ends of the Buf baxes, the reverse of the detai is sewn from the roof moment, forming small planks 0.1 cm deep. The ends of all buf baxyas enter the sutures of fine planks zaair. A lining is placed so that the Buffs do not stretch. To form a " waffle " pattern, two folds of each row, respectively, are pureed at the aid of Iroquois. There will be 4-5 bracts in each puncture. After the flower is sewn, the twisted threads are wilted.

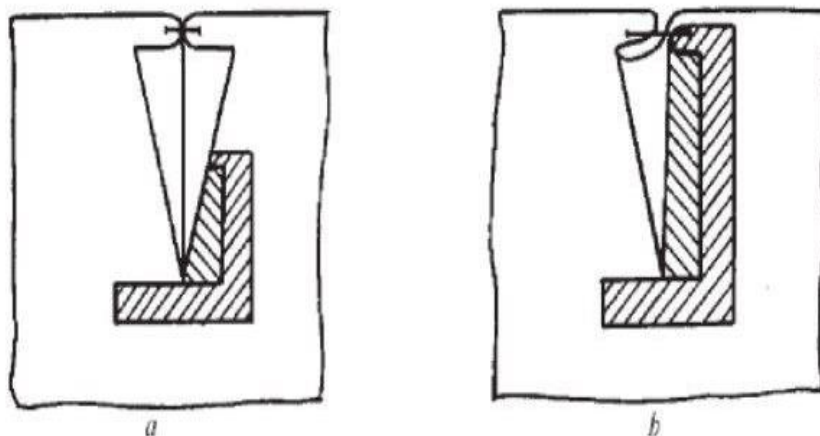


2-picture. Work with folds

The entry and number of Vitachkalaming is determined by the degree to which the garment attaches to the torso. Vitachkas can be at the top of the dress and at the waist. The above vitachkas start at the shoulder seam, collar groove, sleeve groove, or side seam. In women's clothing, such vitachkas are the main ones. They are necessary to form a bulge on the chest or shovel. The vitachkas starting at the waist ensure that the garment clings to the waist. Vitachkas can be sheared and monolithic. Vitachkas in light clothes will be holistic. Depending on

the model of the garment, vitachkas can be replaced with soft planks, vitachka-thin planks, planks, forty alar, and bulging stitches.

Vitachkas starting at the ridge are marked by three lines by additional default from the opposite of the detail, while vitachkas between the detail are marked by four: the Middle, side lines, and the head of the vitachka, as well as lines denoting the end. The detail is folded inward to vitachka's right at the midline. When sewing a dress according to individual orders, the vitachkas are sewn together, having previously been greased along the side line and then. The coking thread is removed, and the middle line of the vitachka is clearly brought to the sewing seam, and the vitachka is cracked and ironed. After that, according to the model, vitachka is ironed by laying on a roof. The vitachkas, which pass into soft planks, are first sewn at an angle in the transverse and then in the direction of the trim, and the bakhyaqator in the corner is turned over. Sewing vitachkas between the details begins at one of the vitachka ends and ends flat at the end and is thorough. Vitachka seams are ironed by laying on the roof on shown in the model. The sagging places at the ends of the Vitachka are entered in the Iron ol. The vitachkas on the upper garment are often wrinkled. To work such vitachkas, the right of the front part of the dress is made inward, the edges are smoothed out, and on the marked line it is bruised upside down with a 0.8 -1.0 cm long bracket. Then the machine is sewn from the inside of 0.1 cm from the greening line. The Vitachka is narrowed until the choke is eliminated and finished 1-1.5 cm past the vitachka cut. A piece of thread gauze or phlizelin 5-6 cm long is placed at the end of the Vitachka.



3-picture. Open and closed vitochkas

The bruising strips on the seam are slapped, the seam is laid and ironed, and the levity iron at the end of the vitachka is pulled in. Vitachkas at the waist are usually intact. When sewing a vitachka, a piece made of the entire length of the chokpipe gauze or phlizelin is placed, this piece should protrude 1.5 - 2 cm from the lower ends of the vitachka. The Vitachka sutures are narrowed until they become absent and the tips are polished. The piece placed at the base of the Vitachka is cut in the form of a vitachka. One side of the piece protruding from the tip of the Vitachka is curled into the vitachka sewing baxyaqator. Vitachka to one roof on, the sewn piece to the second roof on is laid and the iron is removed, the gauze at the end of vitachka is ironed, the gauze piece at the end of vitachka should be one floor, the left places are introduced.

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