

*Q.A.Toshtemirov  
Farg'onan politexnika instituti assistenti*

### **Annotatsiya**

Tut ipak qurti pillasini xsusiyatlarini o'rganishni maqsadi mahsulotdagi tolalarni tarkibidagi kerakli moddalar va ularni nima maxsadda ishlatish ulardan qanday kiyim bosh ishlab chiqqarish, ularni xsusiyatlariga qarab inson sog'ligiga zarar etkazmasligi ekologik shart sharitlaridan ktlib chiqqah xolda ularga ishlatiladigan texnologiyalar qo'llaniladigan texnologik jarayohlar, ulatni qo'llanilishini tanlash kerak bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari xalq xo'jaligida, meditsina qurilish va texnik maxsadlarda qo'llaniladigan xom ashyo materiallar ajratib olinadi.

### **Аннотация**

Цель изучения свойств коконов тутового шелкопряда - выяснить необходимые вещества в волокнах изделия и для чего они используются, как из них изготавливать одежду., нужно будет выбрать применение. Кроме того, добывается сырье, используемое в народном хозяйстве, медицине, строительстве и технических целях.

### **Annotation**

The purpose of studying the properties of silkworm cocoons is to find out the necessary substances in the fibers of the product and what they are used for, how to make clothes from them., you will need to select an application. In addition, raw materials are extracted that are used in the national economy, medicine, construction and technical purposes.

Tut ipak qurti pillasining xsusiyatlari juda ko'p bo'lib, ularni xalq xo'jaligidagi axamiyati juda katta ipak qurtini ajodolarimiz azaldan yetishtirib kelishadi. Pilla o'rash biodinamikasi. Pilla nima? Bu ipak qurtini keyingi oziqlanmaydigan davrlariga o'tish vaqtida tanani dushmanlaridan va tashqi noqulay sharoitdan himoya qiluvchi biologik qurilma, ya'ni qurt dastlab g'umbakka, so'ngra g'umbakdan kapalakka aylanadigan joydir. Beshinchchi yosh ni oxiriga kelib, ipak qurtini oziqlanish davri tugallanadi. Qurt barg emay qo'yadi va ichakdagi keraksiz chiqindi moddalarni chiqarib tashlab, pilla o'rash uchun joy izlab, o'rmalab yuradi. Ipak qurtlari pilla o'rash uchun jadal harakat bilan dastaning orasiga yoki so'kchaklarning yon yog'ochlari tomon g'anadan balandroq joylarga o'rmalab ketadi, ya'ni o'ziga qulay joy qidiradi, ammo ba'zi qurtlar g'anada qolib bemalol pilla o'ray beradi. Qurtlarning pilla o'rashi uchun eng qulay joy dasta hisoblanadi, shuning uchun dastalarni suniy ravishdagi turlarini yaratish pillani xsusiyatlariga bevvosta yaxshi tomonga tasir ko'rsatadi xamda pillani tozaligi yuqori bo'lishiga olib keladi. Shu sababli dastani poli etilin maxsulotidan arza shoxlari tuzilishida ishlab chiqarish maxsadga mofiq deb xisoblayman. Dastalarni xar yili tayyorlash ishlarini xam oldini olib maxsulotni tannarxini arzonlashishiga olib keladi.

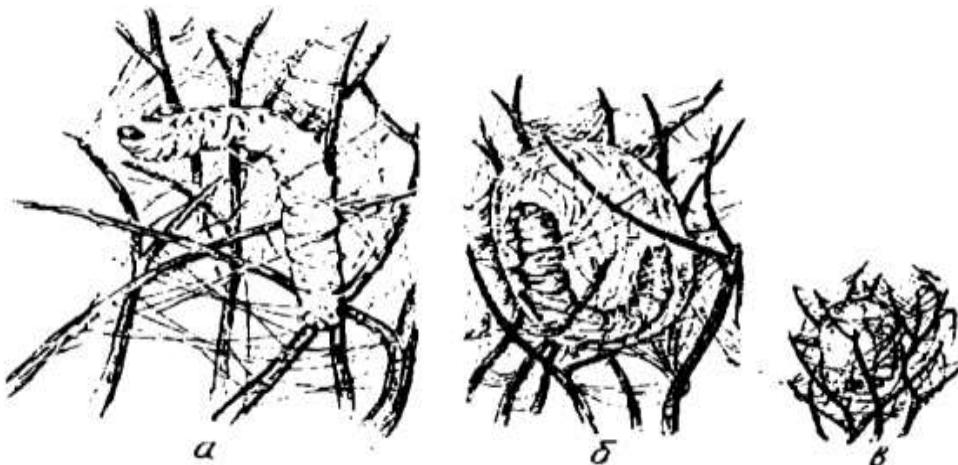
Pilla o'rash asosan to'rtta bosqichdan iborat:

1. O'rmonna hosil qilish.
2. Los qavat i hosil qilish.
3. Pillaning asosiy qobig'ini o'rash.
4. Pillaning ichki parda qavatini o'rash.

*Birinchi bosqich* Qurt dasta bo'y lab yuqoriga ko'tarilib dastaning pilla o'rash bo'shlig'i hosil bo'ladigan va shu erga joylash ib olib, pilla o'rash mumkin bo'lган tarzda o'rnashga qulay bo'lган datachalarni izlaydi. SH unday joyni topib, qurt dastlab bo'shliq atrofidagi novdachalarni ipak tolalari bilan birbiriga tutashtiradi. Tutashtirilgan bu novdachalar va ularni birlash tirib turuvchi ipak tolalari bo'sh liqning tashqi devorini hosil qiladi. SH undan keyin qurt bo'shliqning ichiga ipak tolalarini torta bosh laydi, ya'ni chulg'aamlar hosil qiladi, bular bo'sh liqning ichki tomonini to'ldiradi, ammo bu bo'shliqning o'rta qismi ochiq qoladi (1-rasm, a). SHu bilan pilla o'rashning birinchi bosqichi tugallanadi.

*Ikkinci bosqich.* Qurt ipak tolalarini oldindan tortid qo'ygan hovonlarga tutashtirib bo'lajak pillaning shaklini yasaydi. Pilla o'rash ning bu bosqichida ipak tolalari yanada g'ovakroq o'raladi, bo'sh liq orasidagi ochiq joy pilla sig'a ;digan hajmgacha juda kichrayib boradi. Bu bo'shliqqa joylashish uchun ipak qurti «S» harfi shaklida bukilib oladi va soxta oyoqlari yordamida yasalgan yuza bo'y lab surilib, tanasiniig oldingi qismini yoysimon harakatlantirish yo'li bilan bu qavatga ipak tolalarini to'playdi (1-rasm, b). Bo'lajak pillaning shakli yasalib bo'lgandan keyin pilla o'rash ning uchinchi bosqichi - pilla qobig'inining asosiy qavatini o'rash jarayoni bosh lanadi.

1-rasm. P illa o'rash:



a) qurt dastaga o'rnashib «o'rmoncha» yasamokda; b) qurtning pil w qobig'i tash qi qavatini o'rash vaqt; v) qurt pilla o'ramoqva.

*Uchinchi bosqich.* Ipak qurti harakatlana olishi mumkin bo'lган bo'sh liq tobora kichraya boradi va qurt faqat boshi hamda bir-ikki ko'krak bo'g'imlari bilan harakatlanadsgan bo'lib qoladi (1 raem, v). Ipak qurti oldindan o'rab qo'ygan ipak qavatiga soxta oyoqlari yordamida tayanib bosh i bilan gsbranma qarakat qiladi va shu bilan bir vaqtda ichiga tortadi. Bunday qo'sh harakat natijasida qurt ipak

tolalarini sakkizliklar yoki sinusoidal chiziqlar shaklida taxlaydi. Bunday bir necha shakllarga «paket» deb ataladi; paketning kengligi qurt bosh ining tebranma harakatlari kengligiga(amplitudasiga) bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Paketdagi sakkizliklarningsoni 8-43 taga etish i mumkin.

Ipak qurti bitta paketni yasab bo‘lgandan keyin bosh ini bir oz ko‘tarib, pilla o‘rayotgan j oyini o‘zgartiradi, so‘ngra yangi paket yasay bosh laydi. Ipak qurti joyini o‘zgartirgan vaqtida xam ipak chiqarishni to‘xtatmaydi, shuning uchun hambir paketdan ikkinchi paketga cho‘ziq sakkizlik, to‘g‘ri yoki egri-bugri shakli ipak tolalari qoldiradi. Ba’zan bunday yo‘llar halqa shaklida bo‘ladi (2-rasm). Ipak qurti pillaning birinchi yarim sharini o‘rash jarayonida ikkinchi yarim shardagi soxta oyoqlarini astasekin xarakatlantiradi, bunda u birinchi yarim shar ichining hamma joyiga ipak tolalarini qavat qilib taxlash imkoniyatiga ega bo‘ladi.



O‘rash vaqtida qoldnrgan ipak tolalarining shakli:

- a) *sinusoidam qiyshiqliyuyur;* 6) *sakkizliklar shaklidagi qiysh iqliklar;*
- v) *to‘g‘ri shaklda o‘tish; g) egri-bugri sh aysi da o‘tish.*

Ipak qurti pillaning bitta yarim sharida paketlar to‘plamini yasab bo‘lgandan keyin ikkinchi yarim shar tomon harakatlana bosh laydi, yo‘lda ham paketlar yashashni davom ettiraveradi. Ipak qurti pillaning bitta yarim sharidan ikkinchi yarim shariga o‘tish vaqtida yo‘lda yasalgan paketlar yarim shardagi paketlardan farq qiladi: ularning bo‘yi anchagina cho‘ziq, sakkizliklar va sinusoidal egri chiziqlar shaklidadir.

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