

Development of Energy Saving and High-Density Cotton Seeds for Storage

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One of the issues of the program of monetary improvement of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to build the efficiency of great fiber and its usage on the world market. The creation of great crude cotton fiber relies upon the way that the creation procedure is sorted out based on specialized necessities. Specifically, during the time spent drying cotton in preparing plants, it is critical to decrease its dampness substance and capacity.

Advancement of vitality sparing activities and the fundamental working boundaries for the usage of the way toward getting ready high-thickness cotton seeds for capacity strands, cotton seeds and a center. Khlopkova fiber and shines speak to the fine openings. The fiber is situated on the whole surface of the seeds and comprises of 97% cellulose. Contingent upon the sort and grade of fiber length is a normal of 25 mm-50 mm, a fiber breadth of 15 m/km-25 m/km, and the thickness of the seed 0.25 mm-0.4 mm. As indicated by its concoction piece, the mash contains 40-45% cellulose, 20-25% lignin, 28-30% lecton, 3% protein and 2-3% powder (debris). The piece comprises basically of fats and proteins. It contains starches, precious stones and colloidal sugars, just as gelatin containing substances in the colloidal-scattered state. Seeds are normally colloidal materials and comprise of materials with slender openings. Cotton crude materials are colloidal hairlike gap materials as drying plants [1]. Because of the diverse morphological structure of the segments of cotton crude materials, the dampness content in them is likewise extraordinary. In the wet condition of crude cotton, every part is dampened by its physical properties. It is realized that during stockpiling and preparing of cotton stickiness ought not to surpass 10-12%, at mugginess 8-9%. Drying cotton seeds is one of the most vitality serious procedures that requires inside and out logical investigation. Existing cotton drying plants work at a temperature of 150-2800°C. vitality Consumption of 8400 kJ is utilized to assimilate 1 kg of dampness from cotton.

Investigations show that the improvement of fiber quality relies upon the proficiency of the drying plant. Existing drying shops don't utilize the accessible chances, which influence the nature of strands and seeds. Simultaneously, the drying method of cotton crude materials ought to be taken as a premise: every other marker, for example, breaking load, shading, fiber length, mechanical harm to the fiber and seeds, and others [2]. From the perspective of the drying procedure, crude cotton is an unpredictable material, since seeds with a dampness substance of over 65% have low warmth trade properties. The surface zone of the seeds is a low-temperature heat-touchy stringy mass, which is the rule of the drying procedure. Impact of temperature on drying speed 20, 35, 50, 75, 100, 120 and 130°C was seen following a couple of hours. Likewise, during the drying procedure, there is a quicker difference in fiber dampness, as the fiber legitimately in contact with the hot air, the adjustment in the bark is a little more slow, so the bark will be secured by a fiber layer, more slow in the wort center, so there

will be no immediate impact with the drying operator.

Fiber with low stickiness and bigger vanishing surface dries quicker than weed. In this way, in the structure of existing cotton drying drums dampness from the strands and seeds isn't lost equitably. During the drying procedure, the filaments dry and the seeds don't dry appropriately. Thus, during the ensuing preparing of cotton crude materials unnecessarily dried filaments are broken, not dried seeds are broken into pieces. This is reflected in the last creation of cotton production lines. In this manner, even the loss of dampness from the segments of cotton crude materials is a significant condition for the activity of present day dryers [3]. Obviously, toward this path the proposed plan, which has been directed a ton of exploration. Stacking of crude cotton through the slanted container enters the underlying surface. As indicated by the law of dormancy, the edge of tendency of the characteristic descending stream moves the cotton seeds starting with one stage then onto the next. At the point when you change from one paw to the next cotton sewn with the tip of her paws and begins to vibrate. When moving through the finishes of the cotton legs, such vibrational directions add to the debilitating of the coupling quality of the cotton texture with disintegrating little contaminations of the uninvolved structure. Thus, division from messy debasements happens in little gatherings affected by inertial and gravitational powers that enter the chamber through the separations between the edges. The way toward isolating from the blend will proceed until the whole surface of the cotton grooves rises and falls [4].

At that point the cotton shaft is sewn to the side and moved to the desire direct in the underlying vibrating state by methods for the providing drum, where the division from the substantial intensifies that enter the container happens. Purged cotton fleece is suspended by the progression of coolant, drying is coordinated to the drum, and here the drying procedure happens. In the cotton diffusive and gravitational powers to fill the holes between the correspondences coordinated towards the drum and the scoop. From that point forward, the drying specialist moves along the line, over and over intersection the direction of cotton seeds from the dryers and driving them into the drum. This keeps the drum from going through the free pieces of the drum without contacting the cotton.

As indicated by insights, lately, the creation of cotton fiber that meets administrative necessities has diminished fundamentally. As of late, regular convective drum dryers SXL-1.5 M, 2SBS (for drying specialist and material development inverse) for drying crude cotton in cotton industry and SXL-1.5 M a similar way. Utilized 2SB-10, SBO (where crude materials and drying specialist move one way). Presently, cotton processes and drying plants are outfitted with 2SB-10, SBO and SBT drum dryers. At the point when the wet cotton dries in the dryer, the temperature of the drying specialist drops from 2800S to 1500S during the initial four meters of the drum, where the crude material is warmed and the surface has a high temperature (250 m²/kg). In the following drum, the temperature of the drying specialist drops to 70. 800S, and the seed vanishing surface is a lot littler (1.0 m²/kg), and the dampness content in the crude cotton eases back down. At such high temperatures, the nature of the cotton fiber break down, the shading gets yellow, and its quality abatements during drying. To maintain a strategic distance from such circumstances, it is important to improve the hardware for drying cotton. It is realized that the cotton drum gets heat from the accompanying parts:

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- Legitimately from the drying specialist when expelled from the cutting edges;

- The external surface of the cotton while falling on the laying region and scoops;

- From parts and lodgings of the warmed drum.

The utilization of the drum bringing down zone is low from 39% to 49% contingent upon the qualities of the cotton. As you most likely are aware, the normal time of cotton on the drum is 5-6 minutes. Simultaneously, the all-out remain in the cotton zone is 1.0-1.2 minutes. The staying 4.0-4.8 minutes are spent on the cotton cushion and brushes, and this time isn't utilized to successfully warm the cotton. Because of the way that the proposed gadget has numerous specialized issues, it is restricted by working conditions.

Note that the proposed plan doesn't viably utilize the progression of hot air in the channel, however it doesn't be able to vibrate the falling cotton and quicken the drying procedure toward the start of the drum. To address these deficiencies, an investigation was led to make another transmission arrange that can effectively address numerous specialized arrangements. In light of the hypothetical and exploratory examination investigation, the improvement of the drum dryer was done because of warming the drum shell, expanding the titration of cotton in the drop zone and serious conductive warmth trade of the internal surface of the drum with cotton. The arrangement of move of a drying drum offered by us fills in as follows.

The crude cotton dryer contains a pivoting drum 1 with a pin 5 mounted on 3 turning rollers depended on 6 racks. Before the drum 1, a stacking gadget 2 is introduced, in the upper piece of which there is 4 cotton taking care of zone. In the 4 cotton feed zone, two creased rollers 7 and 8 are introduced. The breadth of the left creased roller 7 is 10-12 % bigger comparative with the distance across of the privilege ridged roller 8. Under creased rollers 7 and 8 introduced the peg line drum 9. The principle task is to utilize an adequate measure of cotton in the drop zone and utilize the correct side of the drum for quickened warmth and mass exchange. This

was important to streamline the quantity of drum turns to guarantee that about portion of the cotton lying on the sharp edges on the cutting surface of the drum would fall equally and uniformly. The remainder of the cotton ought to be showered on the scoops, front and base. Subsequently, the warmth trade surface of the drum in the convective and condensate type of cotton with the inward surface of the drum and scoop increments forcefully.

This will give quickened warmth and dampness trade by lessening the measure of cotton as of now in the fall zone and utilizing the dry zone for build up drying. The state of stable activity of the drum dryer is a drop of cotton staying in the edges when the drum pivots 1.5 occasions. Because of the inward pieces of the drum and the temperature of the shell from 350S to 700S, the dampness of cotton expanded by 64.2% (relative). This demonstrates cotton drying ought to quicken warmth and mass exchange through build up and that the drying drum ought to be set to the most extreme passable warming temperature.

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How to cite this article: Nastya Fayziyev. Development of Energy Saving and High-Density Cotton Seeds for Storage. *J Textile Sci Eng* 10 (2020) doi: 10.37421/jtese.2020.10.415