

The impact of the technical control system on product quality and cost-effectiveness

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Annotation: The way of achievement maintenance of quality of production and economic efficiency of manufacture is stated on the basis of optimum system of the technical control

Key words: technical control, system, quality, production, efficiency, method, competition, reform, cotton, seeds, research.

A strong competitive environment in the global cotton market, the emergence of modern, technologically advanced and fast textile equipment, the need to obtain high-quality and competitive textile products from year to year increase the demand for high-quality cotton fiber. Therefore, over the years of independence, an important task of the country's cotton industry has been to improve the technology of processing raw cotton and the system for assessing its quality, bringing Uzbek cotton fiber to the required quality standards, thereby improving its consumer properties. and growing demand for it[1,2,3,4].

Over the past years, with the direct support of the government, «Uzpakhtasanoat» has been carrying out important reforms aimed at integrating cotton into the international testing system in the field of quality assessment, classification, certification and standardization of cotton fiber.

As a result of the timely implementation of measures for the qualitative reception and storage of raw cotton, the quality of the produced cotton fiber as of February 1, 2018 amounted to 93.0%. This figure is 1.2% higher than in 2016. At the same time, the share of the "higher" class increased by 2.5% compared to the previous year and amounted to 60.6%. The admission of technical seeds of the 1st grade to the 1st class has also increased. In other words, it increased by 3.2% compared to last year and reached 73.2%. In achieving these high results, of course, the role of engineers and technicians of all ginneries in the system is invaluable[5,6,7].

One of the urgent tasks is the improvement of the product quality control system, practical experience and advanced methods in the implementation of metrological support, the application of scientific recommendations, orientation towards the production of competitive products using advanced foreign technologies and experience[7,8].

By high quality one should understand not only the appearance and beauty of the product, but also its economic aspect. If the appearance, beauty of the product is acceptable to the consumer, then at its high price, another characteristic, service life or durability will be decisive. When a product is durable, its price can justify itself[1,7,8].

An increase in demand for a manufactured product leads to an increase in its volume, the position of the manufacturer, and the further development of production.

A variety of textile and light industry products, a variety of properties and characteristics that determine their quality, make the problem multifaceted.

It should be noted that organizational factors for improving quality are important. At the same time, much attention should be paid to the development of managerial, regulatory and legal documents, including the modernization of the standardization system, its correct definition.

From the above data and their analysis, it can be seen that the introduction of new technology is one of the necessary and urgent tasks of today to improve the control and management of product quality.

An important task is to identify ways to modernize equipment in the textile industry, implement projects for the technical re-equipment of the production process and carry out periodic inspections at minimal cost. Therefore, this work is aimed at establishing scientifically based procedures and methods for introducing quality control and product management in enterprises based on quality control studies, taking into account the technical capabilities of cotton fiber spinning systems and textile production[1,2,3,4].

Periodic verification of the properties of sketches and finished products at the stages of production in enterprises, as well as verification of important indicators of technological machines is called technical control. Depending on the order of implementation of technical control, it can be divided into discrete and continuous structural systems. In a discrete system, each object of control is obtained on the basis of laboratory tests of samples, on the basis of their analysis, a conclusion is made about the operability of the technology or technical means.

Product properties and equipment performance can be continuously monitored without interrupting the production process of the process equipment. In this case, based on the data obtained, a conclusion is made about the quality of the product and the performance of the equipment.

The combined system of technical control is widely implemented in the textile industry. This is primarily due to the design and operation of the equipment. In such a system, some product properties are determined by the devices installed in the device, while others are determined on the basis of samples in a special device.

The system of organization of technical control is selected based on production capacity, type of equipment and the possibility of their aggregation. Also, the need to limit its cost when ordering a device, the lack of devices that can be installed in the device itself, leads to the use of a discrete system.

Thus, in the course of the study, it was found that the introduction of an optimal technical control system can introduce a way to increase the economic efficiency of an enterprise by comparing the costs of control with reducing the risks of poor-quality products.

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