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The main characteristics of artificial polymer fiber and Sermonary cotton fiber

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Annotation; As a result of the influence of phytoplasma genes in cotton fiber extension, a new phenomenon has been identified, proven by the RNA detection method. About 1000 new genes, marker lux have been created, which are associated with the quality of fiber, resistance to diseases and early riscopsy. With the use of gene-dot technology, high yielding potato varieties and cold and drought-resistant cotton lines were created. The center publishes over 200 scientific papers, including over 80 foreign publications, and 8 monographs published abroad.
Practical: Scientific proposals and practical recommendations developed as a result of the study are used to study the optical properties of cotton fiber.
Application area: Mining is widely used in industrial scientific centers.

Keywords; RNK molecules, Gen-Point Technology, Plumbing Industry, International Advisory Committee on Mining, ICAC..

Polymer fibers are fibers derived from natural and synthetic polymers. Depending on the original raw materials, it is derived from synthetic (synthetic polymers, e.g. cellulose and its polyacrylanitrile fibers) and artificial (natural polymers, e.g. cellulose and its effects fibers) are divided into species. Fibers derived from anorganic compounds (glass, basalt, quartz fibers) are sometimes added to chemical fibers. Types of chemical fibers produced in sa noat:

1) Long solitary fiber;
2) Shtapel tola (ingichka tolalalarning kalta bo'laklari);
3) Filament threads (a thin and very long filament of a large number of fibers). Chemical fibers are divided into textile and technical threads, depending on what purpose they are used for. Many of them are juicy, unhealthy, withstand the effects of light, humidity, fungi, bacteria, chemicals and heat. Chemical fibers can be mixed into natural fibers and used. Chemical fibers are used in trianutical elastic and long, no-network or low-networked, macromolecular-forming polymers. These fibers have a large enough molecular mass and are liquidated without being broken down when dissolved and heated.

Production process of chemical fibers: preparation of collected solutions; obtaining fiber and forming fiber ; to parch the tomatoes. The low cost and quality of chemical fibers (mechanical properties: strength, elasticity, eating, input) were better than natural fibers. In 1990 , 1.5 times more natural fibers made around the world (26 million). Chemical fibers were produced, while in 2000 chemical fibers were produced 2.5 times more than natural fibers (45 to 50 million tons). Chemical fibers are used in various fields along with natural fibers in the production of natural silk, linen, and special workwear. . . .

Nitron fiber at the Navoi Azot plant in Uzbekistan. The Fergana chemical fiber plant produces capron fiber for atsetate fiber and technical purposes, and kapron fiber for technical purposes. Latest developments in the field of synthetic fiber chemistry. Recent advances in chemical technology hope for hollow Chemical Fibers in the near future. In the early 1980's, the Dutch chemical company DCM produced a new heavy polymer substance — started the production of polyethylene fiber. When tested, its voltage was 10 times higher than the same thick steel wires, according to the prestigious Design News magazine spectrum-900 in 1985 developed a technology for the production of heavy fibers. It is formed from high molecular weight polyethylene, similar to jelly, using centrifugas. In addition to high strength,

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this fiber has high ace resistance, moisture resistance and defeat. Therefore, it can be lived in rocket corpses, pressure ships, artificial joints and sails.

The method of producing heavy synthetic fibers of large length from Silicon carbide was developed by Japanese chemist Seishi Yajima. This fiber is 1.5 times more potent than the best varieties of steel. In addition, even if heated to + 1200 C for a long time, the material's strength does not disappear.

In 1983, reports surfaced in the world press about the creation of a synthetic fabric, which remained heat resistant when heated to + 1400 C. The synthetic organic material was previously resistant to temperatures up to 10 thousand degrees. It was acquired in the early 60s and made history under the name pluto. Its mlecules consisted of carbon atoms, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. At the same time, the plutonium had a low strength , 9-10 times lower than the capron. Today, the most resistant heat-resistant fiber is produced under the trading name Kevlar . Polyester fibers such as lavender have higher scores than light, mold and weather and do not react to organic solvents.

Lavsan holds another record. Its specific electrical resistance is from 10 to 100 Om, above which not all other substances are affected. (Matthew 24:14; 28: 19 , 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. Polyacrylonitril fibers have increased their weather resistance and have the greatest resistance to strong acids. They are widely used in the manufacture of carpets, fur, litter, coating, and filter materials.

In terms of mold resistance, there is no equivalent to polycaproamide fiber. Polyvinyl spirit and oilivinilchloride fiber, widely used in practice, differ from other synthetic materials because they show resistance to any harmful effects of microorganisms.

In the mid-1980's, with the joint efforts of the founders of the Moscow Automotive Tractor Materials Research Institute, the Ivanovo Iskoz plant and the Ivanovo Film Materials Institute, new material created. It is a synthetic fabric placed in the layers of polyvinylchloride film. Best of all, this material is not afraid of a fire, water or severe frosts. From it, various products are not built, but various products are grafted. First of all , kamaz truck tentloza

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