

Environmental Problems of Chewing Chrome Tanned Leather

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Annotation: The basic principles (approaches) of composing fat compositions have been developed, based on the purpose of the skin, based on the establishment of a relationship between the colloid-chemical characteristics of the initial living materials and the properties of the skin.

Keywords: Certification of Products, Effluents and Waste, Nature of Living Materials, Waste Baths, Chewing Compositions, Modifies, Semi-Finished Product "Krast"

The task of achieving the required quality of leather while meeting environmental conditions in the processes of leather production is one of the most important problems in all countries.

The necessary quality of products, achieved with minimal costs of the materials necessary for this, is the most promising and rational direction in all types of production, given the fact that prices for natural raw materials are constantly growing in the world, in particular for leather and chemical materials used in the production of leather [1].

The competitiveness of products in the process of increasing commodity exchange between countries causes the need for product certification. Certified products, in terms of quality (180-9002) or ecology (180-14001) are valued more highly in the international market. It requires a high level of quality at all stages of product production, i.e. already at the stage of technology development, during the production process and then the operation of products. And the development of optimal conditions for the product process is impossible to ensure a good knowledge of the mechanisms that occur during individual operations. Currently, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the quality of products, but also to the viability of the effluents and waste received simultaneously [2].

The range, appearance and performance properties of products produced from genuine leather largely depend on the carrying out of the burning process and the nature of the fattening materials [1]. Of the known methods of chewing leather, emulsion zhing is the main one in the production of chrome tanned leathers for the top of shoes, clothing and haberdashery leathers. Emulsion zhing provides a finer and more even distribution of chewing leathers materials in the semi-finished product, gives the skin softness, viscosity, and the achievement of these goals should occur by applying (introducing into the skin) the optimal amounts of the necessary chemical materials. Unfortunately, the traditional technology of leather production is far from modern. It is only worth remembering that to obtain one kilogram of skin requires about one kilogram of different chemicals. Moreover, after the introduction of chemical materials into the skin in the form of aqueous solutions. Spent baths are formed in the amount of about 60 liters per kilogram of the skin being processed. The content of the spent bath depends mainly on the parameters of the processes and chemical materials used to carry out the process; when chewing leathers, in particular, on the chemical composition of the fat composition.

Modern trends in emulsion fattening of leather involve the use of materials - compositions that are mixtures of natural fats and synthetic materials, their modifies, as well as surfactants and some other additives. Not so long ago, the most important and dangerous, from the point of view of the environment, was chrome tanning. In recent years, information has appeared (Castillo, Barcel) on the endocrinological effect of emulsifiers on the immune system of the human body, although the harmful [3] effect of surfactants, especially non-ionic ones, on many animals (including fish) was already known earlier.

Many scientists have made a great contribution to the development of various aspects of emulsion housing. Nevertheless, to date, the parameters for obtaining fat materials have not been optimized due to the fact that the "depth" of chewing is not fully established - the level of passage of the process not only in the thickness, but also in the structural elements of the skin and their effect on its elastic and plastic properties. This is due to the fact that there is no developed comprehensive assessment of the effect of the fat material on the effect

of fat. There is not enough clarity on the definition of fat, The influence of living conditions, including the colloidal-chemical characteristics of living materials on the binding of fat to the chromium tanner and the level of processing of the structural elements of the collagen dermis, has not been studied.

The issues of the influence of certain physicochemical characteristics of fat materials on the properties of fatty skin need further development and theoretical substantiation. Methods have not been developed for a comprehensive environmental assessment of living materials in terms of their biodegradability, which is essential for the effect of biological treatment of effluents after digestion. There is no comprehensive theoretical development of an ecological approach to the conditions that modern living materials must meet. Existing approaches to the choice of the method of emulsion housing, the development of fat materials and their compositions do not allow us to predetermine the principles of obtaining and compiling [4] fat compositions, based on the properties of the initial components, the type of skin and its intended purpose. This leads to the fact that to date, chewing compositions for emulsion-burning of skins of any intended purpose are compiled empirically - "by trial and error", and their suitability is assessed according to the final result, i.e. in the semi-finished product "Krust" and the finished leather.

Thus, the existing methods of evaluation in the choice of the method of emulsion housing, the development of methods for obtaining fat materials and their compositions do not allow at the stage of their development to predetermine the degree of their suitability for chewing this type of skin and its intended purpose

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