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UV PROTECTIVE FINISH FOR COTTON-POLYESTER FABRICS

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The article presents data on the study of textile materials with protective properties against ultraviolet radiation (UV). The study is devoted to the development of new methods for improving the protective properties of textile materials based on mixed cotton/polyester and polyester fibers. Sodium hypophosphite and titanium dioxide were used as functional additives. It has been shown that the treatment of materials with these reagents leads to a significant reduction in the transmission of ultraviolet radiation. The mechanism of action of reagents is related to their ability to absorb and scatter UV radiation. The results of the analysis of the effectiveness of these reagents on textile materials are presented, and a method for their application is developed. The study demonstrates the high efficiency of these materials in reducing the impact of UV rays, which allows us to consider them as promising for use in the textile industry, including for protection against solar radiation. Tests were carried out for the physical and mechanical properties of textile materials to confirm the compliance of products with the established safety standards and quality indicators.

Keywords: mixed textile materials, UV radiation, final finish, titanium dioxide, protective properties, safety.

УФ-ЗАЩИТНАЯ ОТДЕЛКА ДЛЯ ХЛОПКО-ПОЛИЭФИРНЫХ ТКАНЕЙ

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В статье представлены данные по исследованию текстильных материалов, обладающих защитными свойствами от ультрафиолетового излучения (УФ). Исследование посвящено разработке новых методов повышения защитных свойств текстильных материалов на основе смешанных волокон хлопок/полиэфир и полиэфир. В качестве функциональных добавок были использованы гипофосфит натрия и диоксид титана. Показано, что обработка материалов этими реагентами приводит к существенному снижению пропускания ультрафиолетового излучения. Механизм действия реагентов связан с их способностью поглощать и рассеивать УФ-излучение. Представлены результаты анализа эффективности этих реагентов на текстильных материалах, а также разработана методика их применения. Исследование демонстрирует высокую эффективность указанных материалов в снижении воздействия УФ-лучей, что позволяет рассматривать их как перспективные для применения в текстильной промышленности, в том числе для защиты от солнечного излучения. Проведены испытания на физико-механические свойства текстильных материалов, для подтверждения соответствия продукции установленным нормам безопасности и качественным показателям.

Ключевые слова: смесевые текстильные материалы, ультрафиолетовое излучение, заключительная отделка, диоксид титана, защитные свойства, безопасность.

МАҚТА-ПОЛИЭФИР МАТАЛАРЫНА УЛЬТРАКУЛГИН СӘУЛЕЛЕРИНЕН ҚОРҒАУҒА АРНАЛҒАН ӨНДЕУ

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Мақалада ультракүлгін сәулеленуден (УК) қорғайтын қасиеттері бар текстиль материалдарын зерттеу туралы мәліметтер келтірілген. Зерттеу жұмысы аралас мақта/полиэстер және полиэфир талшықтары негізіндегі текстиль материалдарының қорғаныш қасиеттерін арттырудың жаңа әдістерін әзірлеуге бағытталған. Функционалды қоспалар ретінде нағрий гипофосфиті мен титан диоксиді қолданылды. Бұл реагенттермен өңдеу текстиль материалының ультракүлгін сәулелерін откізу айтартықтай тәмендегенін көрсетеді. Реагенттердің әсер ету механизмі олардың ультракүлгін сәулелерін сіңіру және тарату қабілетімен байланысты. Бұл реагенттердің текстиль материалдарына әсерінің тиімділігін талдау нәтижелері ұсынылды, сондай-ақ оларды қолдану әдістемесі әзірленді. Зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша өңделген материалдарга ультракүлгін сәулелері әсерін тәмендегенін көрсетеді, әзіл оларды текстиль өнеркәсібінде күн радиациясынан қорғауға арналған материал ретінде өндіруге мүмкіндік береді. Өтімнің белгіленген қауіпсіздік нормаларына және сапалық көрсеткіштеріне сәйкестігін растау үшін текстиль материалдарына физикалық-механикалық қасиеттеріне сынаптар жүргізілді.

Негізгі сөздер: аралас талшықты текстиль материалдары, ультракүлгін сәуле, сонғы өндеу, титан диоксиді, қорғаныс қасиеттері, қауіпсіздік.

Introduction

Every year the number of cases associated with the negative impact of UV rays on human health, as well as on the durability of textiles, is increasing. Ultraviolet (UV) radiation is a significant threat to textile materials, which can lead to deterioration of their properties and premature wear. In the context of global warming and increasing solar radiation intensity, the need to develop materials that can effectively block UV rays is of particular importance. Therefore, the creation of textile materials with improved protective properties against UV rays is an urgent task of the modern textile industry [1-3].

The ability of tissues to resist UV radiation depends mainly on their ability to protect against UV radiation [4,5,6]. The scattering and reflection effects must take into account various factors of the fabric itself, such as the structure of the fabric, the original structure of the yarn, the variety and regularity of the fibers, and the color of the fabric. Dark colors absorb UV rays most effectively, making them the best for preventing UV radiation. The darker the color, the higher its UV protection, such as black, dark blue, dark blue, and dark purple. Bright colors, in addition to dark colors, have the ability to absorb UV rays. For example, a bright red color with a longer wavelength can absorb a significant amount of the sun's ultraviolet rays.

White can only reflect visible light and cannot effectively block UV rays [7].

Thicker fabrics in various types of clothing resist UV radiation more effectively compared to thinner fabrics. Polyester fibers have the highest resistance to ultraviolet radiation due to the presence of a benzene ring in their molecular structure, which allows them to effectively absorb ultraviolet rays. Nylon, cotton, and silk have low UV resistance. Therefore, when choosing clothes resistant to ultraviolet radiation, it is advisable to give preference to denser fabrics containing polyester fibers [8-11].

In recent years, the world's leading studies have shown the effectiveness of using various chemical compounds to protect textiles from UV rays [12, 13]. In particular, work from the USA and Germany demonstrates that the use of nanosized titanium oxide particles can significantly increase UV protection. For example, a 2021 study conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology showed that nano-sized titanium oxide particles can increase the effectiveness of UV protection by up to 95%, while maintaining high breathability of the fabric. Similarly, studies in Japan have confirmed the effectiveness of using sodium hypophosphite in combination with other components to create durable and UV-resistant textile materials [14-17].

For UV-resistant finishes of blended fabrics, impregnation methods are still technically preferred. This process has less impact on fiber properties, fabric style, moisture absorption and strength. In addition, it can be combined with other functional coatings such as antibacterial, deodorizing, hydrophilic, and others. The production of textiles that are UV resistant belongs to the category of textile post-processing. First of all, this involves the application of UV-resistant finishing products, the preparation of finishing solutions and the selection of appropriate finishing processes, absorption or impregnation methods. The process of finishing UV-resistant fabrics depends on the type of fabric and its further use. Therefore, it is necessary to treat textiles with a UV-resistant finish [18, 19].

Materials and research methods

The treatment process included impregnation with solutions: sodium hypophosphite 15-20 g/l, titanium dioxide 3-5 g/l, citric acid 25-30 g/l. The samples were impregnated with the proposed composition in solutions for 2-3 minutes at room temperature, then dried and heat-treated.

Impregnation bath module 200 ml. Sodium hypophosphite and titanium oxide are the main reagents used to create UV protection in textile materials. Sodium hypophosphite acts as a stabilizer to prevent the breakdown of fibers when exposed to UV rays, while titanium oxide, being an effective UV absorbent, blocks the penetration of harmful radiation [20, 21].

Results and discussion

Blended textile materials, due to their composition, have unique properties that can be improved with the correct use of chemicals. The following tissues were chosen as the object of study: polyester 100 % (surface density 180 g/m²), polyester 65 %/ cotton 35 % (surface density 180 g/m²), polyester 65 %/ cotton 35 % (surface density 250 g/m²).

In addition, tests were carried out for physical and mechanical properties to confirm the compliance of products with the established safety standards and quality indicators. A tensile machine was used to determine the tensile characteristics RT-250M, GOST 3813-72 [22]. The results are presented in the Table 1.

Table 1. Absolute breaking load values for polyester and cotton/polyester blends

№	Textile materials	Component concentration, g/l Heat treatment time , 125 °C, time 60 s					
		Breaking load, F (kgf)			raw materials		
		processed materials		warp	weft		
		warp	weft	warp	L (mm)	L (mm)	
1	PE100 % (180 g/m ²)	20	5	30	34,27	53,81	41,11
2	PE 65%/ cotton 35% (180 g/m ²)				73,69	51,273	53,23
3	PE 65%/ cotton 35% (250 g/m ²)				68,34	49,157	54,87
		titanium dioxide	sodium hypophosphite	citric acid	F (kgf)	L (mm)	

According to the data obtained, it is shown that the breaking load of treated textile materials for polyester 100 % was 68,34 kgf, the breaking load of the untreated fabric was 48,02 kgf there is a significant increase in tensile characteristics. For the second two textile materials, the tensile characteristics also increase, the breaking load of the finished samples was 49,157 kgf and 54,23 by

base, the raw base 42,59 kgf and 47,01 kgf, according to the density 180 g/m²and 250 g/m².

Determination of the resistance of the fabric to surface wetting was carried out in accordance with GOST 30292-96 [23], device MT 032. The degree of water repellency is estimated in conventional units depending on the condition of the wet surface of the sample, the results are in Table 2.

Table 2. Water repellency of polyester and cotton/polyester blends

№	Sample state, conventional units					
	raw materials			processed materials		
1	PE100 % (180 g/m ²)	PE 65%/ cotton 35% (180 g/m ²)	PE 65%/ cotton 35% (250 g/m ²)	PE100 % (180 g/m ²)	PE 65%/ cotton 35% (180 g/m ²)	PE 65%/ cotton 35% (250 g/m ²)
2						
3	100	50	60	100	60	80

According to the results obtained, the treatment of textile materials with the developed composition reduces moisture absorption. After

hydrophobization, the fabric remains breathable, retaining its basic hygienic properties figure 1.



Figure 1. Hydrophobic wetting conditions

From an optical point of view, when light is projected onto an object, some of it is reflected off the surface, some is absorbed by the object, and the rest passes through the object. In general, the sum of transmittance, reflectance and absorption coefficient is 100%. The principle of UV-resistant treatment involves the use of UV blockers to treat fibers or fabrics. When light radiation reaches the tissue, a small part of it passes through the gaps in the tissue, whereas most of it is reflected or selectively absorbed by UV blockers. The absorbed light is converted into low energy, which is then released, effectively blocking UV radiation. The results of the UV protection study were 75-85%, demonstrating the effectiveness of textile material processing.

Conclusion

Studies have confirmed the effectiveness of the use of sodium hypophosphite and titanium dioxide to create textile materials with high protective properties against UV rays. The developed processing methods can significantly increase the durability and safety of textile products, which opens up new prospects for their use in various industries, including protective clothing and interior items, furniture fabrics. The physicochemical properties were studied and the dependence of the physical and mechanical

properties of finished textile materials on the chemical structure and physicochemical properties of preparations used for UV finishing was established.

Gratitude, conflict of interest (funding)

The work was carried out at the Almaty Technological University. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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МЫСТЫҢ МОДИФИКАЦИЯСЫМЕН ӨНДЕЛГЕН ТРИКОТАЖ ТАҢГЫШТЫҢ (FITTEX) ЖЕТІЛДІРІЛГЕН ҚАСИЕТТЕРІН ЗЕРТТЕУ

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Наноқұрылымды металл жасындарын қолдану арқылы тоқыма материалдарын модификациялау бактерияга қарсы қасиеттері бар өнімдерді дайындауда бағытталған қазіргі тенденция болып табылады. Бұл жұмыста мыс кешенде ерітіндісімен өңделгеннен кейін Fittex трикотаж таңғыштың қасиеттері жақсарды, бұл медицинада қолданылатын тиімді және қауіпсіз таңғыштардың қажеттілігінің артуына әкелді. Зерттеудің мақсаты: Fittex тоқылған таңғыштың негізгі қасиетін жақсарту, оны мыс кешенде ерітіндісімен өңдеу арқылы үнемділікі жоғары және қорғаныс қасиеттерін жақсартатын медициналық таңғыштарды жасау болды. Мыстың наноболиекстерінің тоқылған таңғыштың бетіне біркелкі таралуына, олардың олишемдері мен сипаттамаларына әсер етуіне басты назар аударылды. Жұмыстың гылыми ерекшелігі матаның құрылымдық-механикалық қасиеттеріне әсер етпей, ұзак мерзімді бактерияга қарсы белсенделілікті қамтамасыз ететін мыс жасындысын жағу әдісін әзірлеуде жетыры. Практикалық инновация профилактика үшін медициналық тәжірибеде модификацияланған таңғышты қолдануды қажет етті. Зерттеу әдістемесі, материалды өңдеу, мыс комплексі ерітіндісіне батыру әдісі, содан кейін кептіру, сонымен қатар мыс наноболиекстерінің бетінің құрылымы мен таралуын зерттеу үшін инфрақызыл спектроскопия және элементтік талдау сияқты спектрлік талдау әдістерін қолдану. Бактерияга қарсы қасиеттерін бағалау үшін әртүрлі патогендік зерттеулерге қарсы белсенделілік сынақтары жүргізілді. Зерттеу нәтижелері тоқылған таңғыштың бетіне мыс болиекстерінің таралуын және олардың жасындысын көрсетті. Модификацияланған тоқылған таңғыштың бактерияга қарсы қасиеттері ікемділік пен беріктік сияқты механикалық қасиеттерді сақтай отырып, айтарлықтай жақсарды. Нәтижелерді талдау медициналық өнімдердің ассортиментін кеңейту үшін модификацияланған таңғышты қолдану уәдесін көрсетеді. Жұмыстың құндылығы мыс модификациясы арқылы тоқылған таңғыштың қасиеттерін пайдаланудың тиімді әдісін әзірлеуде. Зерттеу нәтижелері