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CONTROL FUNCTION OF THE TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION ON THE MODEL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP DESIGN DOCUMENTS

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In Ukraine, the content of the forms of technical description of the model in accordance with DSTU GOST 25264: 2005, DSTU GOST 25295: 2005, in addition to functional properties, is aimed at preserving the aesthetic performance of the model. Interpretation of technical conditions of manufacture is subject to technological possibilities of production. The policy of assortment modification to maintain the competitiveness of products requires a change of approach to the content of the forms of technical description.

Control of the stages of technological preparation of production can provide a model of standard representation with a selection of groups of modification options [1]. Such a model is best suited to a comprehensive unification of products in the form of a structurally unified series. Parts and components that are not subject to the main size of the product are completely unified. The unified structural basis should keep the values of measuring points given in the form 3 "Table of measurements of the product in the finished form" [2].

The study of complex unification was performed for industrial clothing in the style of "description", the models of which were manufactured in 2020 at LLC "SPETSPOSHIV" in Rivne by order of Rofa (Germany).

The module of the table of measurements of the unified constructive basis of trousers and semi-overalls is given in table 1.

Table 1

Control measurements of length and width of a waist product (size 50)

Name of the place of measurement	Model code and product name			Discrepancy, cm	Permissible maximum deviation, cm	The scheme of measurements of a product
	2652354 - trousers	2652355 - semi-overalls	1552370 - semi-overalls			
1. Width at the waist 1/2, cm	45,8	51,3	51,1	1,2-5,5	± 1,5	
2. Width at the thighs 1/2, cm	56,9	57,7	57,9	1,2-0,8	± 2,0	
3. The length of the step seam, cm	81,4	80,5	81,5	0,1-1,0	± 1,5	
4. The length of the side seam, cm	106,6	108,2	109,1	0,9-1,6	± 1,5	
5. The width of the bottom of the pants, cm	22,6	22,6	22,5	0,1-1,1	± 1,0	
6. The width of the pants at the top, cm	33,9	35,9	35,6	0,3-2,0	± 1,0	

The discrepancy between the values of measurements and the entry into the maximum deviation confirmed the use of two structural bases, one - for pants, the other - for semi-overalls due to the difference in dynamic compliance. In the semi-overalls, the difference in width measurements is 0.1-0.3 cm, which corresponds to the tolerance in the design stages [3]. The length difference of 0.9-1.0 cm is included in the maximum deviation of the customer company. Models of overalls have a unified design basis, subject to the basic size.

Pockets are not subject to the size of the unified constructive basis. They can be grouped into a module of types of pockets (Fig. 1). The upper patch pocket (Fig. 1, a) is identical in design

and processing technology in model designs. The side pocket in the longitudinal cutting barrel (Fig. 1, b) has differences in the yoke of the main part of the front of the pants. The patch pocket of the side of the pants (Fig. 1, c) is identical in design and processing technology. The back pocket (Fig. 1, d) differs in the modification of the valve, but the folding technology is the same. The special purpose pocket (fig. 1, e) strengthens a lateral seam and provides storage of the tool.

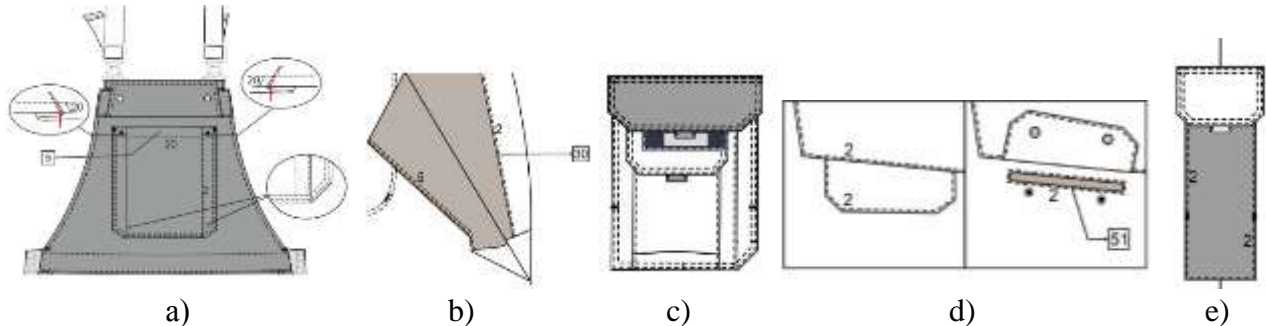


Fig. 1. Varieties of pockets: a) the upper patch pocket; b) the side pocket; c) the patch pocket of the side of the pants; d) the back pocket; e) the special purpose pocket

The module of technical requirements to the design of seams contains the code and sketch of the seam (Fig. 2).

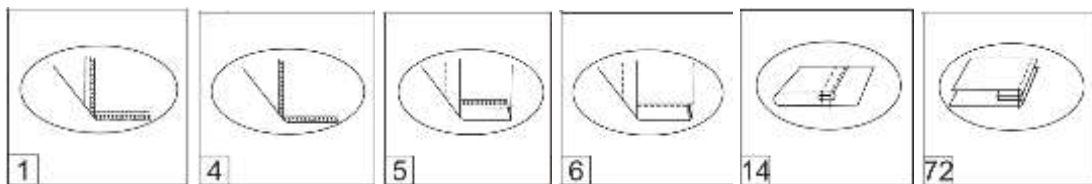


Fig. 2. Technical requirements for the design of seams

The combination of technical conditions of the image of pockets and conditions to a design of a seam is controlled by means of a matrix of application.

The use in the forms of technical documentation of gradation of the level of quality on the basis of uniformity of manufacturing technology is based on the imitation of common structural elements.

Therefore, on the basis of these studies, certain conclusions can be drawn to improve the efficiency of the application of modules of group design documents:

1. The competitiveness of garments requires comprehensive unification to change the content of the forms of technical description as a means of product quality control.
2. The model of typical representation in the basis of design documents provides a block-modular approach to the modification selection of both design and manufacturing technology.
3. Application in the forms of technical documentation of gradation of quality control within the same type of technology in modules of assembly units will provide the principle of imitation of elements of the typical representative.

References

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