



# International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

www.ijiemr.org

**COPY RIGHT**



**ELSEVIER**  
**SSRN**

**2020 IJIEMR.** Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 28th Nov 2020. Link

[:http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-09&issue=ISSUE-11](http://www.ijiemr.org/downloads.php?vol=Volume-09&issue=ISSUE-11)

**DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V09/I11/38**

Title: **DESIGN OF A MODERN MODEL OF BOOTS FOR BOYS**

Volume 09, Issue 11, Pages: 194-200

Paper Authors

**A.A. Hojiev, V.B. Babakulovna, O.B. Babakulovna, A.O. Homidjonov**



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

## DESIGN OF A MODERN MODEL OF BOOTS FOR BOYS

**A.A. Hojiev** Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Associate Professor of "Design and Technology of Light Industry Products"

**V.B. Babakulovna** Department of design and technology of light industry products senior lecturer, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

**O.B. Babakulovna** Department of design and technology of light industry products senior lecturer, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

**A.O. Homidjonov** Department of design and technology of light industry products Assistant, Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology

Currently, the importance is attached to small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Therefore, the purpose of my project work is to design on the basis of modern models of boots for boys without a floor with a cast sole, to develop technological processes that support modern devices that process the details of the upper and sole at different stages, based on the requirements for shoes. Because we must produce stylish, comfortable, feminine and inexpensive types of shoes that meet consumer demand.

**Keyword:** boots, model, floor boots, designer, genuine leather, cast soles, technology, shape style, wedge, sole

A modern specialist must simultaneously perform such functions as a designer, technologist and successful seller of their products. The above issues are solved only by qualified specialists.

The goal of the project is to create new types of children's boots and use sewing technology in modern equipment .

The task of the work is to build and implement the latest modern, fashionable children's shoes in Shoe companies that can meet international requirements, develop and implement technological processes.

Design of modern children's boots, creation of modern models and introduction of their tailoring technology at the enterprise. For the implementation of the project work, the Shoe company was chosen as the object. At the same time, the design of children's boots of the new model was studied. The study will achieve the following results:

- analysis and design of types of models of children's boots with molded soles for boys.

The scientific significance of the work lies in the fact that, using modern and effective technologies, I believe that the finished model will be implemented in Shoe companies and will give good results in their production.

The practical significance of the scientific work is that it is necessary to introduce into production and on this basis to introduce into mass production design patterns of the upper and lower parts of shoes.

The boot boys have passed by and this year, too, do not leave the podium. Their directions are diverse, made not in a sporty style, but in a skillful method of work. Sleeveless boots are in high demand in all boots, and the relay is not replaced with any shoes.

the floor of the Shoe remains genuine leather. Cold autumn pleases with such shoes.

The colors range from dark brown to blue. The upper part of the Shoe is harmoniously combined with blue, and the lower part with white. One of the trending models of 2020-the color of shoes for boys is Burgundy and red. Shoes of this color can be worn with a Top made in different ways.

Based on the task, we proceed to the draft project.

The processed sketch highlights the features of the designed shoes: the shape and shape of the heel, the shape of the upper and lower parts, the number and distribution of shoes, perforation painting, accessories and decorations performed.

You also don't need to specify the light and texture of the material to display the sketch.

You can make a sketch with pencil, ink, or paint.

In wall time, when working on sketches, the three-dimensional design method is used. A model made in this way evaluates the target Shoe shape. When working with the model, users determine the shape, that is, the edge that has changed from the predicted version. In the edge of that, the lines of the decorated object fit rationally.

The deadline to askis, room specifications for the design style of the mold, the type of shoes, jeans, upper material and sole of the Shoe, the name of the designer or artist.

In some cases, the sketch is accompanied by various patterns of an artistic image or decoration, which are made out in the form of a sketch. There are several created thumbnails for each project.

When creating a sketch of a new Shoe model, the fashion orientation is taken into

account, the combination of an ensemble of clothes with other items of clothing. The designer and artist present their sketches at the art and technical Council.

The art and technical Council reviews and makes its own adjustments.

When considering the sketch, the appearance of the product, its design, and the cost-effectiveness of the model are taken into account. The art and technical Council, after approving the sketch, returns the author's ego and is processed by the ego and submits it to the next meeting of the art and technical Council.

After selecting the basic model, several models of the designed shoes are worked out at the first stage. At the same time, we take into account the design of the shape, the shape of the beak.

A comparative assessment of the model is made on the basis of manufacturability, unification, and technical aesthetics. After the sketch is ready, we create a unified series for the model with a single base for shoes.

Children's boots with molded soles that we wear are made using the "envelope" method and are designed for boys to wear both at school and outside of school hours. Shoes made in this way do not take much time to wear, since the body is fixed with a clasp that resembles an envelope. It, in turn, performs the function of a fastener, tightly fixing the shoes on the foot.

Boys ' shoes are similar in appearance to classic and brutal shoes, and they can also be worn as casual shoes.

We provide a function shoes, shape, body, and constipation Shoe upper material and sole, the method of attaching soles and heels, set of footwear, articulation, form, form for shoes.

## **The passport model**

### 1. Type of shoes-boots

2. Jeans for shoes-boys
3. Style shape-712230
4. Mounting method-adhesive
5. Upper material - calf leather
6. Upper material-solid leather
7. Heel height-20 mm
8. Article conditional
9. Set – 26167-84
10. Body construction-steel handle with two rows of seams

No	Details Name.	Number of pairs in	Material name	The thickness in the finished shoes (mm)	DAST or TSH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Having betrothal	2	Calf charm	1,2	939-84
2	Justification	4	Calf charm	1,2	939-84
3	Language	2	Calf charm	1,2	939-84
4	shoe cover	2	Tic tac toe	0,5	19196-84
5	Support Ester	4	Sheep leather	0,8	940-84
6	Tongue lining	2	Sheep leather	0,8	940-84
7	Page intermediate lining	2	Again	0,5	17-21-92-84
8	Handle intermediate lining	4	Again	0,5	17-21-92-84
9	Internal beehive	2	Sheep leather	0,8	940-84
10	Tumshuq	2	Thermoplastic	1,2	17-21-592-87
11	Bigr support	2	Leather cardboard 3-1	1,9	17-22-85
12	The main beehive	2	Solid leather	2,2	1010-84
13	Half-beehive	2	Leather cardboard S-1	2,2	17-112-85
14	Filler	2	Cardboard P-1	2,2	17-21-94-84
15	Embarrassment	2	Solid leather	3,4	1010-84
16	Neighbour	2	Plastic	20,0	-

### Design of materials

When designing the materials of shoe upper and sole details, we must first take into account the function of the shoe, the requirements of the handle and TSH, the mechanical nature of the material. It is necessary to indicate the characteristics of the material, taking into account the technology of economic production, as well as from the point of view of the exploitation of shoes. Comparing the physical and

mechanical properties of materials, we write them down in Table 3.1

The company mainly produces ready-made shoes, buying raw materials from various types of leather, thermoplastics, leather cardboard, base Patak, arch support, rubber, polyurethane, glue, yarn, etc. from wholesale and retail markets of the Republic. Based on the analysis of competitive enterprises in the market of their products, production with a deep study of supply and demand in the market is based on meeting

the needs of the population in these ready-made shoes. In addition, the company can sew different types of shoes to order. And in the business plan for 2020, they are mainly designed for the production of sleeveless boots for boys with a hood.

### Designing the details of the correspondence of the boy children's boots

The construction of the upper details of the shoes begins with the construction of the back of the shoes, after placing the sheep on the coordinate axes as described above, passing all the base and auxiliary control lines. To build the back of the shoes, it is necessary to mark the points  $V_{k1}$ ,  $V_v$ ,  $V_b$ .  $V_{k1}$ -from the point to the chap 2-2, 5 mm. ( $V_{k11}$  point) and  $VV$ -point 2-1,5 mm ( $V_{v1}$ ), from  $V_b$  point  $VB$  D line  $VB$   $VB$   $VB$   $V_{b1}=0,33$   $VB$  value is reduced tirib,  $V_{b1}$  point is put. The points  $V_{b1}$ ,  $V_{v1}$ ,  $V_{k11}$ ,  $V_3$  are adjacent with the help of a blur, and the value of gravity is added yoni. The upper ziyi (Kani) of the handle is qted through the  $D1$  and  $yeE1$  lines from the  $yeE1$  point.

The angle  $V_{b1}$   $yeE1$  is adjacent to the flat using an optional radius. Then  $yeE1$  10-20 mm. it should be equal to the distance. at the point of  $ye$ , a straight line is passed from point  $I$  to the parallel point on 1-2 mm lower than the contour of the QUN.(Picture 1)

$E1$  angle is adjacent to a flat by means of an optional radius.  $E1$  distance can optionally have the desired value. It depends mainly on the model and the appearance in which the shoes are made in the sketch. It is necessary to transfer to the front contour of the handle as if drawn in a sketch, and  $L$ , passing through the point  $L11$ . The  $L11$  point is located below the  $L1$  point by 10-12 mm. To find the point  $L$ , it is necessary to miss the line of the BET line of the BET line. To do

this, first determine the location of the detachment, again on the KS auxiliary line  
 $S1P= 0.35$  GS;  $S_b= 0.5$  GS.

with the help of equations, points  $b$  and  $b1$  are found. in any place of the  $bb1$  distance (most often in the middle) lies the point  $L$ , which indicates the position of the handle of the reinforcing seam. In the drawing, a rectangular triangular crossbar is placed so that one cathet is at the point  $L$ , and the second cathet is at the point  $v$ , while the tip of the right angle from the point  $v$  should reach the fold ( $v1$ ). In this case, the points  $v$   $v1$  are adjacent and continue from point  $v$  to it, from point  $v1$  to the chap. This formed straight line is called the curvature line of the page. From the point  $L$  to the bend line draw a parallel line  $ll1q12-15$  mm. For beads made of artificial and synthetic materials, the scratch line passes through the points  $N_{v1}$  and  $v1$ . After passing the line of the betline, the construction of the contour of the handle is continued. From the point  $L11$  to the control line  $V_3$  G a parallel straight line is drawn. From the point of intersection of this straight line with the base line  $Sh$ , the point of continuation of 3-5 mm to the chap is found. The  $M1$  point is determined as the radius between the base lines of the Aries contour II and III is equal halved. The points  $M$  and  $M1$  are adjacent by a straight line. When drawing the front contour of the handle, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that when basically stitching the details, it is better to position them among themselves, reducing the output and in general make the shoes look beautiful

To do this, put the upper edge of the handle so that the intersection of the shape with the middle copy is marked as  $I$ , put 8-10 mm from it to the left along the bend line, and the point  $I1$  will be found.

We draw a piece of C1 h2n3 on the shield, put the point H2 to the point I, while on the fold line of the front side we draw the contour N2 H3 (I1N13), in which the fold line c1n2 of the shield lies. To sew the contour of the handle L11 MM1 (8-10mm), the wing of the roller is drawn to the point L. To draw the tongue, the bend line of the front side is placed to the left of the intersection point with the upper handle strip at 1 5-6 mm (point L1), from point L1 to the bend line is lowered vertically, and the bold half-bold half-bold (point c).

The tongue width in most cases is 48 mm, the tongue should mainly be attached under the block so that the leg is not damaged.

Lat the point of 1.5-2.5 mm. draw the radius of the circle. While the CS control line should be bcli, attempt the same circle at point L. From point C, draw a straight line, trying this circle. The angle L1S L is connected to the plane by an arc. On a straight line LS, draw the front contour of the tongue at a distance of 1 mm parallel to the line L1I1, indicating the point L, at a distance of 6 mm. The average copy of the form is marked with the value of the yen weighting factor in relation to the contours of the compensation flow and the outer part of the handle. the points g, d, e, j, z, and i are connected evenly using a pattern. The weighing width is taken from the table depending on the method of fastening the shoes and the material of the parts

To build internal parts of shoes, the contour of surface parts is taken as a basis, that is, the contour of surface parts (grunge model) is drawn through auxiliary lines on white paper (Fig.4.3).

Draw the upper and front contours of the leather lining parallel to it, AL1, part 2 mm above the upper and front contours of

the handle. This arrangement of the leather lining and handle creates comfort when sewing the worker. After the worker is sewn, or not, the excess lining is washed and discarded at the same time as the seam. Diameter of 12-14 mm. the length of the lining contour is 1 mm from the handle contour. it's down there. When sewing the dam, the working lining is sewn 2 mm above the upper edge of the handle, while the heel part of the lining will not wrinkle.

Stages of production and sales mechanism:

- the markets of manufactured children's shoes are studied, the supply of products from competing enterprises in the market and the demand for it from buyers are studied;

- several sketches of styles of children's boots for boys that will be produced will be developed by designers;

- for making a sketch, the most optimal options, inexpensive and stylish styles of children's boots for boys are selected;

- production of children's boots for boys, which will be purchased and brought from the national markets, where an estimate will be made for the purchase of the necessary raw materials;

- initially, the raw material for making the template passes quality control, is transferred to the table for mowing;

- Children's boots for boys in ready condition for the mold;

- materials are glued together, cut parts are controlled, transferred to the sewing shop;

- boys make boots, necessary jewelry, or process;

- finished products pass quality control and are Packed in a package with skirts containing information about the product;

- ready-made children's shoes for boys are placed in boxes and distributed to the finished product warehouse or to the appropriate markets.

Summing up, we can say that at present, modern industrial enterprises must fully comply with environmental health standards. It is especially important to pay attention to the sanitary standards in our leather industry enterprises. I received comprehensive information about the role of the enterprise in the design of enterprises, the need for wastewater or small quantities of unpleasant-smelling substances, to ensure the construction of enterprises for production of room air, noise, vibration, etc., creating favorable working conditions for workers in all types of work and correct installation of sanitary-protective zone, the correct choice of the location of the enterprise.

In my work, I chose a model of boys' boots based on modern fashion trends. I made a passport model based on the selected model. Based on the model passport, I illustrated the upper and lower parts of the Shoe.

Based on the developed model, I selected the assortment of the enterprise, performed calculation and dimensional work on the selected assortment. Then I built a series of technological processes, such as trimming, Trimming and processing, trimming and assembling shoes. While performing design and technological processes, I calculated the material consumption rate.

When sewing, trimming and processing Shoe parts, when assembling clothes and shoes, I used the most modern insoles at the present time, saving energy and small dimensions.

I propose to teach project work to College students during their internship and practice at Shoe companies.

### Used literature

- 1). [www.uza.uz/uz/business/beautiful-shoes-19-04-2017?ELEMENT\\_CODE](http://www.uza.uz/uz/business/beautiful-shoes-19-04-2017?ELEMENT_CODE) you know what?
- 2). National news agency of Uzbekistan 11.03.2019 Uza- beautiful shoes [http://uza.uz/uz/business/-19-04-2017&SECTION\\_CODE=business&print=Y](http://uza.uz/uz/business/-19-04-2017&SECTION_CODE=business&print=Y) 3/3
- 3). Gvozdev Yu.M. Chemical Technology of leather products: research. preference for make-up. high research. Headings / Yo.M.Gvozdev. M://; Academy///; publishing center, 2003.S.13-54.
- 4) Prokhorov V.T. The effect of bond Polarity on the adhesion properties of adhesive joints / V.T.Prokhorov, I.D. Kravets, E.I. Kovalenko / / improving the design and technology of leather products: a collection of scientific articles of the University. - Vitebsk, 1996. P. 107 - 108.
- 5). Forecast of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (sevi-lena) market in CIS countries and its development in the conditions of financial crisis / 2nd edition, transformation and processing. - M., 2010. 125 p.
- 6). No, it's not.V.Torosyan. Nanotechnology as a method of ensuring environmentally safe technological processes in the production of leather products.V.Torosyan, VT Prokhorov, A.A. Debates / / leather and footwear industry, № 5, 2010-p. 20-21
- 7). Tarosyan Yu.V. On the use of local copolymers of ethylene with vinyl acetate as a basis for environmentally safe adhesive compositions / Yu.V.Torosyan, VT Prokhorov, A.A. Discussion //.
- 8). Beskorovainy V.V. Theory and practice of

shoe processing: monograph. Mines: DGAs publishing house, 1998.- P. 128.

9). Arutyunyan is the name for heat resistance and thermal conductivity in OS shoes. technology. Subjects: 05.19.06 / O.S.Arutyunyan; Kiev, 1999. 8-51 bet.

10). Kryjanovsky V.K. Technical characteristics of polymer materials / / V.K.Kryjanovsky. - M., 2003, 240 p.

11). Kryjanovsky V.K. Technical characteristics of polymer materials / / V.K.Kryjanovsky. - M., 2003, 240 p.

12). Mindlin S.S. Polymers and the technology of plastics produced on their basis / S.S. Mindlin. - What?://; HI-MIA//; publishing house, 1973. 64-86-San.

13). Andrievsky R.A. Nanomaterials: concussion and modern problems / R.A. Andrievsky // Russian chemical journal, № 5, 2002.S. 50-56.

14). Buchachenko A.L. Nanochemistry-a direct path to the high technologies of the new century // chemical achievements, № 5, 2003. P. 315-328.

15). Kozlov G.V. Fractal analysis of the structure and properties of interface layers in dispersed polymer composites / G.V. Kozlov, Yu.G.Yanovsky, Yu.S. Lipatov // mechanics of structural materials and structures, № 1, 2002. P. 111-149.

16) Development of Technology for Producing a Fat Composition Based on Ester for Fattening Leather A Xomidjonov, Makhbuba Shamsieva, Tulkin Kodirov, Engineering, 320-325

17) Creation of technology for production of student Bags from local PUM Xomidjonov Abrorjon Olimjon o'g'li, Bobojonov Husanboy Toxirovich ... IJARSET 6 (6), 9848-9850

18) INVESTIGATION OF the effect of ESTER on the SORPTION PROPERTIES of SKIN COLLAGEN A.O Homidjonov

Mahbuba Shamsieva Badrievna, Matlab Temirova Ibodovna MATERIALI XV INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC PRACTICAL CONFERENCE 4 (5), 53-55

19) The acquisition of the New everlear for the geraani of leather elantris and the contributions of its foundation tadie of Homidjonov Abror Olimjanovich. Shamsieva Mahbub Badrieva

20) A CHARM ISHLAB CIALISD CHROME TEJAS TECHNOLOGIESIN LA A.O Hamidjonov, H Begaliyev, And Tillaev Collection of scientific articles by master's students, 172-175

21) Development of closed technology for skin processing processes Development of closed technology for skin processing processes. T. J. Kodirov, M. B. Shamsiev A. O. Homidjonov SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL OF NAMANGAN, 64-67

22) DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR PROCESSING WASTE BY ACID-BASE DESTRUCTION. AO Homidjonov, B Ho Chi Minh City. MASTER TALABALARINING OF ILMI MAALALA TPLANE, 245-248