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**EVALUATION OF CONSUMER PROPERTIES
OF FURNITURE MATERIALS**
**ОЦЕНКА ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЬСКИХ СВОЙСТВ
МЕБЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

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Ключевые слова: мебельные материалы, потребительские свойства, долговечность, прочность.

Abstract. This article presents the results of studies of consumer properties of materials for upholstery: tapestry, jacquard, chenille, flock.

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты исследования потребительских свойств материалов для обивки мебели: гобелен, жаккард, шенил, флок.

Padding is one of the first elements, which the consumer pays attention to when choosing furniture. Upholstery must have a set of aesthetic and performance properties to meet the requirements of furniture manufacture and the consumer. According to TR CU 025/2012 [1] for the manufacture of furniture should not be used flammable, and belonging to the group of T4 toxicity of combustion products of upholstery textiles.

For upholstery use fabrics, nonwoven fabrics and knitted fabrics, leather, eco-leather. Analysis of the furniture market revealed that Omsk manufacturers often use for upholstery fabrics of different fibrous composition and structure, flocking materials. As objects of study in the work silk upholstery materials were selected, including tapestry, jacquard, chenille, flock (table 1).

Table 1 – Characteristics of materials

Material name	Weave (production method)	Fiber composition		Linear density, Tex		The number of threads (loops) for 10 cm		Thickness, mm	Surface density, g/m ²
		lengthways	transversely	lengthways	transversely	lengthways	transversely		
Chenille	fine-patterned	НПэф	Н Кмб: Пр Вис; НПэф	46	139.64	370	120	0.78	268
Flock	electrofactory	НПэф	НПэф	190	170	110	110	1.49	250
Silk jacquard	jacquard	НПэф	НПэф	102	69.76	550	420	0.36-0.39;	266
Tapestry	jacquard	НПэф	НВис; НПэф	84 135	95.38; 38	320	600	0.56-0.64	326

The results of the survey identified the most important from the point of view of the consumer indicators of quality furniture materials: color stability, abrasion resistance, durability, compliance with artistic color design, structure, finish materials of the modern fashion trends. The results are presented in table 2.

Table 2 – Results of studies of the properties of upholstery materials

Name of the indicator, units	The value of the indicator for materials			
	Chenille	Flock	Silk jacquard	Tapestry
Tensile strength the actual lengthways transversely normative, not less	915	387	1433	1706
	270	313	1612	16584
	392	–	392	
Tensile elongation, % the actual lengthways transversely normative, no more	24	9	32	33
	15	11	31	32
	25			
Dust holding capacity, % the actual normative	0.12	0.16	0.05	0.08
	Not rated			
Color fastness to dry friction, score the actual normative, not less	/5	/4	/5	/5
	3			
Abrasion resistance, cycle the actual normative, not less	9030	over 10000	over 10000	over 10000
	3000			4500

According to the obtained results in the increased breaking load, the chenille does not meet the regulatory requirements of GOST 24220-80 [2], jacquard and tapestry – increased elongation at break.

Materials with pile (flock, chenille) have the highest dust holding capacity.

All the investigated materials comply with the requirements in terms of resistance to abrasion on the plane. For color stability, all materials meet the requirements of GOST 7913-76 [3]. The investigated materials belong to the group of extra strong color stability.

Thus, all the studied materials possess a high resistance to abrasion, however, chenille and flock do not meet regulatory requirements for breaking load on a weft, and the tapestry and jacquard – in elongation at break. This can be a cause of reduced durability of furniture upholstery. Further studies are planned with the expansion of the range of materials and item properties.

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STUDY OF WAYS OF INTRODUCING PHASE CHANGE SUBSTANCES INTO THE FABRIC TO GIVE IT THERMOREGULATORY ABILITY

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СПОСОБОВ ВВЕДЕНИЯ ВЕЩЕСТВ С ФАЗОВЫМ ПЕРЕХОДОМ В ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ДЛЯ ПРИДАНИЯ ЕМУ ТЕРМОРЕГУЛИРУЮЩЕЙ СПОСОБНОСТИ

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