

16-Mavzu: Ayollar ko'ylagini texnik modellashtirish usullari

Reja:

1. Ayollar ko'ylagining eskizini chizish.
2. Eskiz asosida ayollar ko'ylagining asosiy chiziqlarini o'zgartirish va modellashtirish.
3. Ko'krak uchun qirqim yo'nalishlarini o'zgartirish.
4. Ayollar ko'ylagi yengini texnik modellashtirish.

Tayanch so'z va iboralar: eskiz, texnik modellashtirish, model, fason, konstruktiv chiziqlar, vitachka, yeng.

1. Ayollar ko'ylagining eskizini chizish

Eskiz (frans.) — badiiy asar yoki uning alohida qismlari g'oyasini aks ettiruvchi dastlabki qoralama, xomaki asar. Eskizda bo'lajak asarning kompozitsiya yechimi, shakllarning fazoviy kenglikda joylashuvi va ularning o'zaro nisbatlari, umumiy rang tizimi xususiyatlari va boshqalar belgilab olinadi. Eskiz grafika, rang-tasvir vositalari yordamida ishlanadi. Eskiz erkin, tez qoralama tarzida bajariladi.











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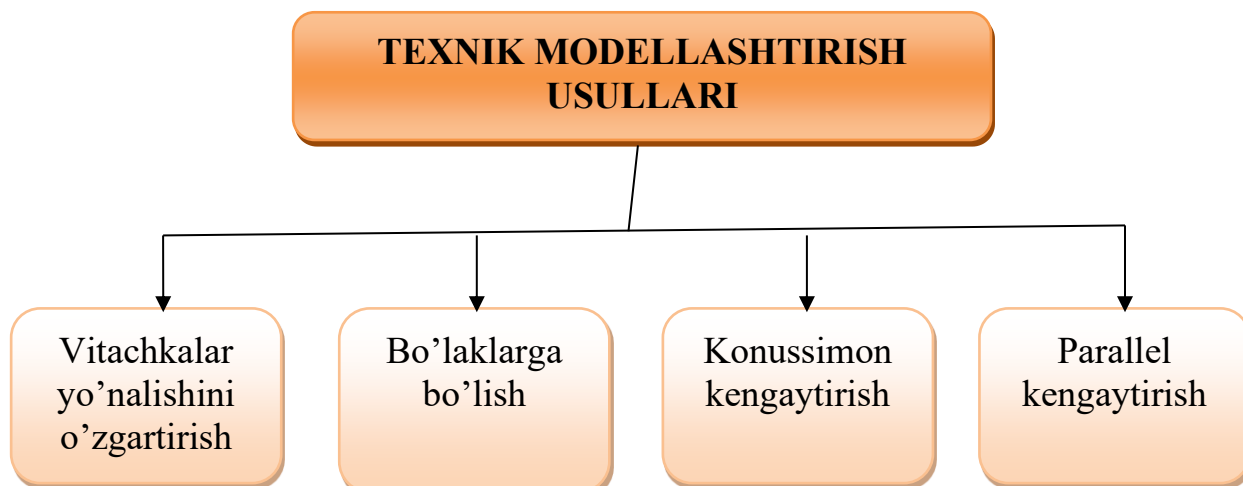




2. Eskiz asosida ayollar ko'ylagining asosiy chiziqlarini o'zgartirish va modellashtirish

Modellash - bu turli shakl va bichimdagi kiyim modelining konstruksiyasini ishlab chiqaradigan murakkab ijodiy jarayondir. Turli shakl va bichimdagi modalar konstruksiyasini tuzmoqchi bo'lgan asosiy konstruksiya bazasidan olish mumkin. Bu jarayon amaliy modellash yoki odatda aytilishiga binoan **texnik modellash** deb ataladi.

Texnik modellash konstruksiya asosini yangi model konstruksiyasiga aylantirishdan iborat.



Modelning fasoni modellar jurnalidan olinadi yoki ijrochining rasm chizib ko'rsatgan taklifiga ko'ra tanlanadi.

Kiyimning modelga xos xususiyatlari ya'ni vitachkalar, koketkalar, bo'rtma choklarning holati; bo'ksa, bel, etak, bort, taqilma chiziqlari; cho'ntaklar, yoqa, burma chiziqlari tegishli detallar konstruktsiyasi asosining chizmasiga ko'chiriladi.

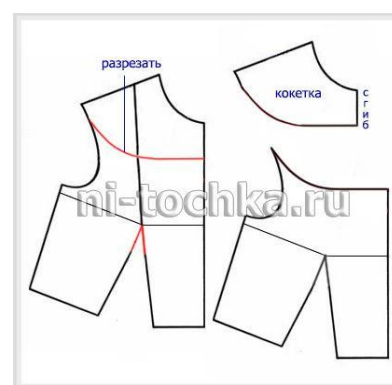
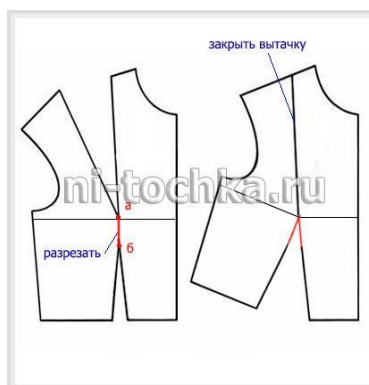
Model chiziqlarining hammasini konstruktsiya asosining chizmasida xuddi model rasmidagidek joylashtirish kerak. Bunda ayolning gavda tuzilishining xususiyati uning mutanosibligi albatta hisobga olinishi kerak. Bu konstruktsiya asosining chizmasiga tushirilgan fason chiziqlari gavdaning haqiqiy mutanosibligini buzib qo'ymasligi uchun kerak.

Fason chiziqlarini bichimi mos keladigan konstruktsiya asosining chizmasiga tushiriladi. Masalan, modelning yenglari old va ort bo'laklar bilan yaxlit bichiladigan bo'lsa bunda texnik modellash yenglari old va ort bo'laklar bilan yaxlit bichiladigan konstruktsiya asosining chizmasida bo'lishi kerak va hokazo.

Ishlash uchun hamma asosiy detallar konstruktsiyasining ba'za bo'ladigan asosini qog'oz yoki karton andaza - shablon tarzida tayyorlab olinadi. Bu andazalarga zarur bo'lgan simmetriya chiziqlari - ko'krak chizig'i, bel chizig'i, bo'ksa chizig'i tushiriladi.

Fasonga binoan detalning yangi shaklini detal andazani shartli bo'laklarga bo'lib, keyin u bo'laklarni surib asosiy vitachkalarni berkitish va ularni yangi holatga ko'chirish yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi.

Ayollar ko'ylagining yangi modelini ishlab chiqishda asosiy e'tibor ko'krak vitachkasini ko'chirishga, old bo'lak, ort bo'lak, yubka, yeng detallarini kengaytirishga yoki toraytirishga, shu detallarning uzunligini va mutanosibligini o'zgartirishga qaratiladi.



AYOLLAR ZAMONAVIY KO'YLAGIGA TAVSIF



Ayollar yozgi ko'ylagi paxta tolali sidirg'a gazlamadan tikilgan. Ko'ylak sal yopishib turadigan siluetli. Yoqasi yaxlit bichilgan.

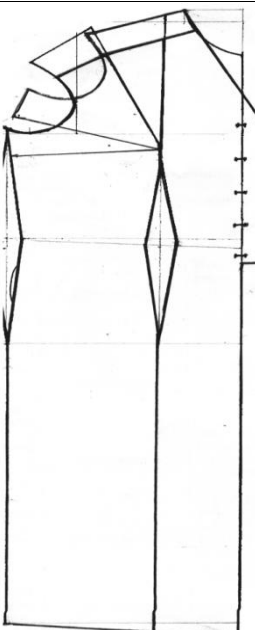
Old bo'lak belgacha bir qator tugmaga taqiladi.

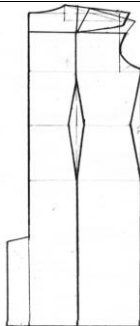
Yengi o'tqazma, kalta, uchi qaytarma manjetli.

Old va ort bo'lak yelka qismi koketkada bo'lib, etak qismigacha rel'ef chokida.

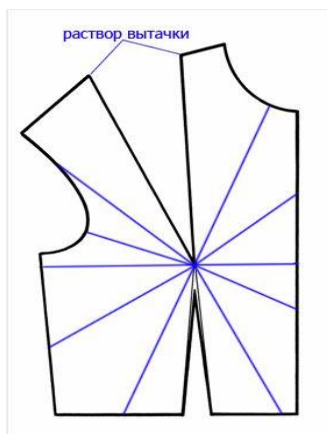
Ort bo'lak o'rta etak qismi shlitsa bilan ishlangan. Koketka va rel'eflar ustidan bezak chok berilgan.

“Ayollar ko'ylagini texnik modellash” bo'yicha texnologik xarita

Texnologiya asosida faoliyat turlari	Tavsiya etiladigan asbob va moslamalar	Chizma	Standart asosida operatsiyani bajarish tartibi
Old bo'lakni modellash			
Old bo'lak konstruktsiya chizmasiga model chiziqlar o'tkazish	Qog'oz, qalam, santimetr lenta, o'chirg'ich, chizg'ich		<p>Old bo'lak o'rta chizig'idan 2.5-3.0 sm taqilma kengligi chiziladi.</p> <p>Yelka chizig'ida yoqa o'mizi nuqtasidan 4-5 sm kenglikda rel'ef chizig'ining boshlanish nuqtasi belgilab olinadi.</p> <p>Belgilangan nuqta ko'krak uchki nuqtasi bilan egri chiziq orqali birlashtiriladi.</p> <p>Yelka vitachkasi yelka chizig'idan chiqqan rel'ef chizig'iga ko'chiriladi.</p>

			<p>Rel'ef chizig'i bo'ylab modelga muvofiq 5-6 sm li (planka) qo'yiladi.</p> <p>Bort chizig'idan 5-6 sm, yelka chizig'idan 4-5 sm belgilanib, adip kengligi chiziladi.</p>
II. Ort bo'lakni modellash			
Ort bo'lak konstruktsiya chizmasiga model chiziqlar o'tkazish	Qog'oz, qalam, santimetr lenta, o'chirg'ich, chizg'ich		<p>Orqa yelka vitachkasi yopilib, yeng o'mizi chizig'i kengayadi.</p> <p>Bel vitachkasi chizma bo'yicha qoladi.</p> <p>Orqa bo'lakning o'rta chizig'idan shlitsa chiziladi. Shlitsa kengligi 5-6 sm bo'ladi.</p>

3. Ko'krak uchun qirqim yo'nalishlarini o'zgartirish



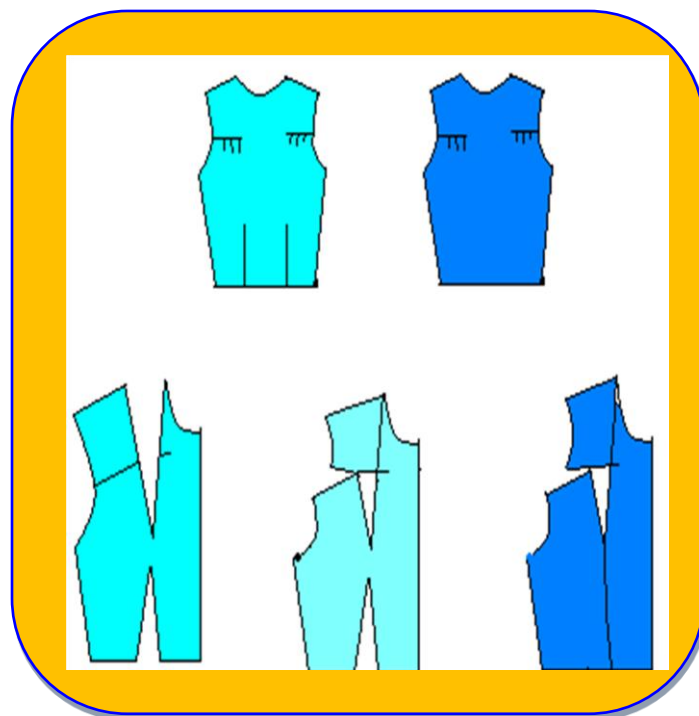
Ko'krak vitachkasini ko'chirish qoidasi. Ko'ylak fasoniga binoan ko'krak vitachkasi detalning istalgan qirqimida bo'lishi mumkin. Bu vitachkani ko'krak chizig'i bo'ylab old bo'lak o'rtasi, yeng o'mizi qirqimi, yoqa o'mizi qirqimi, yon qirqimi tomon va hokazo yo'naltirish mumkin.

Vitachkani fasonga muvofiq, yangi holatga ko'chirish uchun vitachkaning ko'chirilish chizig'i o'tkazilishi kerak. Bu chiziq doim ko'krak vitachkaning uchidan, ya'ni ko'krak markazi bilan vitachka ko'chiriladigan qirqimdagi nuqtadan o'tishi kerak.

Old bo'lak andazasining shabloni belgi chiziq bo'ylab qirqiladi-da, ko'krak vitachkasi yopiladigan qilib suriladi. Vitachka tomonlarini bir-biriga to'g'rilab to'g'nag'ich bilan to'g'naladi. Qirqilgan chiziq bo'ylab xuddi asosiy vitachka kengligiga teng yangi vitachka hosil bo'ladi. Bu vitachka birmuncha kalta yoki uzun bo'lishi mumkin, lekin bu vitachka xuddi asosiy vitachka hosil qilganidek, hajm hosil qiladi.

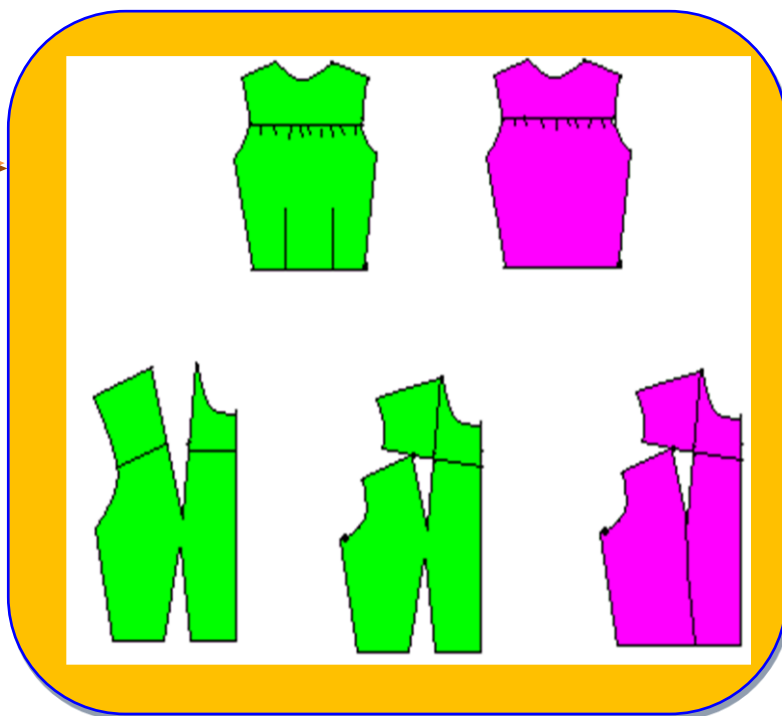
**KO'KRAK VITACHKASINI
YENG O'MIZIGA
KO'CHIRISH**

Yeng o'mizi chizig'ida
belgilangan nuqta ko'krak
vitachkasi uchi bilan
birlashtiriladi. Shu chiziq
bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi.
Ko'krak vitochkasi berkitiladi
va yangi vitachka holati



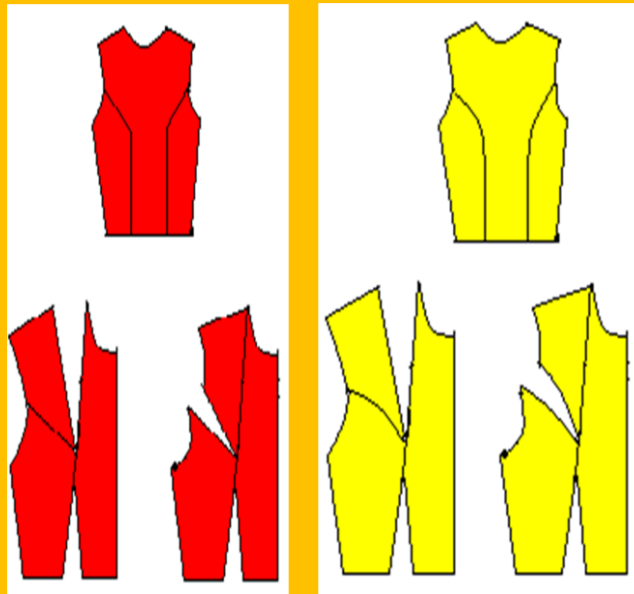
**KO'KRAK VITACHKASINI
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qilinadi. Ko'krak
vitochkasi berkitiladi va
yangi vitachka holati
ochiladi



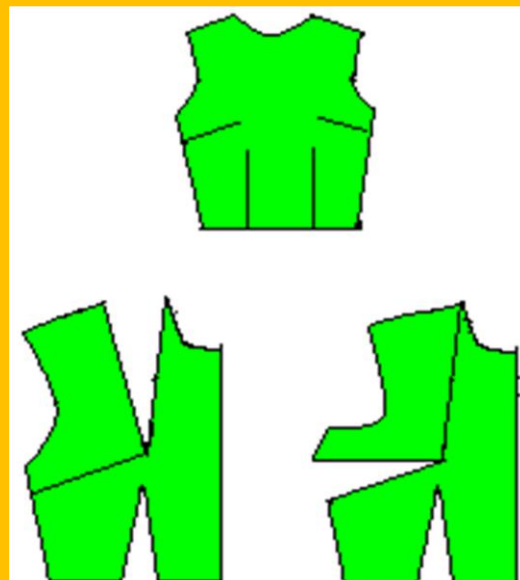
**KO'KRAK VITACHKASINI
YENG O'MIZIGA
KO'CHIRISH**

Yeng o'mizi chizig'ida belgilangan nuqta ko'krak vitachkasi uchi bilan birlashtiriladi. Shu chiziq bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi. Ko'krak vitachkasi berkitiladi va yangi vitachka holati ochildi



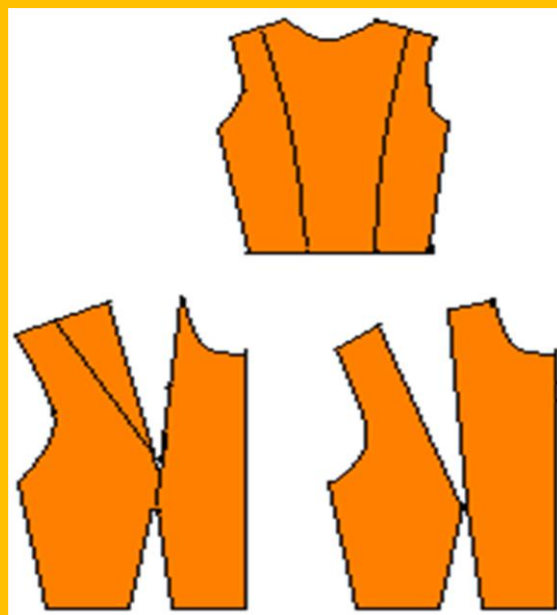
**KO'KRAK VITACHKANI
YON QIRQIMIGA
KO'CHIRISH**

Nuqtaning o'rni yon chiziqning belgacha bo'lgan uzunligining taxminan 1/3 qismida belgilanadi. Bu nuqtani ko'krak vitachka uchi bilan birlashtirib, yangi vitachka chizig'i o'tkaziladi va chiziq bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi. Ko'krak vitachkasini, uning tomonlarini bir-biriga to'g'ri keltirib berkitiladi. Yangi vitachkaning uchi markazdan 3-5 sm yon tomon suriladi. Bu yangi vitachkaning uchi bo'ladi. Bu uchini vitachkaning qirqimlari bilan tekis qilib tutashtiriladi



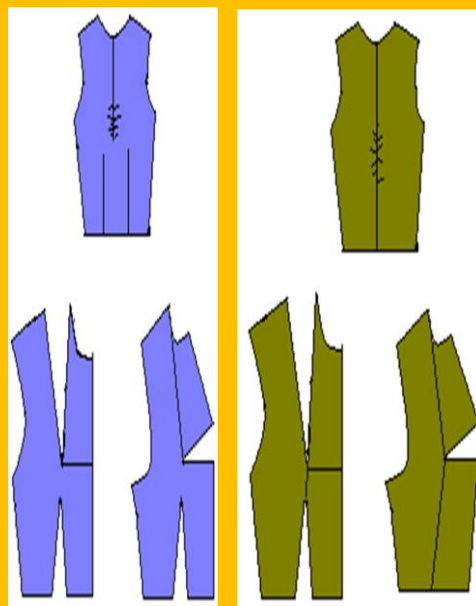
KO'KRAK VITACHKANI YELKA QIRQIMIGA KO'CHIRISH

Yelka chizig'ida belgilangan nuqta ko'krak vitachkasi uchi bilan birlashtiriladi. Shu chiziq bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi. Ko'krak vitachkasi berkitiladi va yangi vitachka holati ochiladi.



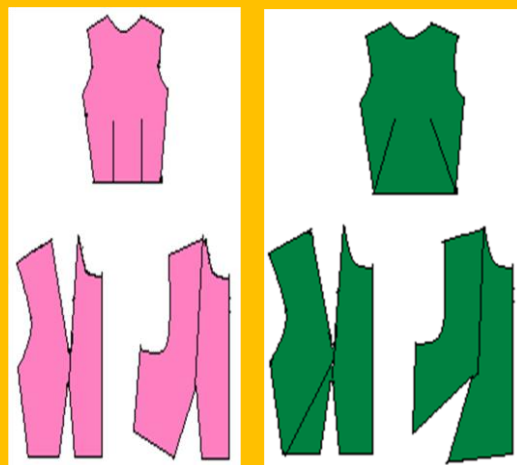
KO'KRAK VITACHKANI OLD BO'LAK SIMMETRIYA CHIZIG'IGAKO'CHIRISH

Ko'chiriladigan vitachka chizig'i belgilanadi. Birinchi chiziq ko'krak vitachka uchidan, ikkinchisi beldagi vitachka uchidan o'tadi. Ikkala chiziq ham simmetriya chizig'iga perpendikulyar o'tkaziladi. Belgilangan chiziqlar bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilib, ko'krak va beldagi vitachkalarni berkitiladi, yangi vitachka ochiladi. Yangi vitachkalarining kengligi o'rta chiziq bo'ylab burma hosil qilishga yoki mayda taxlamalar hosil qilishga ketadi.



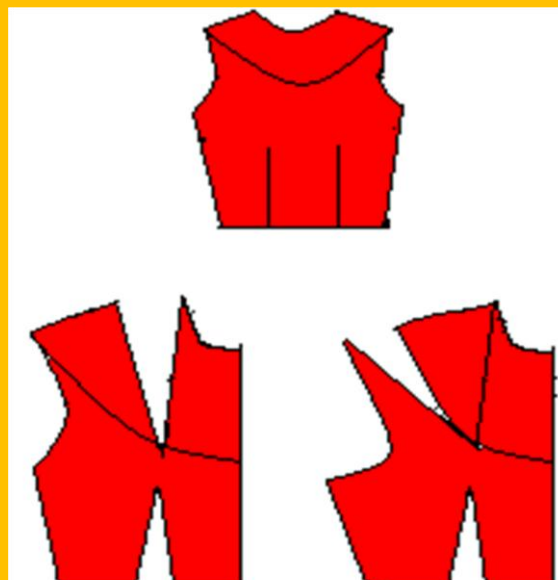
KO'KRAK VITACHKANI BEL CHIZIG'IGA KO'CHIRISH

Bel vitachkaning uchi ko'krak vitachkasi uchi bilan tutashtiriladi. Shu tutashtirilgan chiziq bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi. Ko'krak vitachkasini, uning tomonlarini bir-biriga to'g'rilab berkitiladi. Model bo'yicha bel vitachkasi tikiladigan bo'lsa, u holda, vitachkaning uchi 3-5 smga qisqartiriladi



KO'KRAK VITACHKANI YELKA NUQTASIGA KO'CHIRISH

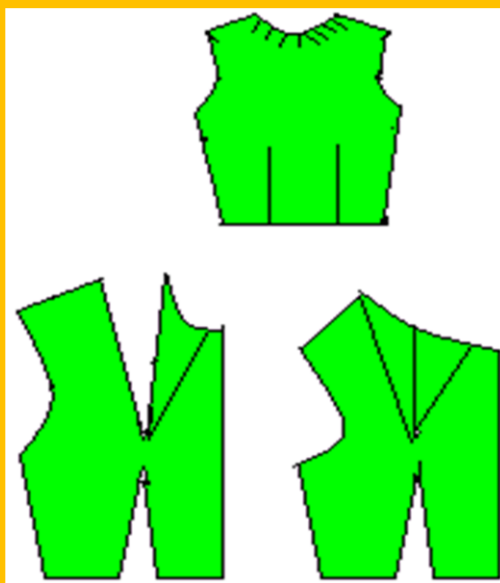
Yelka nuqtasi ko'krak vitachkasi uchi bilan birlashtiriladi. Shu chiziq bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi. Ko'krak vitachkasi berkitiladi va yangi vitachka holati ochiladi.



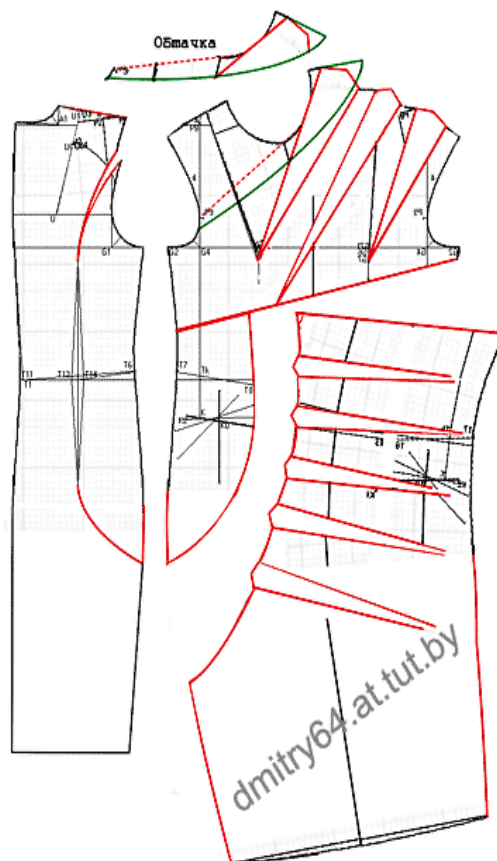
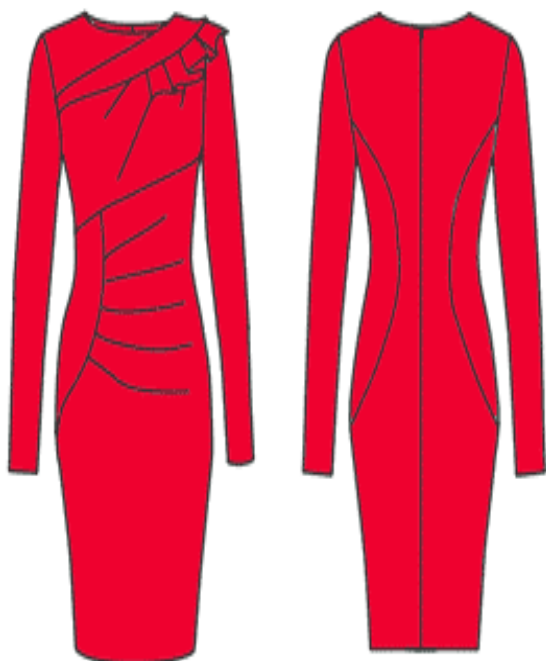
KO'KRAK VITACHKANI YOQA O'MIZIGA KO'CHIRISH

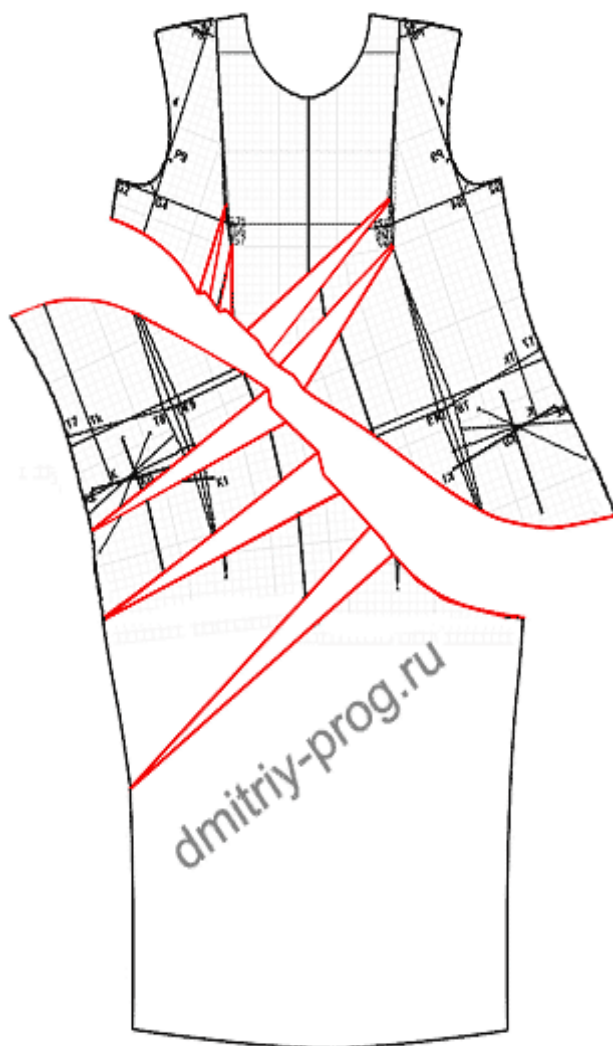
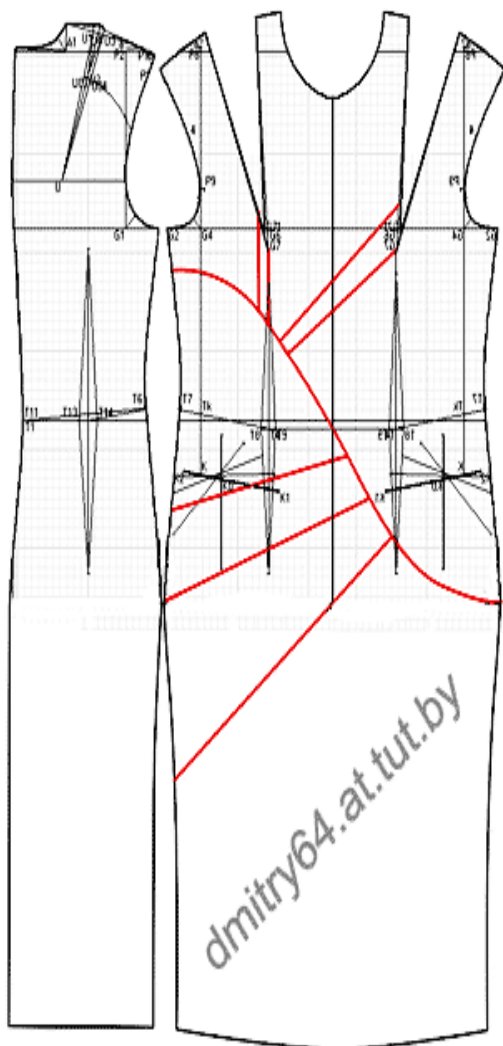


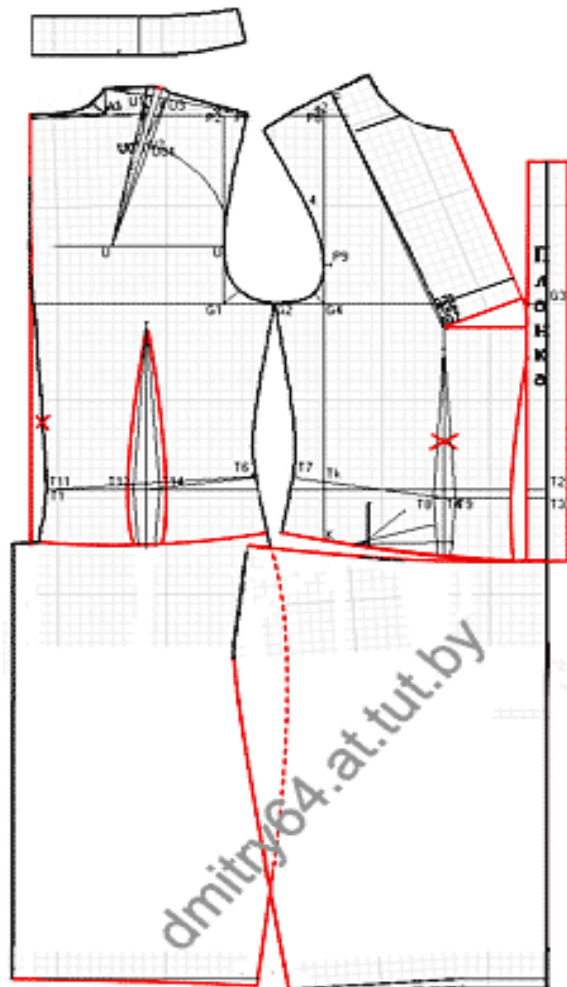
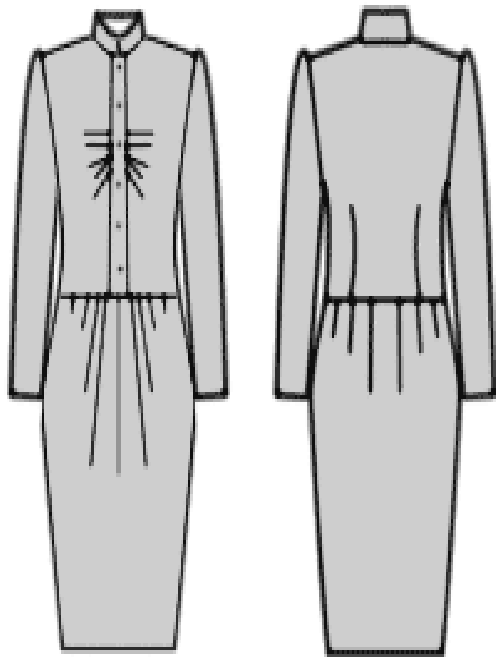
Vitachka bo'yin o'mizi chizig'ining istalgan joyiga ko'chirilishi mumkin. Buning uchun old bo'lak bo'yin o'mizi chizig'ida nuqta belgilab olamiz. Shu nuqta bilan ko'krak vitachkasi uchi tutashtiriladi va qirqma hosil qilinadi. Ko'krak vitachkasini berkitiladi va yangi vitachka holati ochiladi. Ko'krak vitachkani old bo'lak yoqa o'miziga ikki bo'lib ko'chirsa ham bo'ladi. Bunda vitachka ko'chiradigan ikkita chiziq o'tkaziladi. Vitachkani uchigacha, old bo'lak bo'yin o'mizi bo'ylab ochiq mayda taxlama hosil qilish ham mumkin.

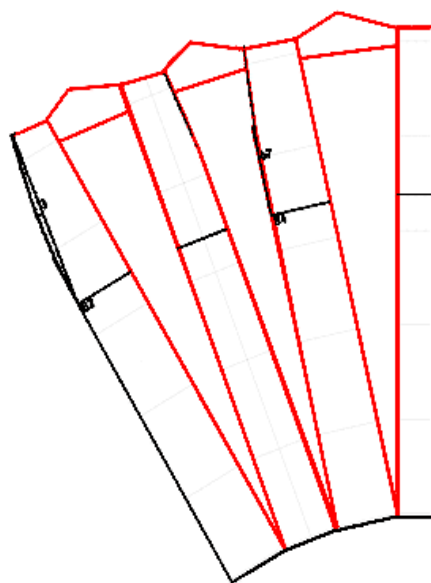
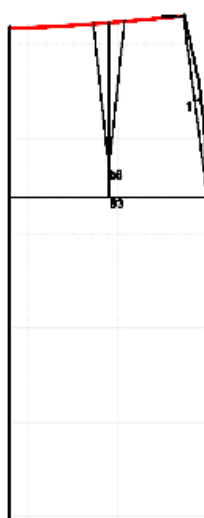
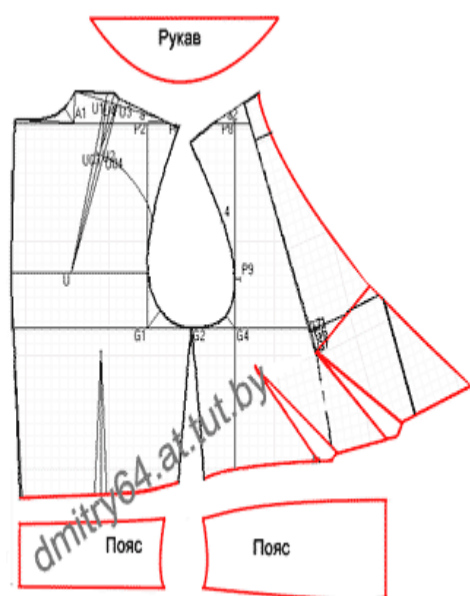
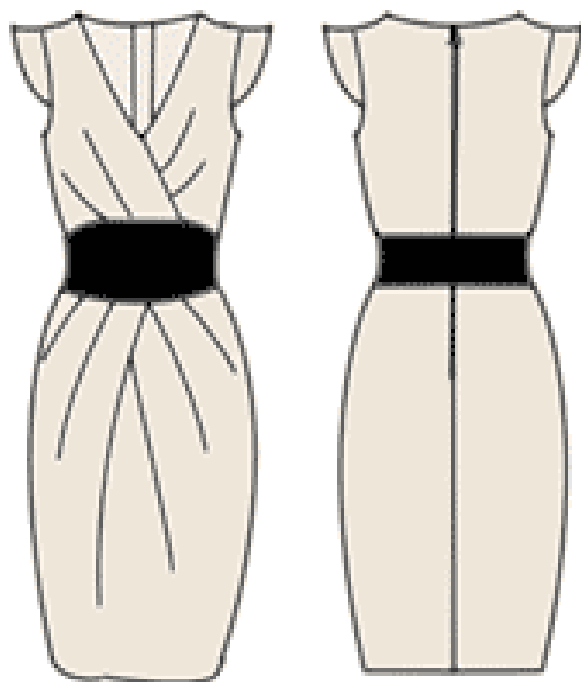


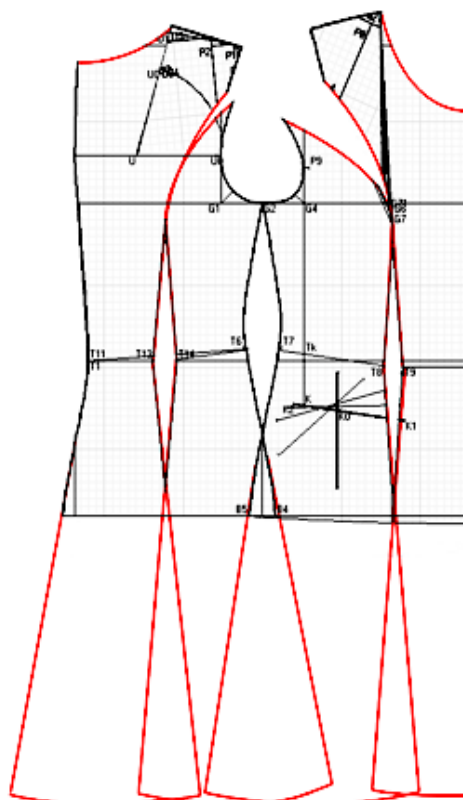
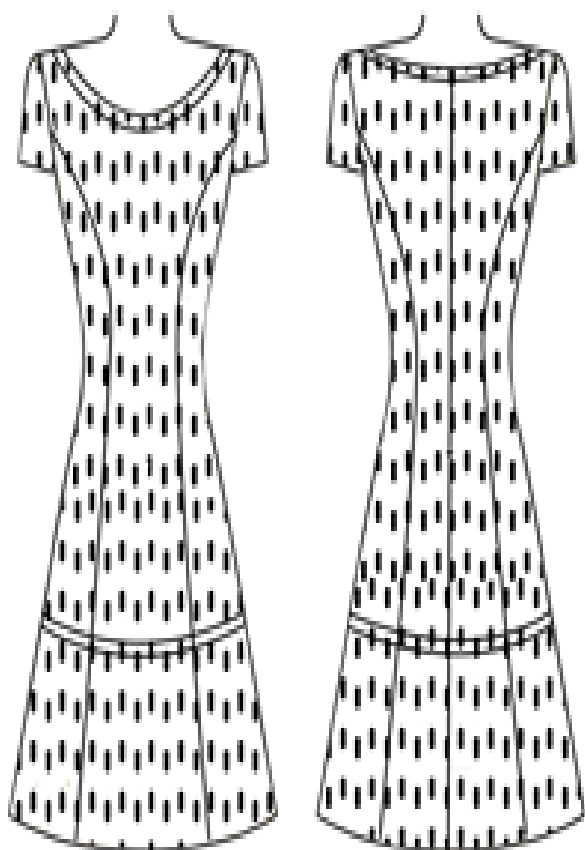
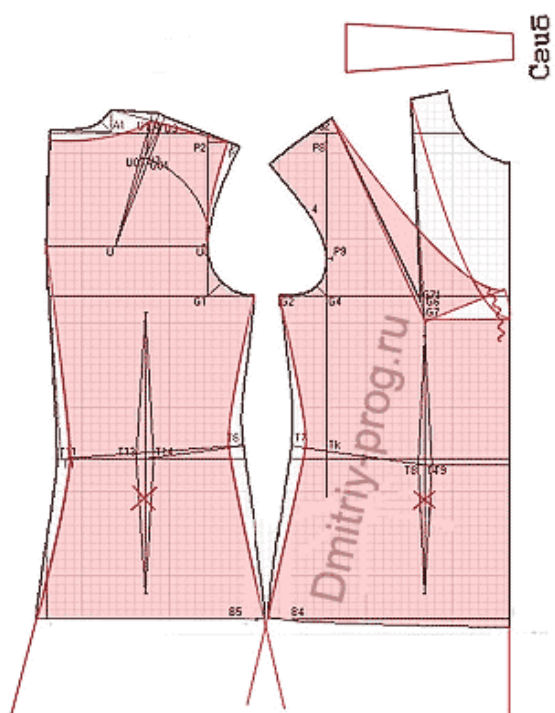
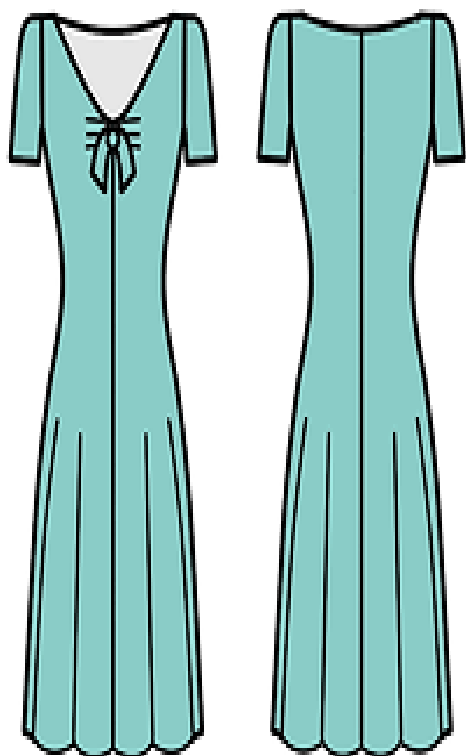
Ayollar ko'ylagini texnik modellashtirish usullari

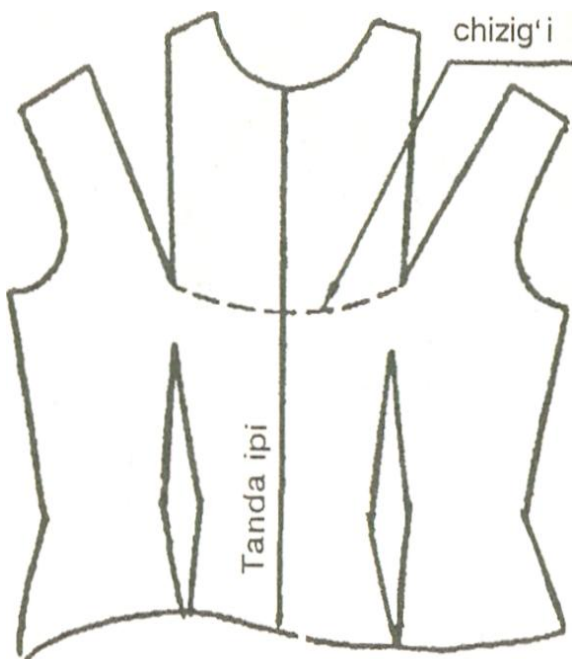


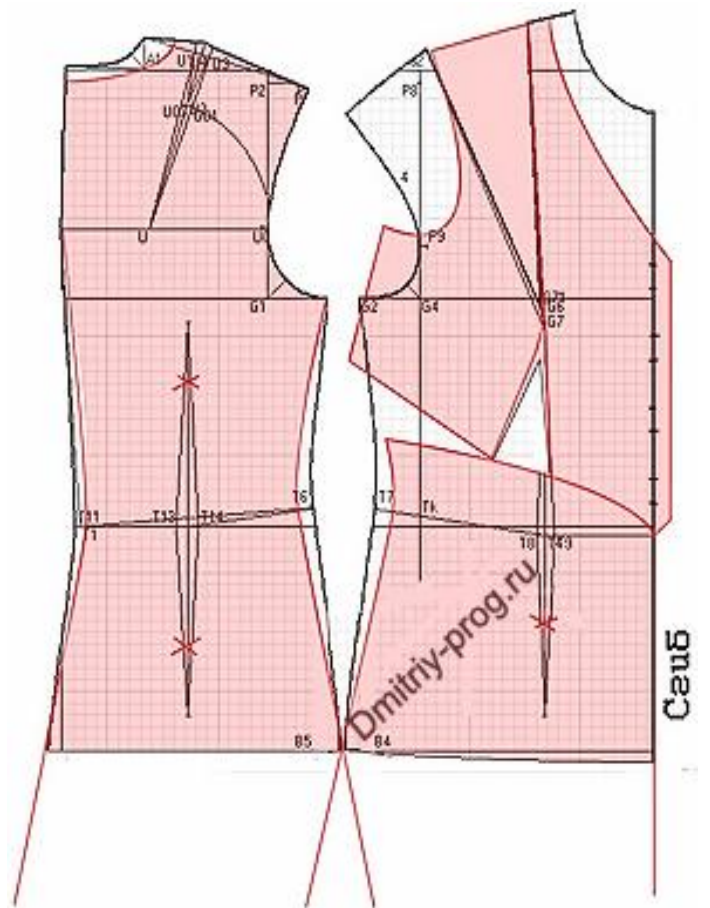






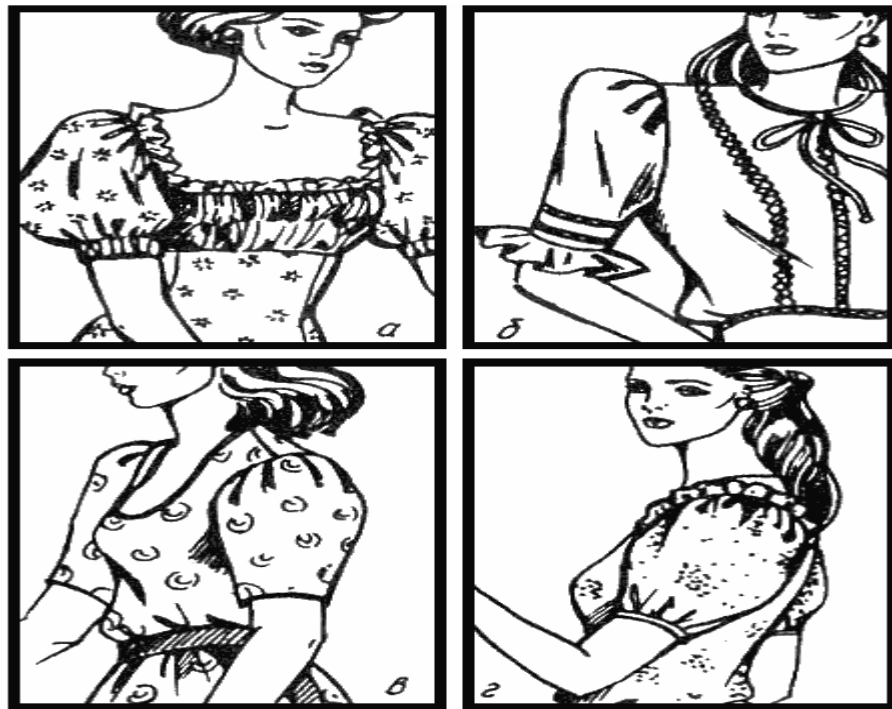




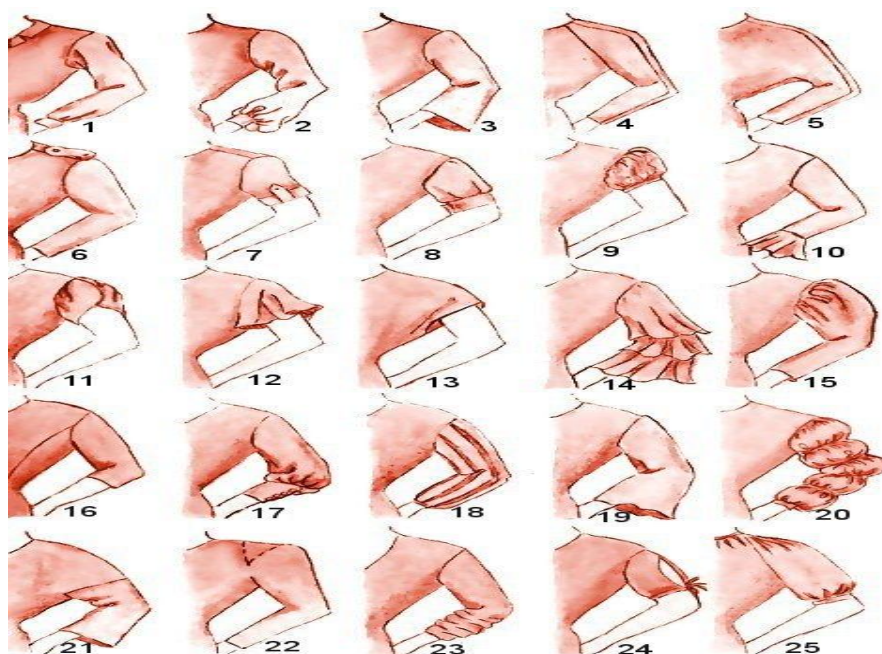


4. Ayollar ko'ylagi yengini texnik modellashtirish

Ayollar ko'ylagi bichimi yeng konstruksiyasining tuzilishiga va yeng o'mizining o'yilishiga qarab o'tqazma yengli, reglan yengli, ort va old bo'laklar bilan yaxlit bichilgan yengli bo'lishi mumkin. Hamma yenglar tor, keng, yeng uchi ulanma, qaytarma manjetli, manjetsiz, terib burma hosil qilingan, taqilmali, uzun, kalta va bo'lishi mumkin. Ular bir, ikki va uch chokli bo'ladi. Bir choklining choki ostki tomonda, ikki choklining yeng oldi va tirsak yoki ustki o'rta chok va ostki chokli bo'ladi.

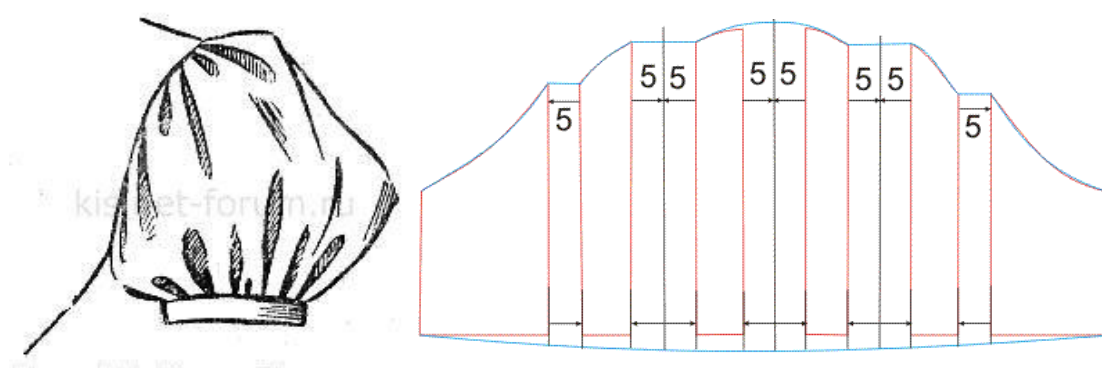


16.1-rasm. Yeng turlari



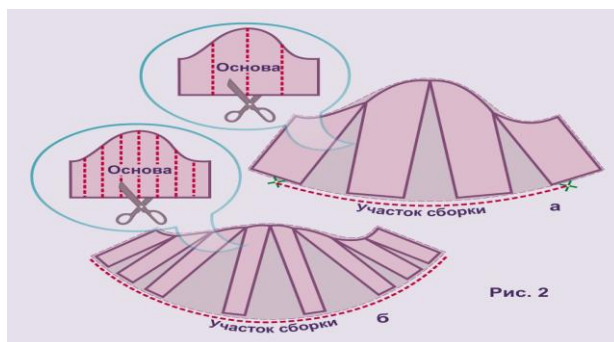
16.2-rasm. Yeng turlari

Turli shakldagi ynglarning loyihasi xuddi shunday bichimdagi yeng loyihasi asosini texnik modellash usuli bilan hosil qilinadi. Yuqoriga va etagiga kengaygan (fonarik) yengni modellash (16.3-rasm) quyidagicha bajariladi. Asos yeng chizmasi qog'ozga tushirib olinadi. Unda o'rta chiziq o'tkaziladi. Shu o'rta chiziq bo'ylab 20-35 sm eng uzunligi o'lchab qo'yiladi. Shu o'rta chiziq bo'ylab qirqma hosil qilinadi. Yeng ikki bo'lakka ajratilib, model bo'yicha 10-12 smga kengaytiriladi. Yengning bosh qismi egriligi o'rtasidan 1, 5-2, 5 sm ko'tarilib to'g'rilanadi. Yengning etak qismi ham xuddi shunday miqdorga tushiriladi va yeng etak egri chizig'i yaxshilab o'tkaziladi.



16.3-rasm. "Fonar" yeng

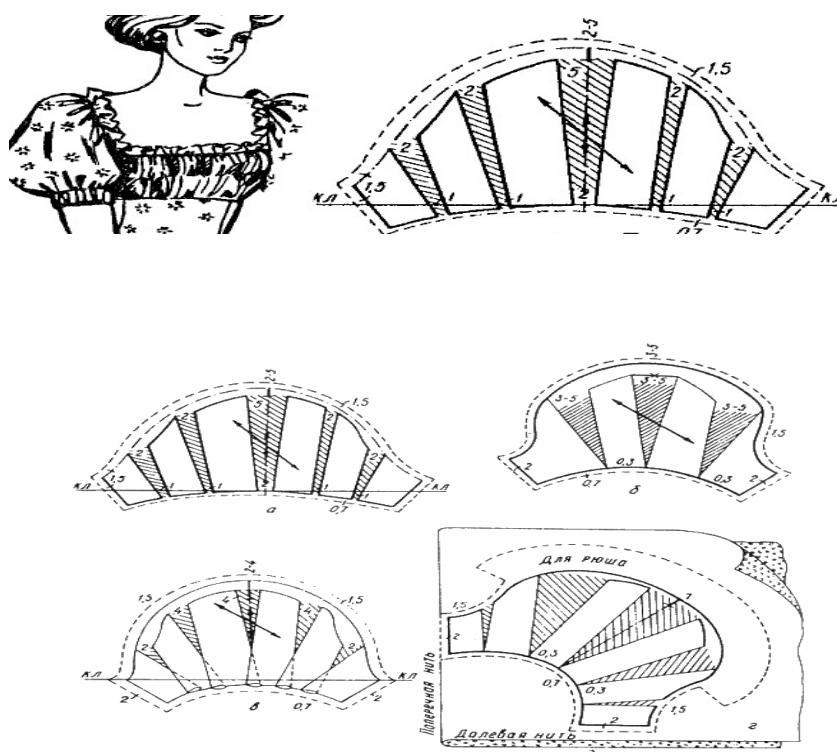
Etagiga kengaygan yengni texnik modellashda (6.4-rasm) yeng asosini qog'ozga tushirib olinadi. Yeng o'rta chizig'i o'tkaziladi. Bu o'rta chiziqda yeng uzunligi 20-45 sm qo'yiladi va o'rta chiziqqa parallel qilib 3-7 ta qirqim chiziqlari o'tkaziladi. O'tkazilgan chiziqlardan qirqma hosil qilinadi, bu qirqma yeng boshi egriligiga 0, 3-0, 5 sm etmasdan to'xtatiladi. Hosil bo'lgan bo'laklar 3-6 smga ochiladi. Yengning etak qismi egriligi tekis ravon egri chiziq qilib tutashtiriladi. Bunday yengning bo'y ipi o'rta chiziqda yoki unga nisbatan 45° burchak ostida tushishi kerak.



16.4-rasm. Etagiga kengaygan yengni texnik modellash

Yuqoriga kengaygan yengni modellash (16.5-rasm) uchun yeng asosini va o`rta chiziqni qog`ozga tushirib olinadi. O`rta chiziqqa yeng uzunligi 20-45 sm qo`yiladi. Shu o`rta chiziqqa parallel qilib 2-6 ta chiziq o`tkaziladi va eng boshi egri chizig`idan boshlab eng etagiga 0, 3-0,5 sm yetkuncha qirqib boriladi. Yeng bo`laklari 3-6 smga ochiladi. Yengning yuqori egriligi ravon egri chiziq bilan tutashtiriladi. Bunda eng boshi chizig`i 0,5-2,5 smga ko`tariladi.

Yenglarning shakli, ko`rinishi, bezaklari kiyim fasoniga, gazlamaning xususiyatlariga bog`liq bo`ladi.



16.5-rasm. Yuqoriga kengaygan yengni modellashtirish

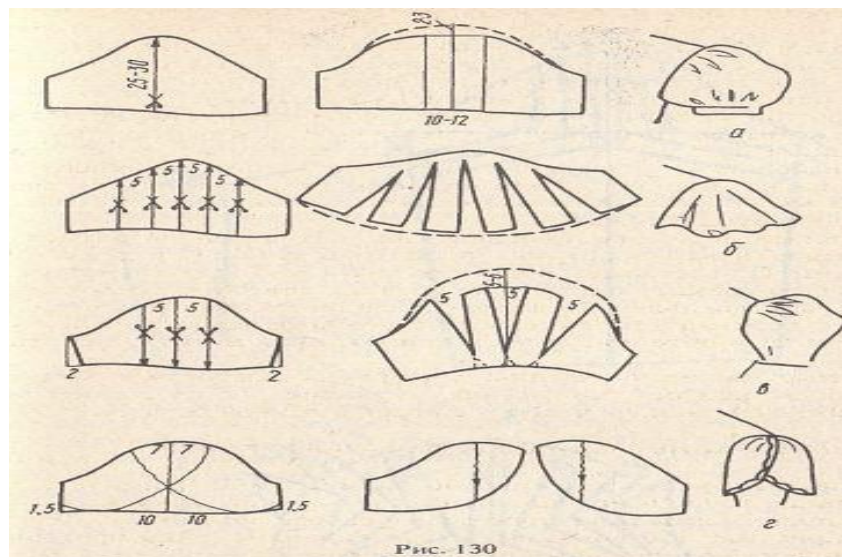
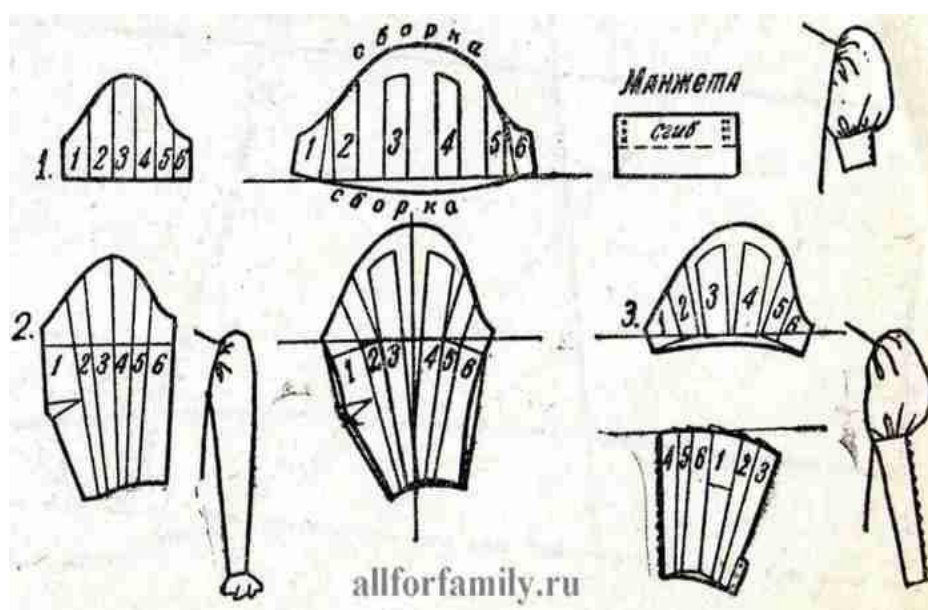
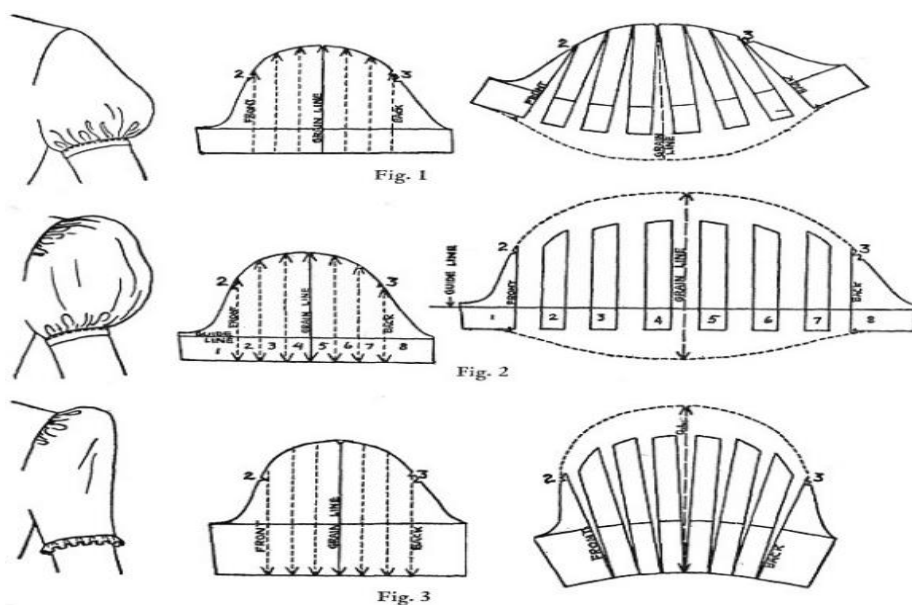


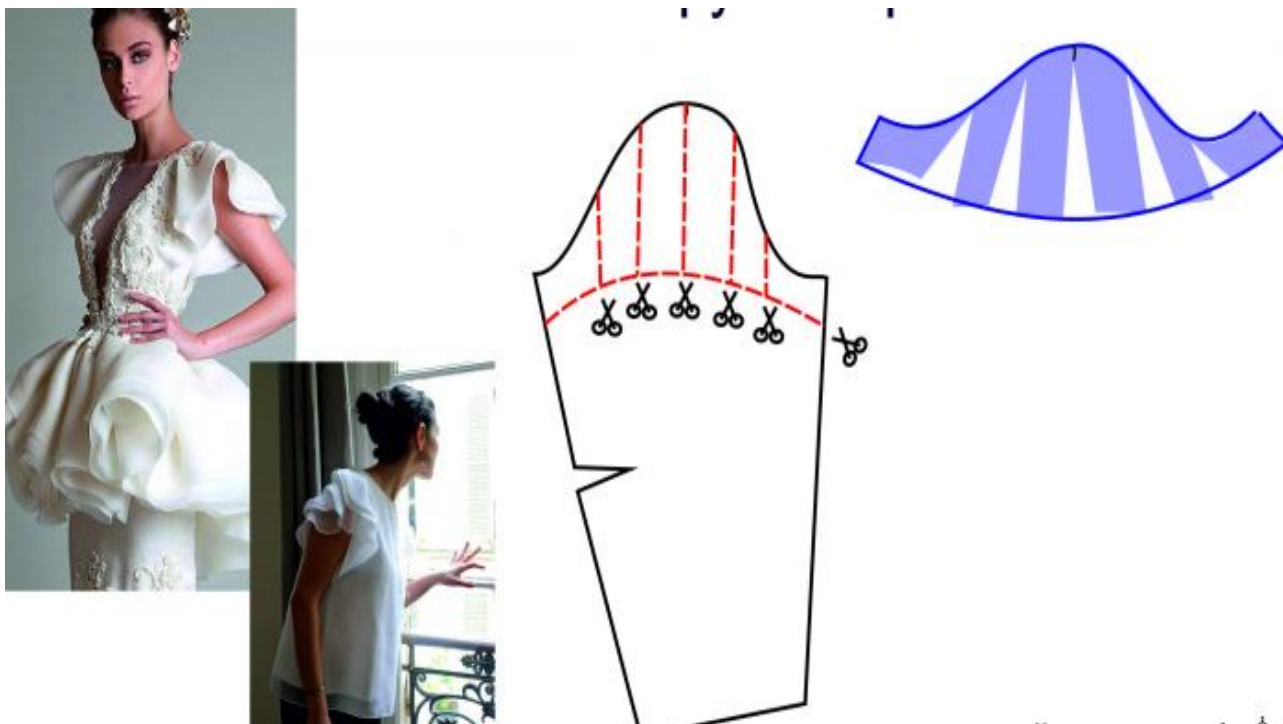
Рис. 130

16.6-rasm. Yenglarni texnik modellashtirish

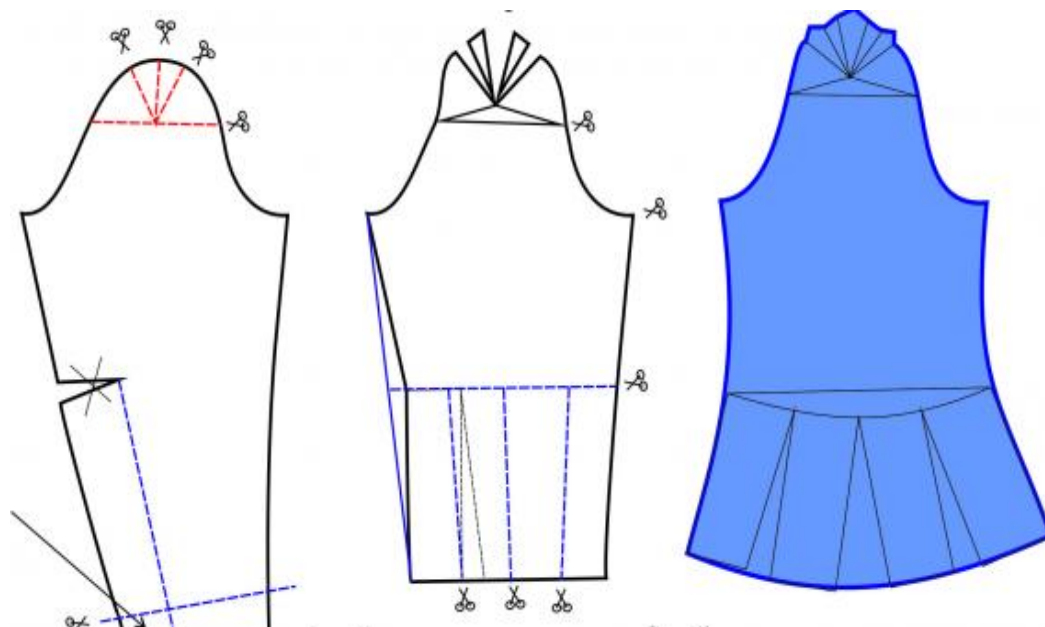


16.7-rasm. Yenglarni texnik modellashtirish

“Qanotcha” yengni texnik modellashtirish



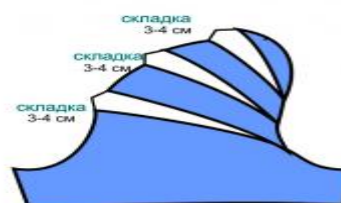
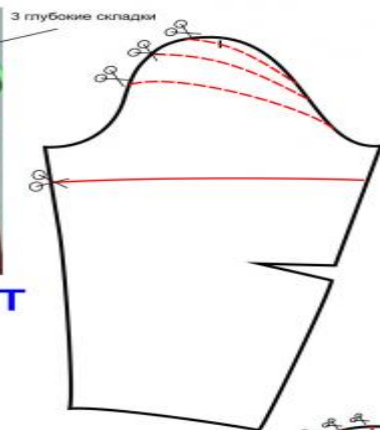
Yeng boshi burmali va pasti kengaygan yeng



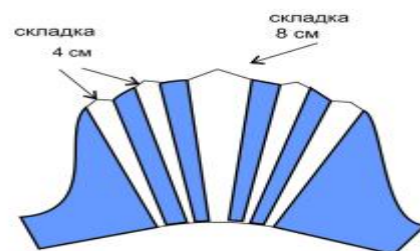
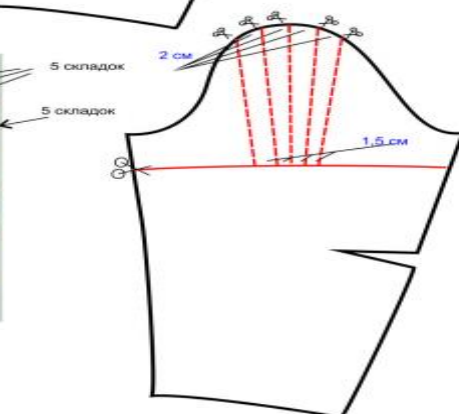
Assimetrik drapirovkali yeng



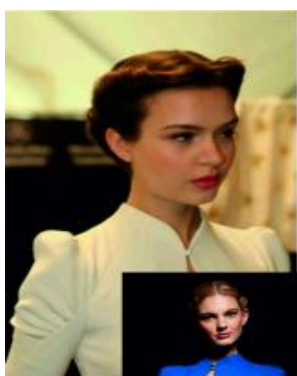
1 вариант



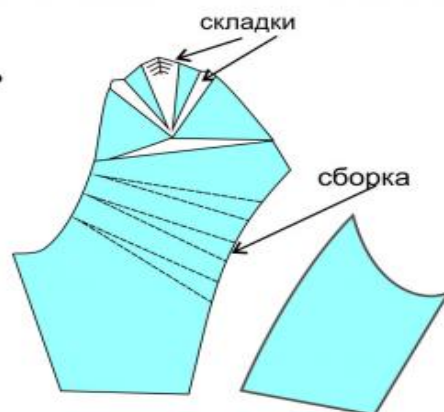
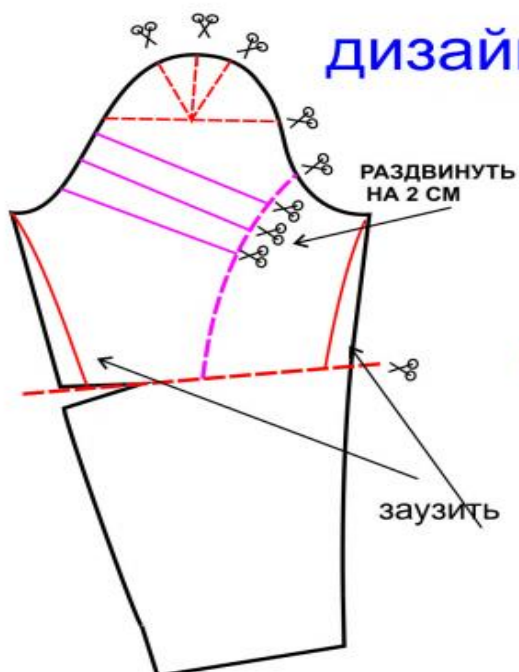
2 вариант




выкройки-легко.рф 

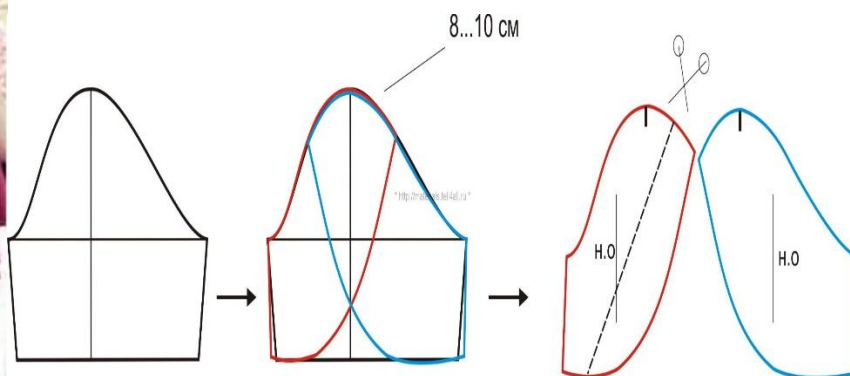


дизайнерский рукав



выкройки-легко.рф 

“Lolacha” yeng



Muammoli topshiriq:

Yengni texnik modellashtirish

1-guruh uchun:



2-guruh uchun:



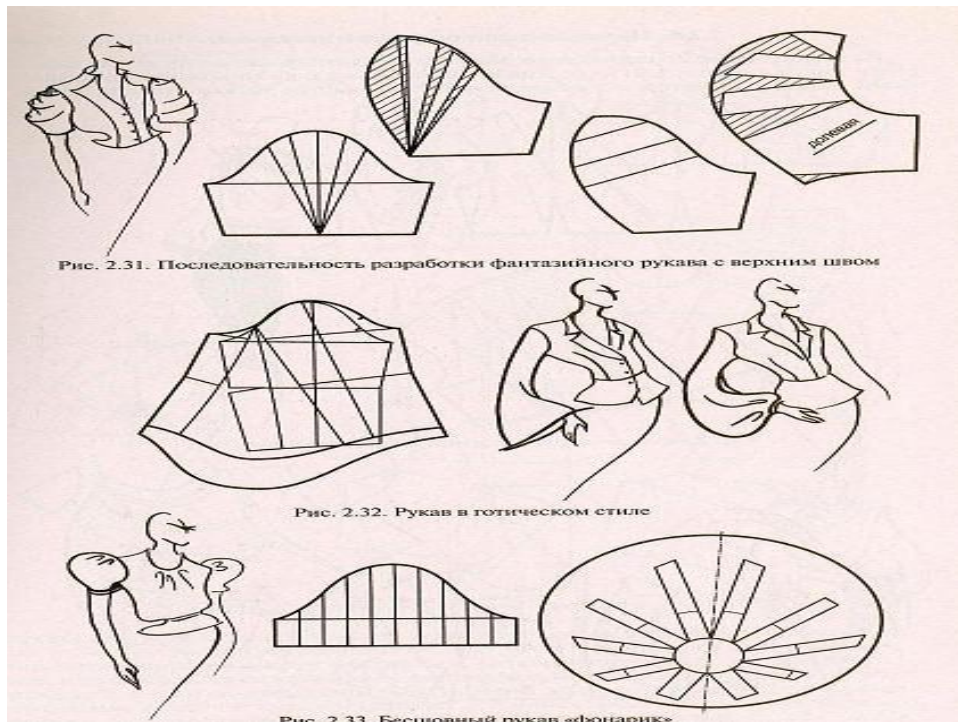
3-guruh uchun:



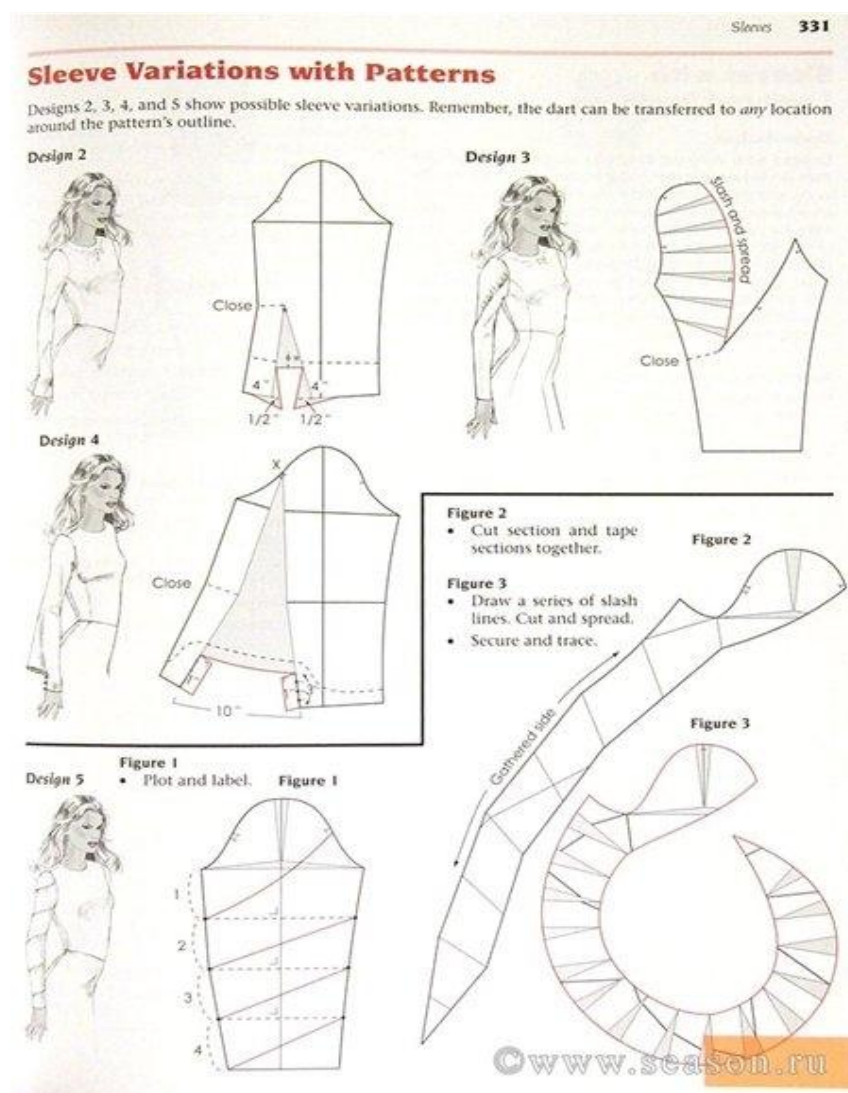
4-guruh uchun:



Turli xil yenglarni texnik modellash.



16.8-*rasm. Yenglarni texnik modellashtirish*



16.9-*rasm. Yenglarni texnik modellashtirish*

Nazorat uchun savollar:

1. Ayollar kiyimlari uchun qanday talablar qo'yiladi?
2. Eskiz nima?
3. Fason nima?
4. Model nima?
5. Kiyimlarni loyihalash nima?
6. Ayollar ko'ylagi eskizlarini chizishda nimaga e'tibor beriladi?
7. Texnik modellashtirish deb nimaga aytiladi?
8. Texnik modellashtirishning necha xil usullarini bilasiz?
9. Ayollar ko'ylagini texnik modellashtirishga asosan nimaga e'tibor beriladi?
10. Texnik modellashtirish qanday ketma-ketlikda bajariladi?
11. Qanday yeng turlarini bilasiz?
12. Yenglarni texnik modellashtirishda qanday usullardan foydalaniladi?