

* **3-Mavzu: Oshxonada kiyiladigan
kiyimlarni konstruksiyalash haqida
umumiylumot**

REJA:

1. Oshxona buyumlari haqida umumiylumot. Choynak uchun yopgich, taglik va ushlagichlarning asos chizmalarini chizish.
2. Kiyim eskizini chizishga qo'yiladigan talablar.
3. Fartuk va ro'molni konstruksiyalash tartibi.
4. Fartukni texnik modellashtirish.

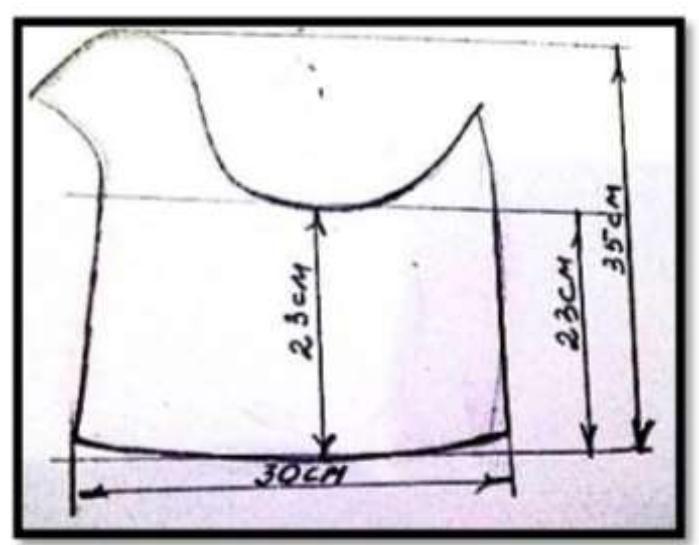
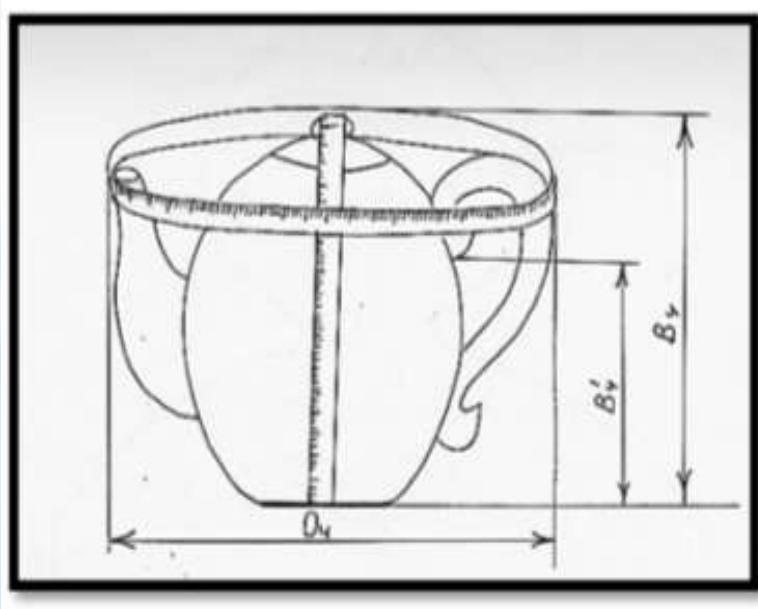


***CHoynak uchun yopgich** — oshxona uchun kerakli va foydali narsa hisoblanadi. Yopgich ostidagi choynakda choy o'zining xushbo'yligini, issiqligini uzoq vaqtgacha saqlaydi.

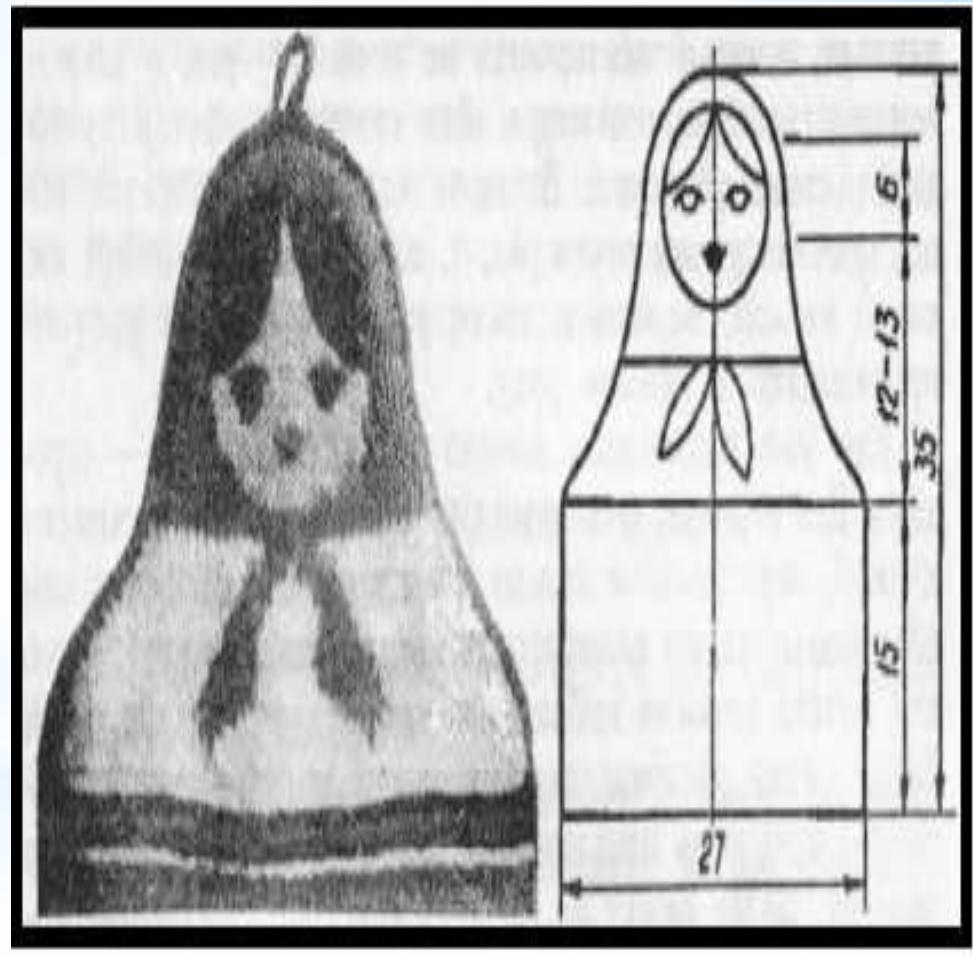
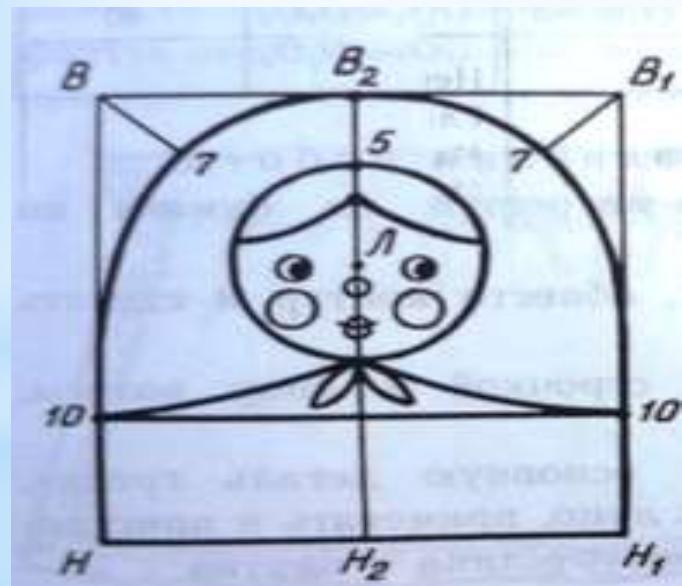


*Choynak yopgichning o'lchamlarini aniqlash va chimasini chizish

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Choynakning yarim aylanasi (C_{ch}) | 20 sm |
| 2. Choynakning balandligi (B_{ch}) | 16 sm |



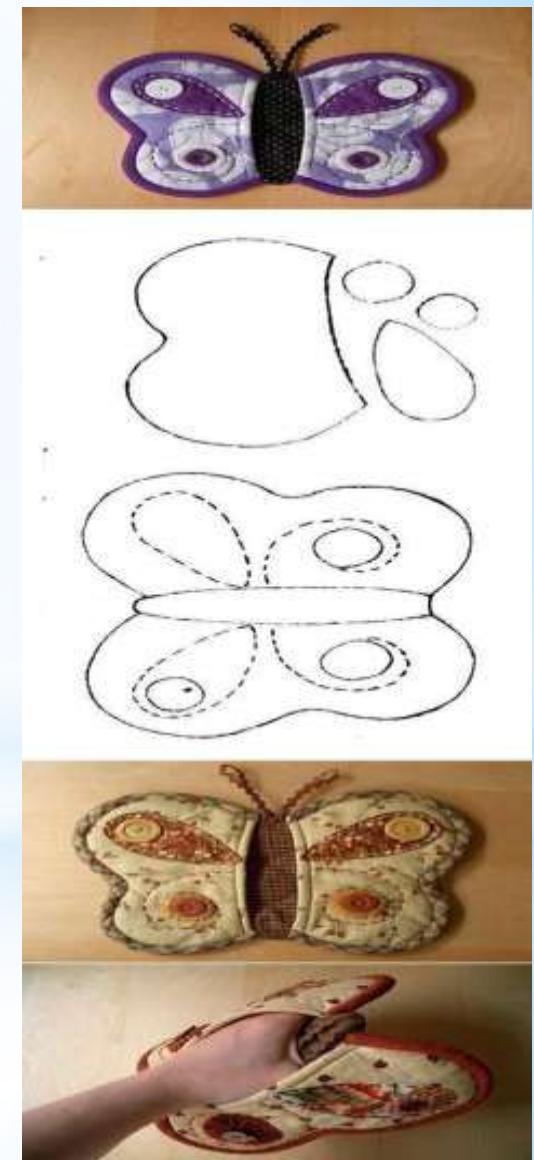
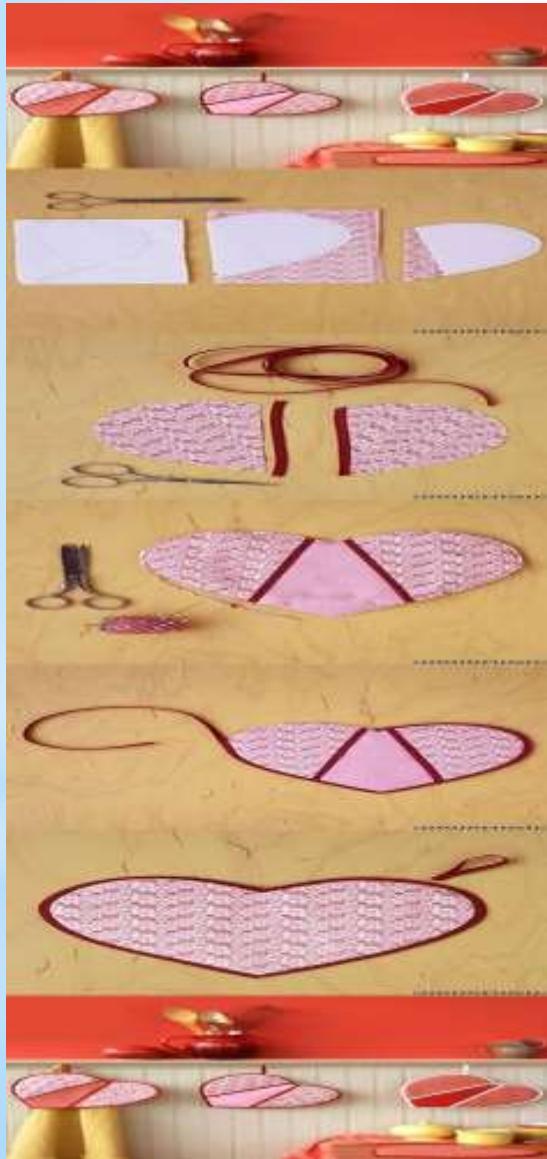
“Matryoshka” choynak isitgichi



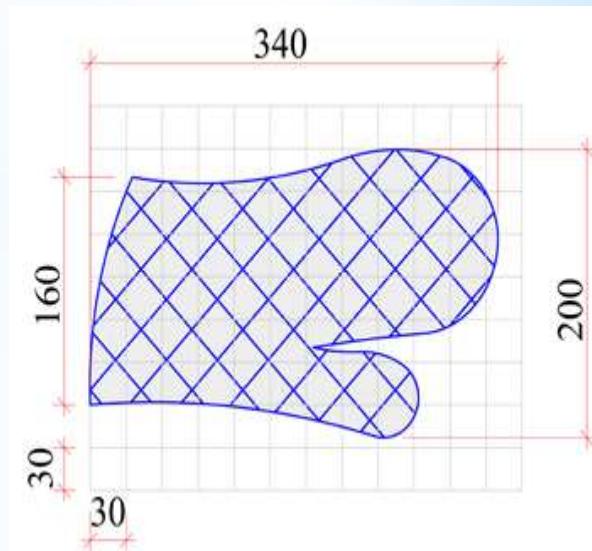
Ushlagichlarning turlari



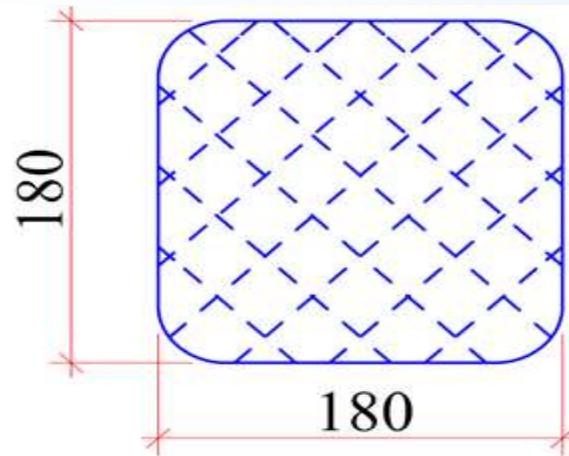
Ushlagichlarni tayyorlash texnologiyasi



Qo'l shaklidagi ushlagich



To'rtburchak shaklidagi ushlagich



Qiz bolalar fartuklari



Bichimi bo'yicha fartuk turlari

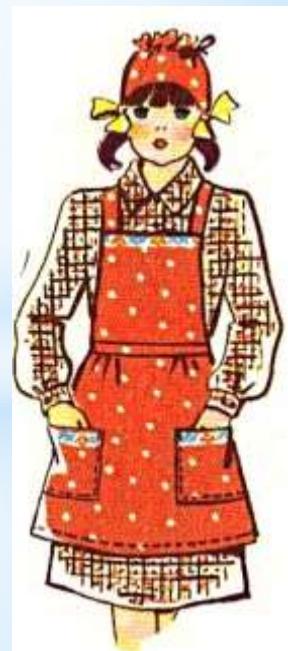
**Beli qirqmalı
ko'krakpeshli
fartuk**

**Yaxlit bichimli
fartuk**

**Ko'krakpeshsiz
fartuk**



Fartuk fasonlari

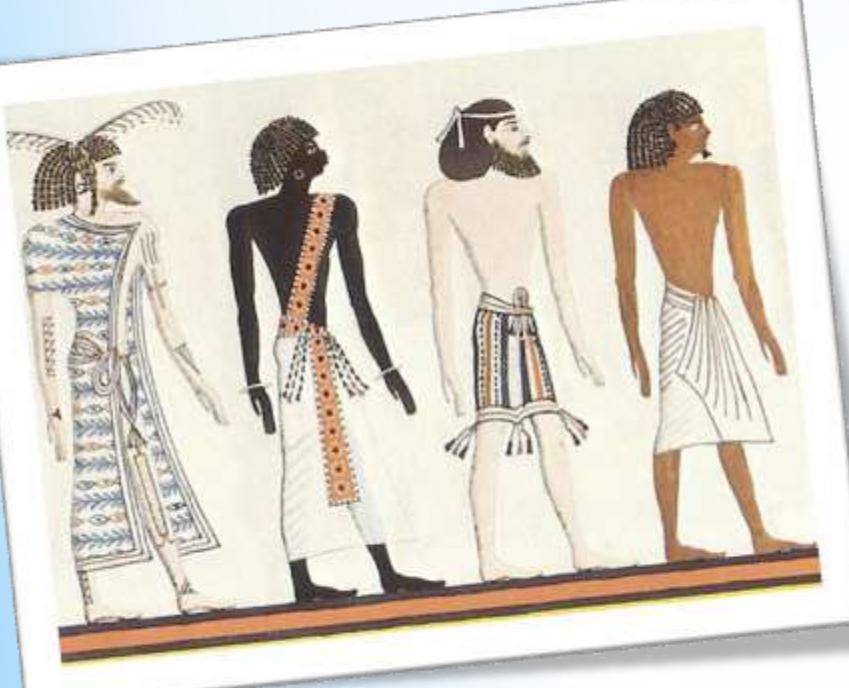




Fartuk tarixi



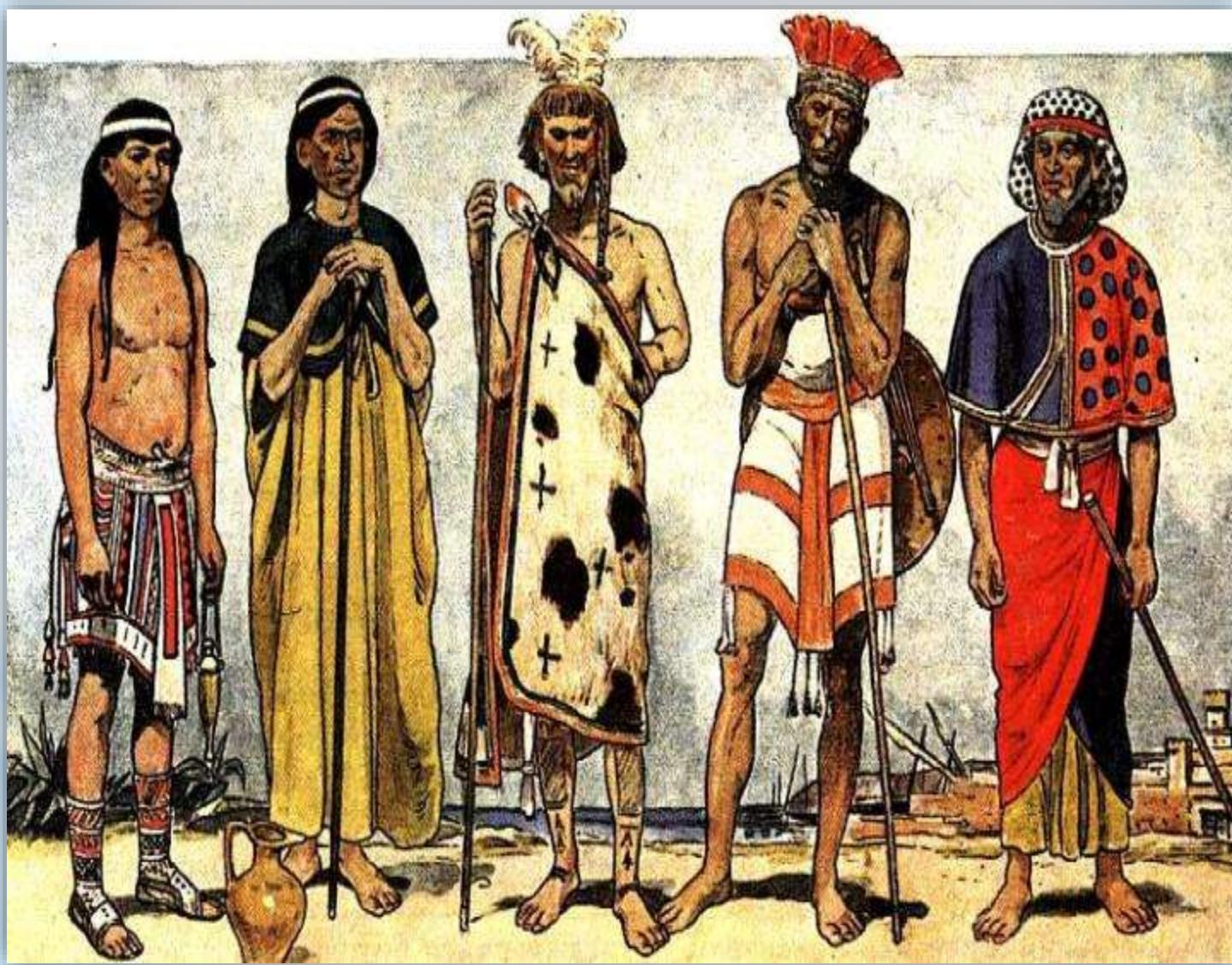
Fartukning tarixi qadimgi Misr va Gretsiyadan boshlangan. Davlat xizmatida bo’lgan erkaklar turli xil drapirovkali fartuklardan foydalanganlar. U old tomondan ingichka charm yoki o’simliklardan o’rib tayyorlangan bog’ichlar bilan bog’langan.



Fartuk Misrdan G'arbiy Osiyo , keyinchalik Yevropa davlatlariga ko'chadi.



Eramizdan avvalgi XIX-XVIII (bronza asri)asrlarda



Vaqt o'tishi bilan fartuk bayram kostyuming bir qismiga aylandi



*Belloruslarning milliy
kiyimi*



Chuvashlarning milliy kiyimi

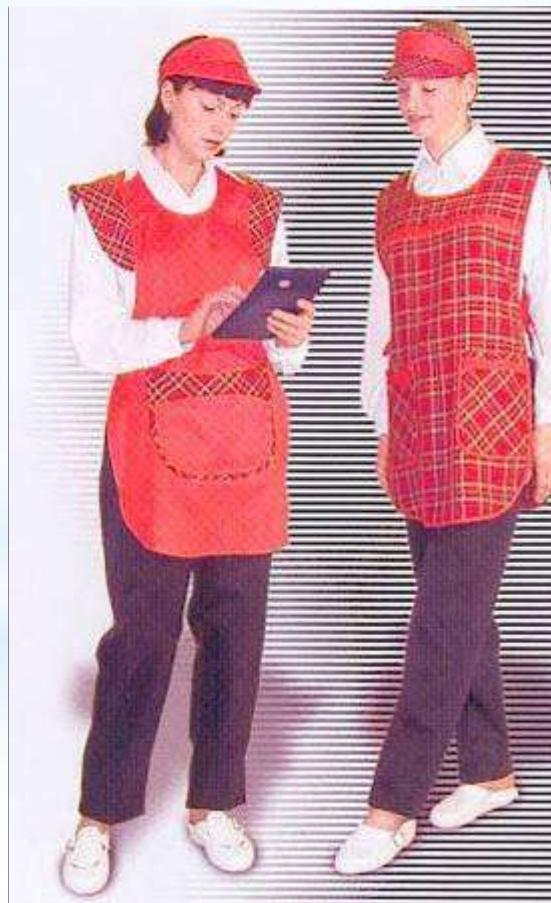


*Ukrainlarning milliy
kiyimi*

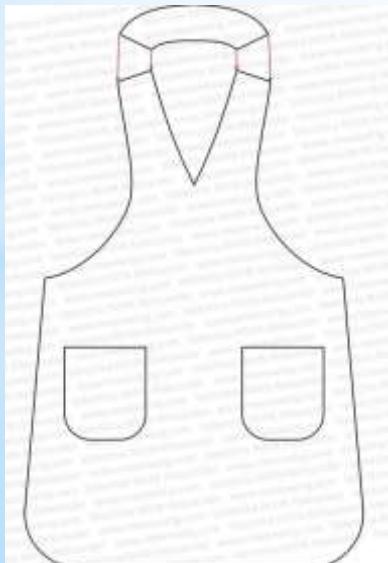
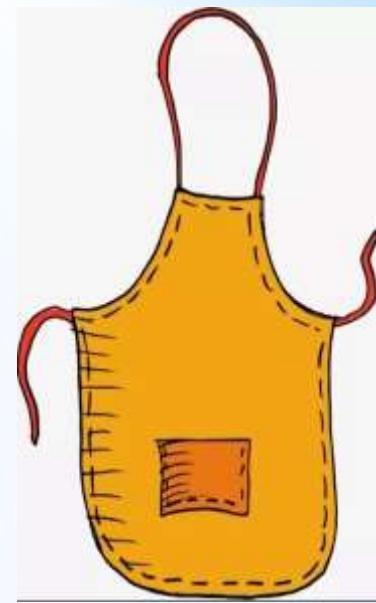
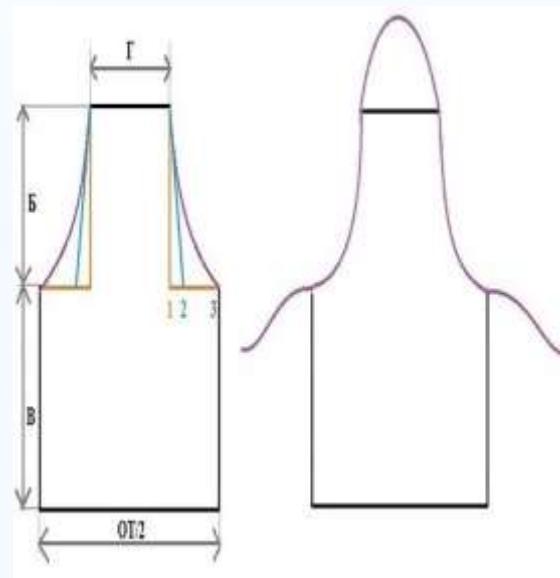
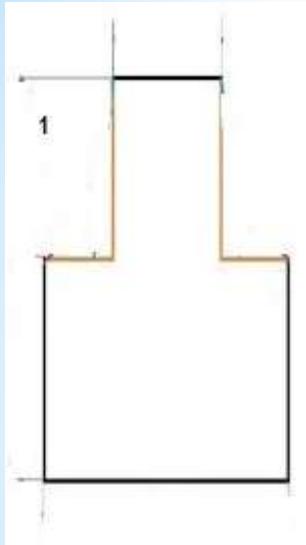
Russlarning milliy kiyimlari katak gazlamadan tayyorlanib chetlari va bog'ichlari qizil rangdagi mag'iz bilan bezatilgan. Shimolda kashtabilan bezatilgan va hattoki yengi ham bo'lган



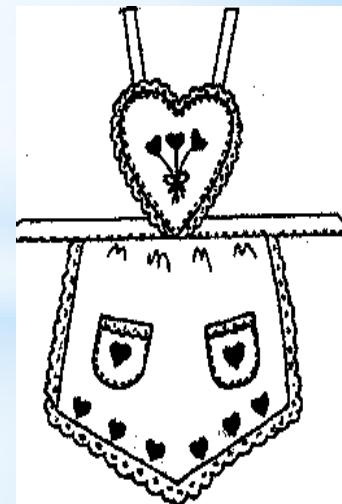
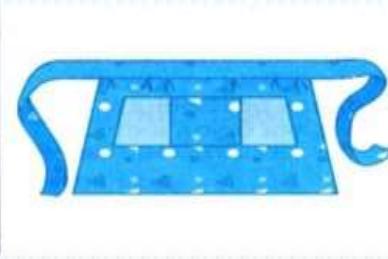
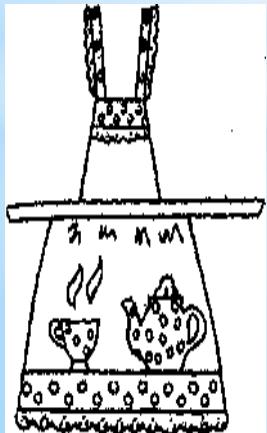
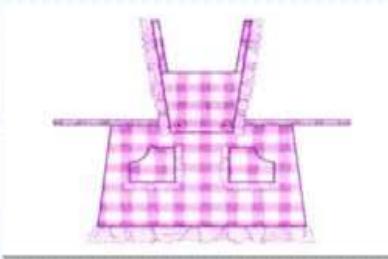
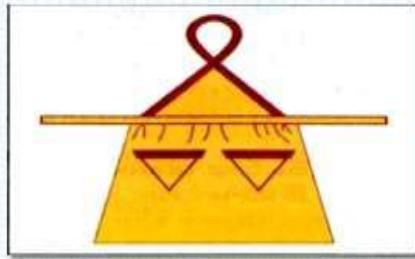
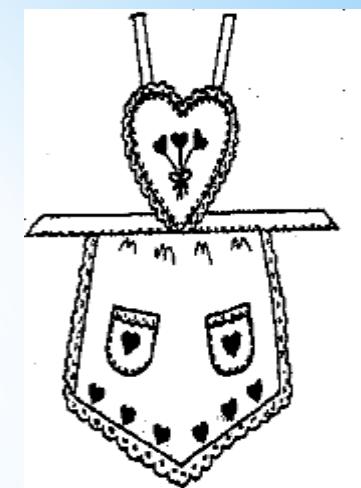
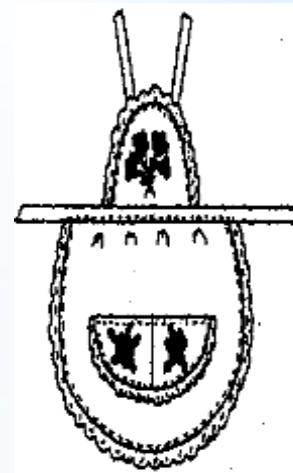
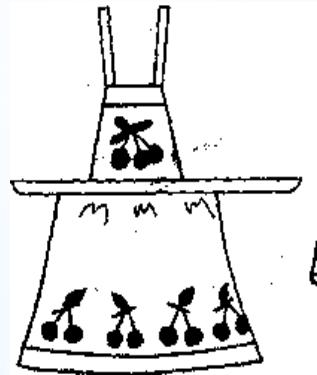
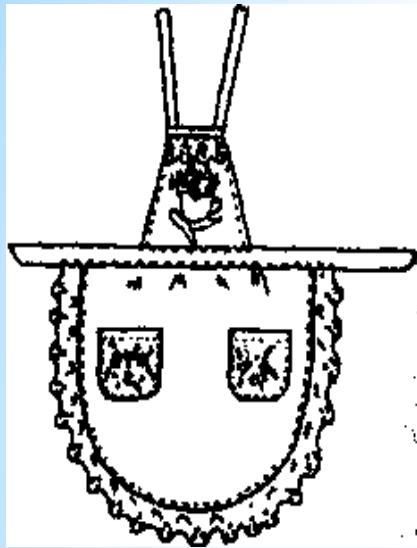
Birinchi jahon urushi davrida fartuk ayollarning ish kiyimi sifatida qo'llanila boshlandi



Fartuk eskizini chizish tartibi



Fartuk eskizlarini chizish



Zamonaviy fartuk fasonlari



Gavdan o'Ichov olish.

O'Ichovni to'g'ri olish uchun gavdaning asosiy chiziqlari o'rnlari: bo'yin chizig'i, ko'krak chizig'i, bel chizig'i, bo'ksa chizig'i, etak chizig'i aniqlanadi.

O'Ichov olishda quyidagilarga amal qilinadi:

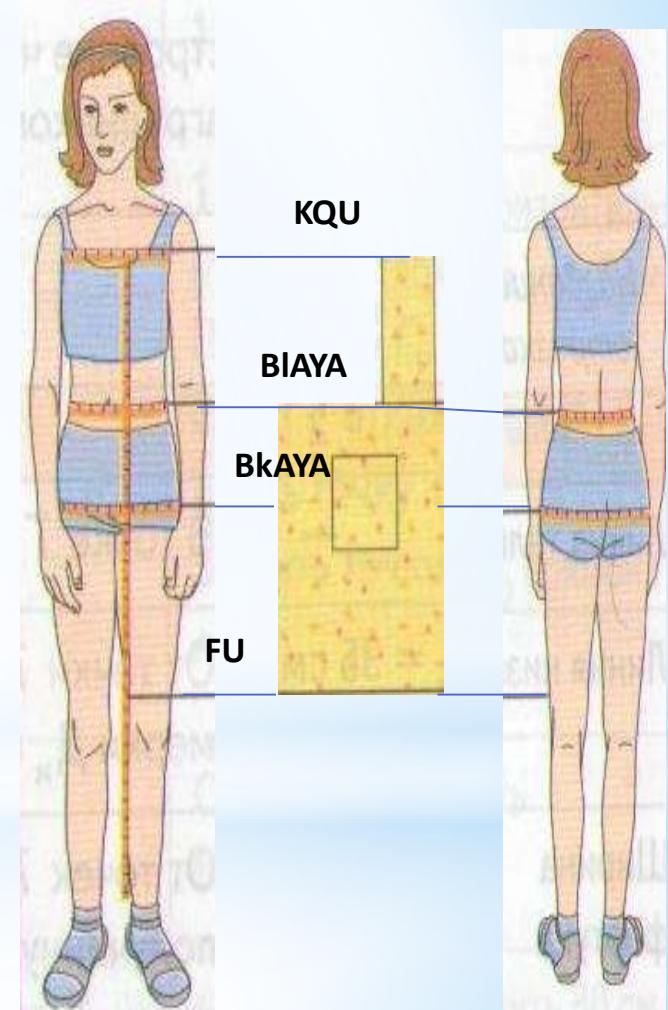
1. O'Ichov gavdaning o'ng tomonidan belgilanadi.

O'Ichov santimetr lentasi bilan amalga oshiriladi, uni tortib yoki bo'sh qilib o'Ichash mumkin emas.

3. Belning ixcham joyidan belbog' bilan bog'lanadi.

4. O'Ichov olinayotganda gavdani to'g'ri, bo'sh tutib turish kerak, aks holda o'Ichov noto'g'ri chiqadi.

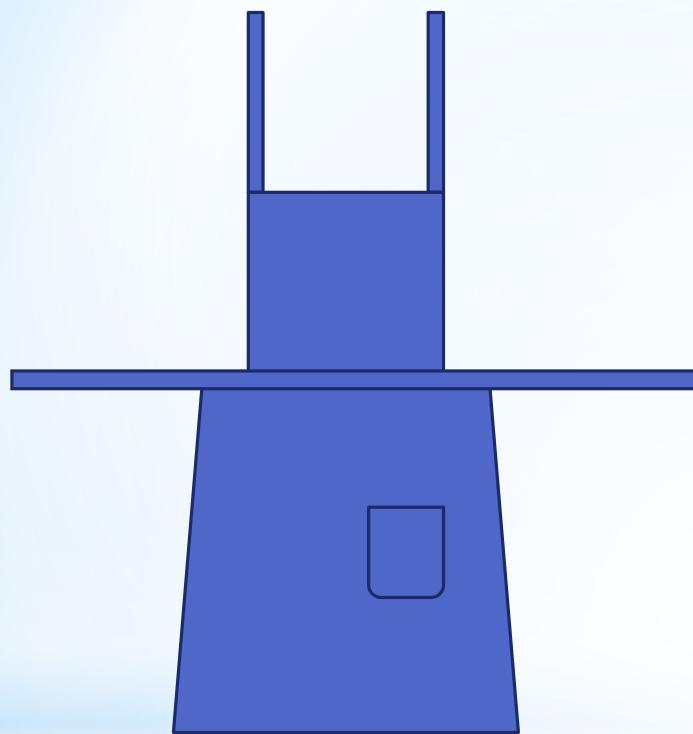
5. Aylana o'Ichovlari to'liq olinib, uning yarim qiymati yoziladi, chunki fartuk chizmasining yarmi chiziladi. Uzunlik o'Ichovlari esa to'liq yoziladi.



Yo'l-yo'riq xaritasi

Ko'krakpesh fartuk uchu asosiy o'lchamlar

Nº	O'lchovlar belgisi	O'lchov nomlari	Standart o'lchov	Mening o'lchovim
1	$U_{ko'k}$	Ko'krak qismining uzunligi	18	
2	U_f	Fartukning uzunligi	50	
3	$C_{bo'k}$	Bo'ksa aylanasining yarmi	44	
4	C_{bel}	Bel aylanasining yarmi	34	
5	P_F	Fartuk kengligi qo'shimchasi	10	

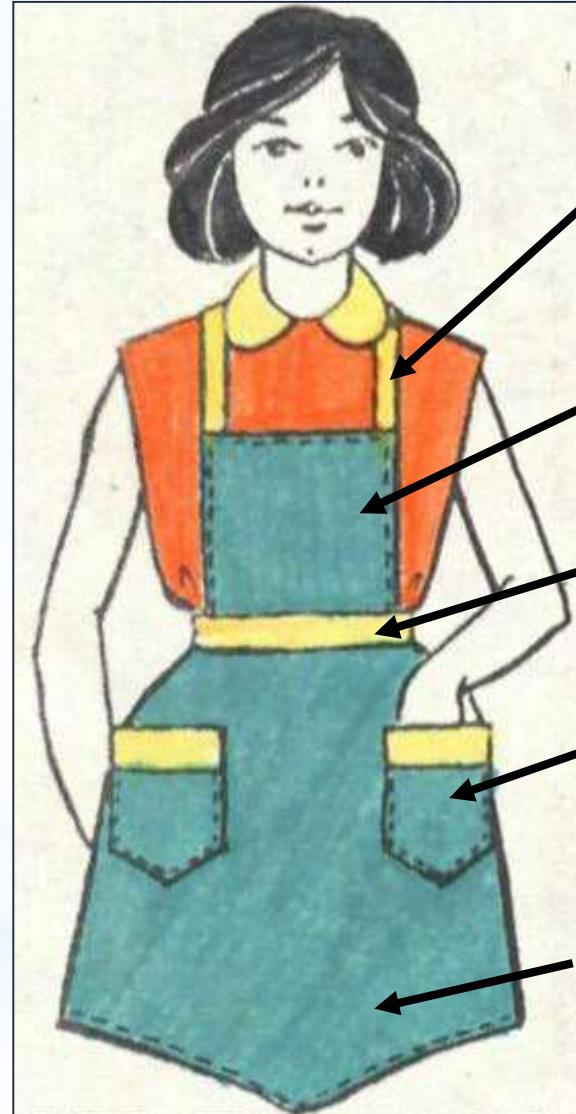


Fartuk detallari





TAKRORLANG



Bog'ich

Ko'krakpesh

Belbog'

Cho'ntak

Etak qismi

* Chizma chizish uchun kerakli ish qurollari



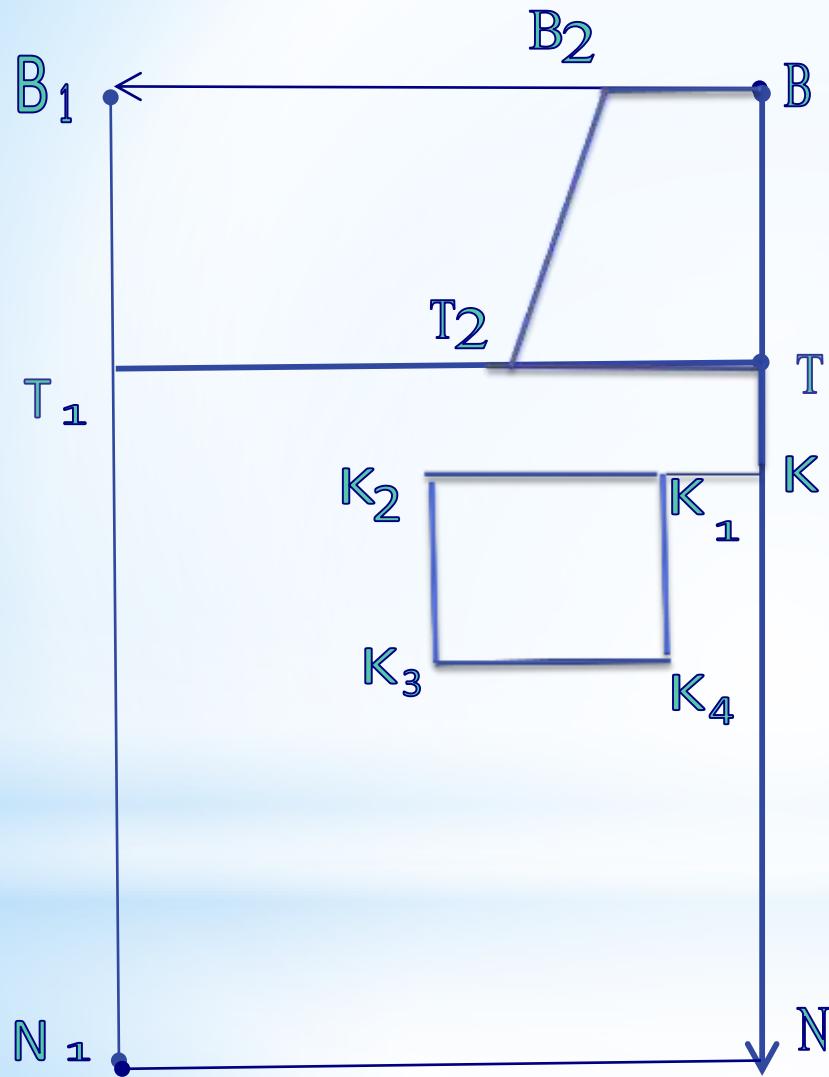
* Chizmada ishlataladigan chiziq va shartli belgilar

Nomlari	Chiziq turlari	Belgilash
Bir mm li yo‘g‘on chiziq	_____	ustidan chiziladi
Yarim mm li ingichka chiziq	_____	chizma chiziladi
Shtrix punktir chiziq	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	o‘q va markaz chiziqlari

Ko'krakpesh qismli fartuk chizmasini chizish

T/r	Chizmadagi belgi	Kesim nomi	Kesim yo'nalishi	Hisoblash formulasi	Natija
To'rning o'lchovlari.					
1	BT	Ko'krak qismining uzunligi	↓	18	18
2	TN	Fartuk etagining uzunligi	↓	50	50
3	BB1	Fartukning kengligi	←	$C_{bk}:2+P_F = 44:2+6$	28
4	BB1=TT1=NN1		←		
Ko'krakpesh qismining o'lchovlari					
5	BB2	Yuqorisining kengligi	←	8	8
6	TT2	Pastining kengligi	←	$BB2+1,5=8+1,5$	9,5
7	B2T2	Nuqtalar o'zaro birlashtiriladi			
Cho'ntakkining o'lchovlari					
8	TK	Bel chizig'idan cho'ntakkacha	↓	7	7
9	KK1	Old o'rtasidan cho'ntakkacha	←	8	8
10	K1K2=K1K3	Chontakkining kengligi	←	14	14
11	K1K3=K2K4	Chontakkining uzunligi	↓	14	14

Ko'krakpeshli fartuk chizmasini chizish



B nuqtadan to'g'ri burchak hosil qilinadi.

$$BT = 18$$

$$TN = 50$$

$$BB_1 = C_{bk}:2 + P_F = 44:2 + 6 = 28$$

$$BB_1 = TT_1 = NN_1$$

$$BB_2 = 8$$

$$TT_2 = BB_2 + 1,5 = 8 + 1,5 = 9,5$$

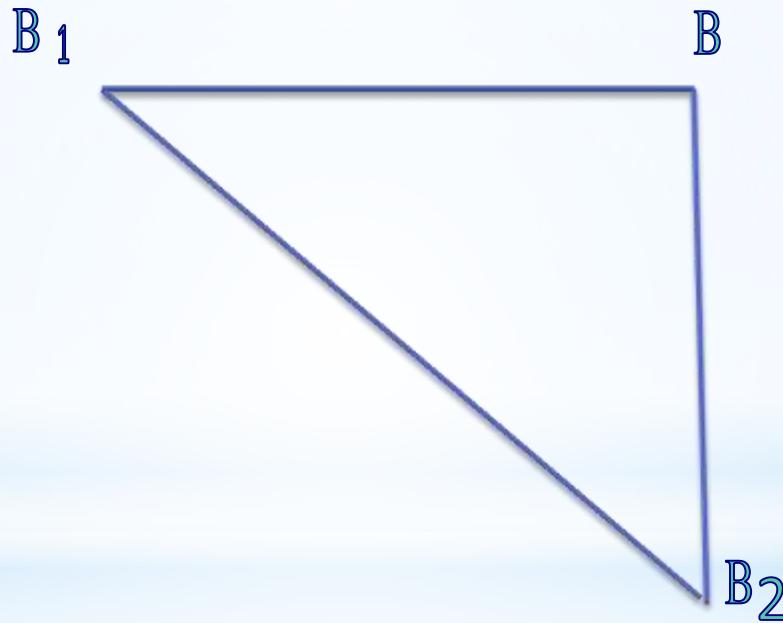
$$TK = 7$$

$$KK_1 = 8$$

$$K_1K_2 = K_1K_3 = K_1K_4 = K_2K_4 = 14$$

Ro'mol chizmasini chizish

T/r	Chizmadagi belgi	Kesim nomi	Kesim yo'nalishi	Hisoblash formulasi	Natija
1	BB1	Ro'molning to'g'ri tomoni	↓	40	40
2	BB2	Ro'molning to'g'ri tomoni	↓	40	40





*Model tanlash



- *1, 2. yaxlit bichimli qoplama cho'ntakli fartuk
- *3, 4. ko'krakpesh qisqli fartuk.

* beli qirqma
ko'krakpeshli,
bog'ichli,
qoplama
cho'ntakli fartuk





Zamonaviy fartuk fasonlari



***M o d e l** so‘zi kiyimga nisbatan ko‘rinishi, shakli, materiali, bezagi yoki boshqa sifatlari yangicha bo‘lgan kiyim namunasini bildiradi.

***F a s o n** - bir nomli kiyim guruhidagi shakl, bichiq va boshqa xususiyatlar farqiga aytiladi. Fason - kiyim modelining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari yig’indisini bildiradi.

- * **Modellash** – bu turli shakl va bichimdagi kiyim modelining konstruksiyasini ishlab chiqaradigan murakkab ijodiy protsessdir. Turli shakl va bichimdagi modalar konstruksiyasini tuzilmoqchi bo‘lgan asosiy konstruksiya bazasidan olish mumkin. Bu protsess **amaliy modellash** yoki, odatda aytilishiga binoan, **texnik modellash** deb ataladi.
- * **Texnik modellash** konstruksiya asosini yangi model konstruksiyasiga aylantirishdan iborat.
- * Har qanday buyumni tikishga, ya’ni uni bichishga, unga texnologik ishlov berishga kirishishdan oldin birinchidan, uning badiiy loyihasini, sodda qilib aytilganda, eskizini yaratish kerak – bu bosqichga **badiiy modellash** deyiladi.

Модель №1. Zig'ir tolali sidirg'a gazlamadan tikilgan fartuk asosiy detal va qoplama cho'ntaklardan iborat.

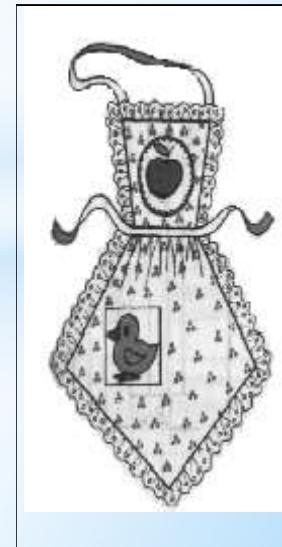


Bezagi: applikatsiya, tesma



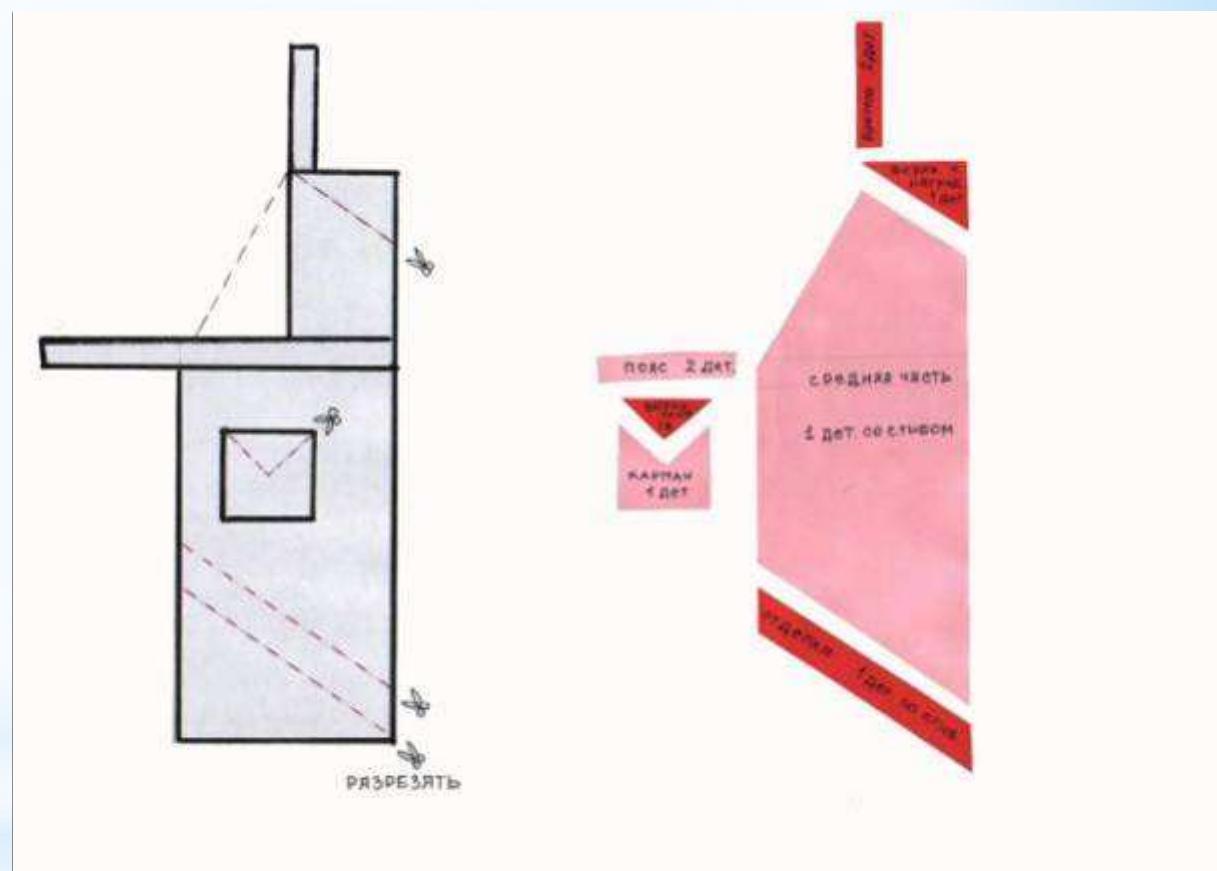
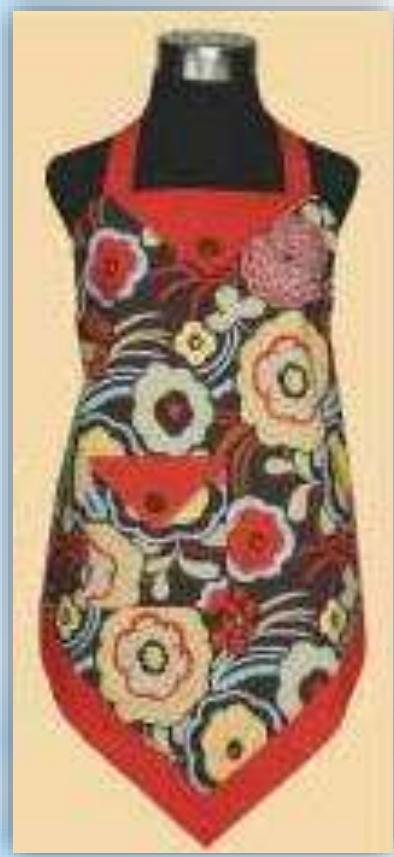
Модель №2. Shoyi gazlamadan tikilgan fartuk, ko'krakpesh va kengaytirilgan etak qismdan iborat. Belbog'I va bo'yinbog'i ko'krakpeshga biriktirib tikilgan.

Bezagi: burma, to'r va applikatsiya



Модель №3. Shoyi gazlamadan tikilgan fartuk, ko'krakpesh va murakkab fasonli yuqoriga kengaytirilgan etak qismdan iborat. Belbog'I va bo'yinbog'i ko'krakpeshga biriktirib tikilgan
Bezagi: to'r va applikatsiya

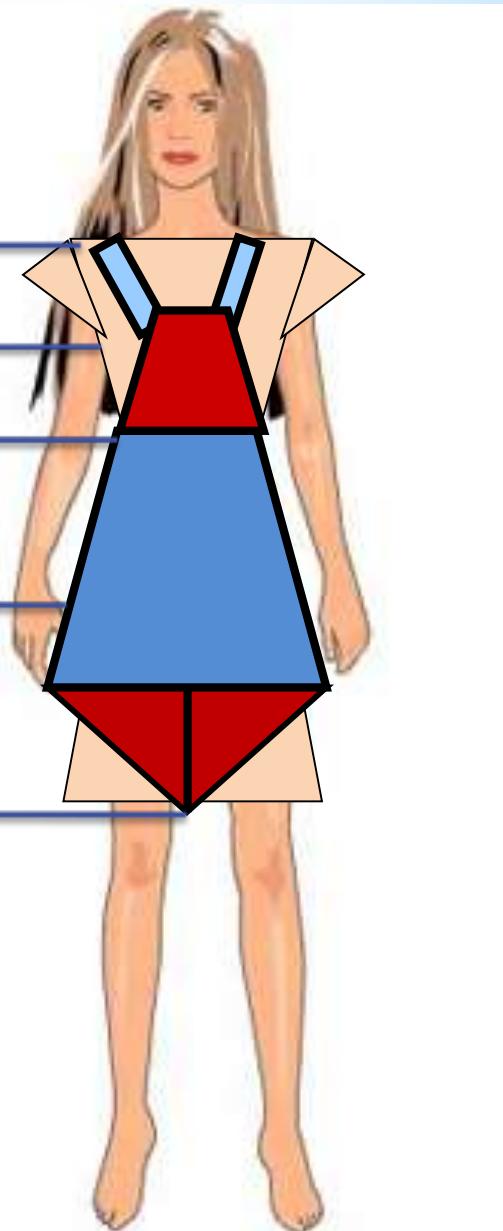
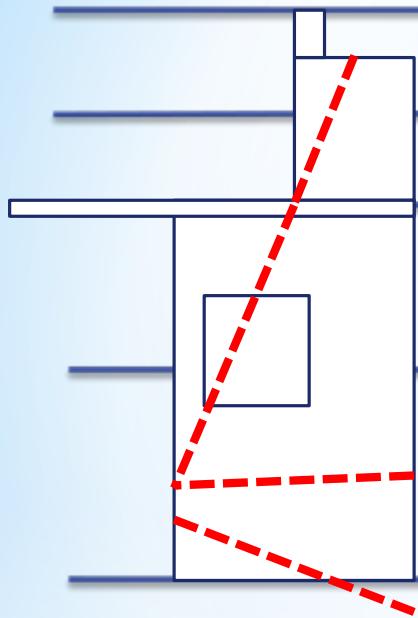
Texnik modellashtirish jarayonini 3 bosqichga bo'lish mumkin:



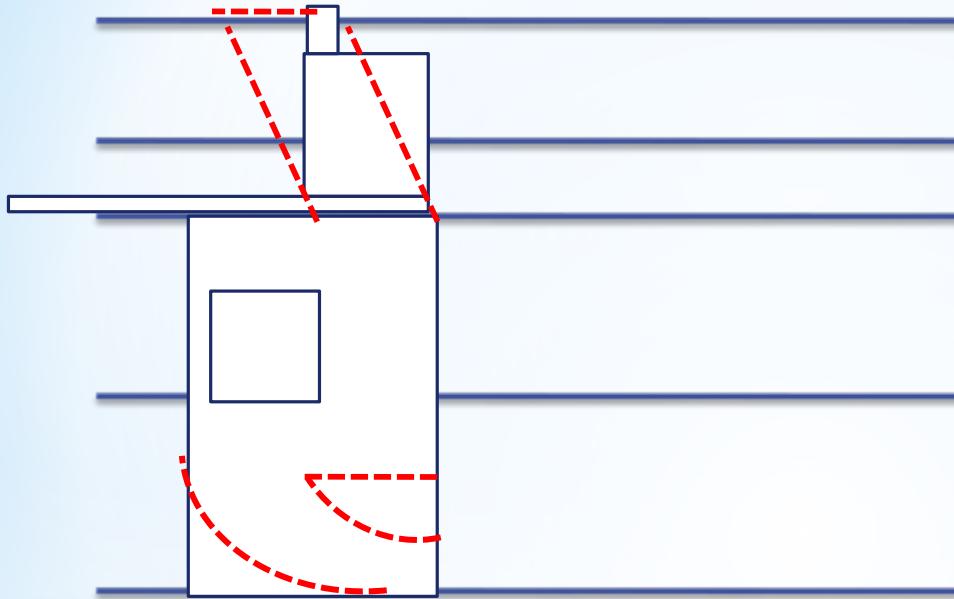
1. Fason chiziqlarini o'tkazish

2. Belgilangan chiziqlarni qirqish

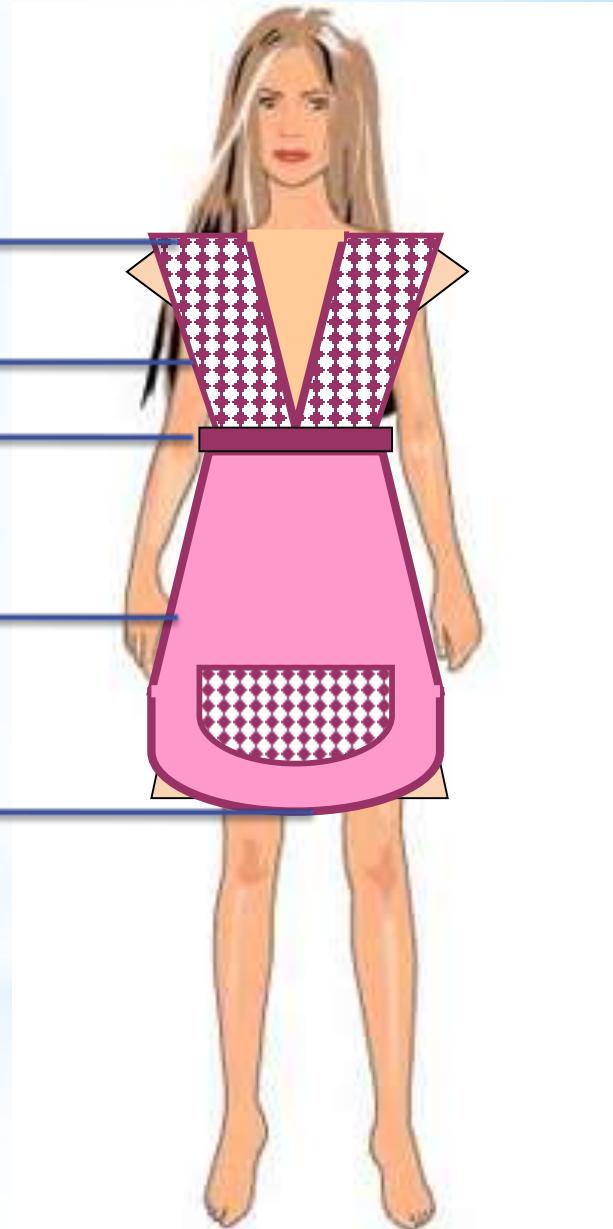
3. Model asosida detallarni hosil qilish

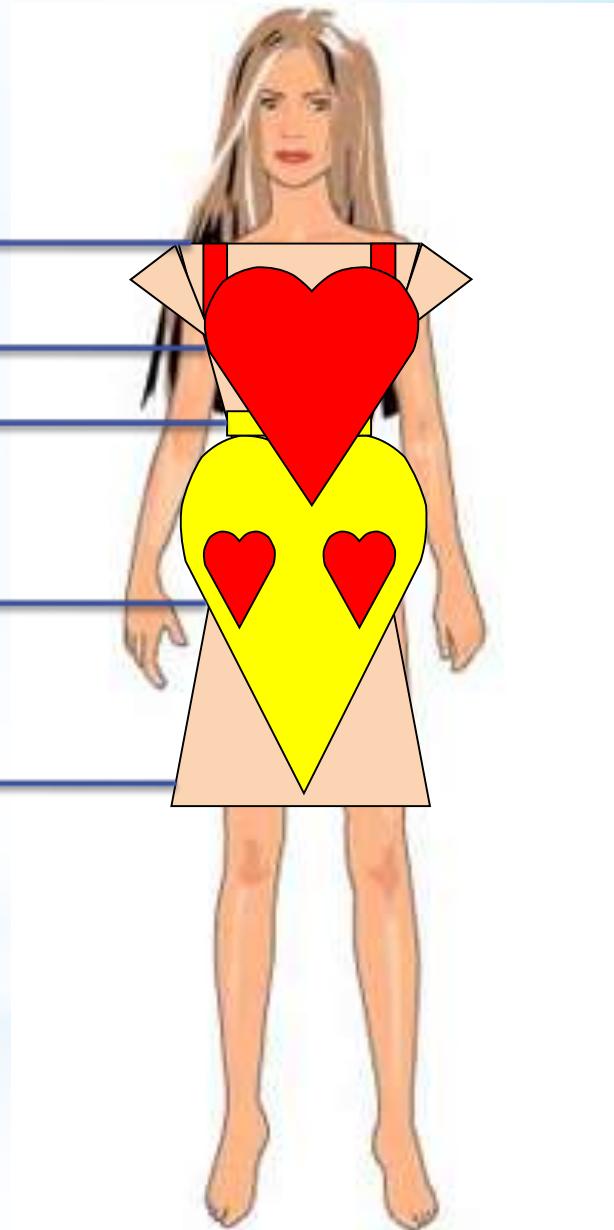
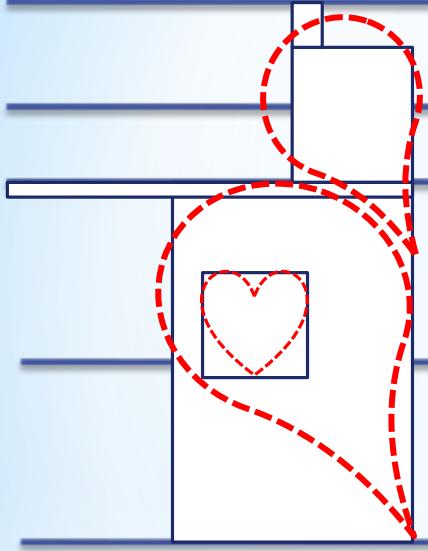


*Fartukni texnik
modellashtirish*



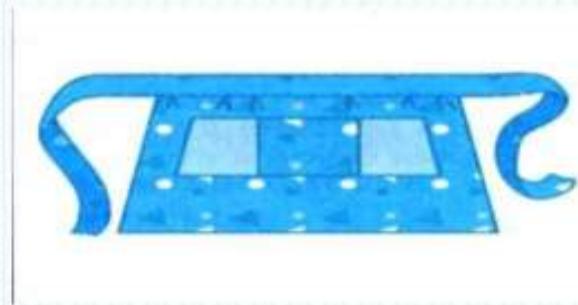
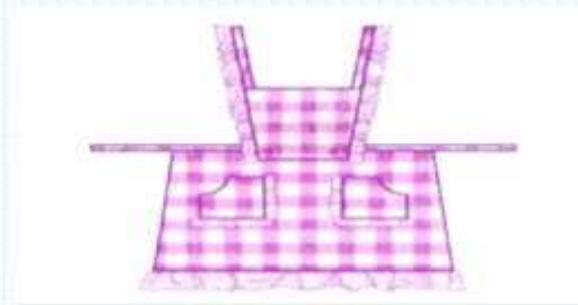
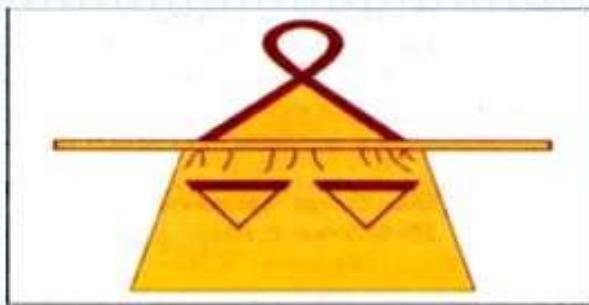
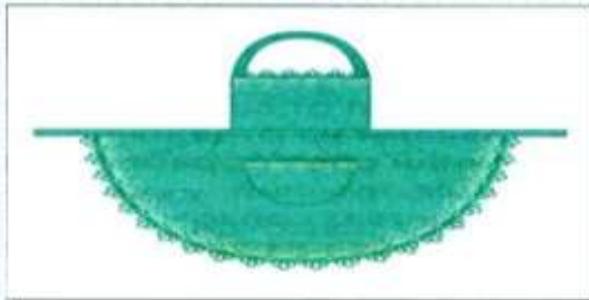
*Fartukni texnik
modellashtirish*



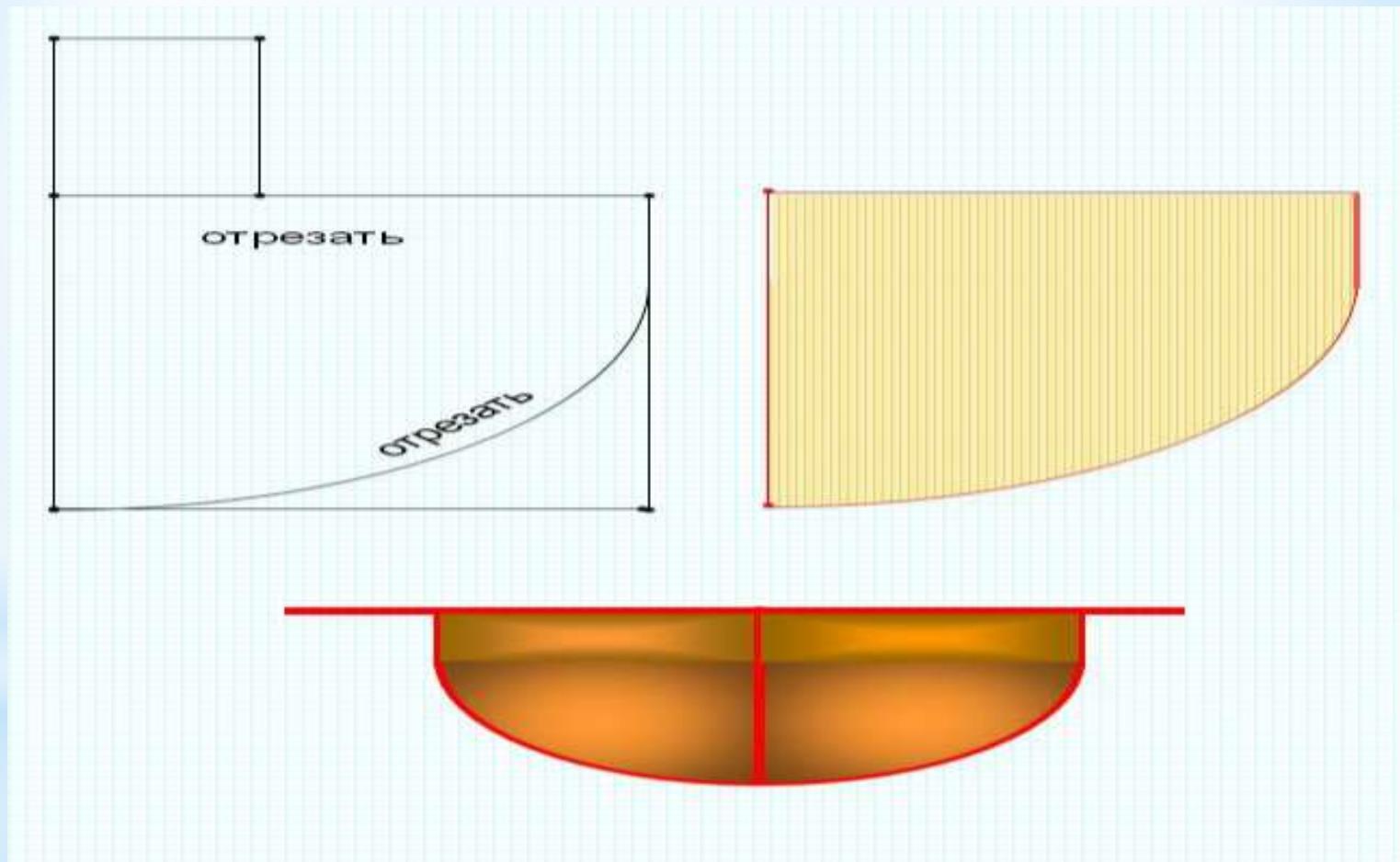


*Fartukni texnik
modellashtirish*

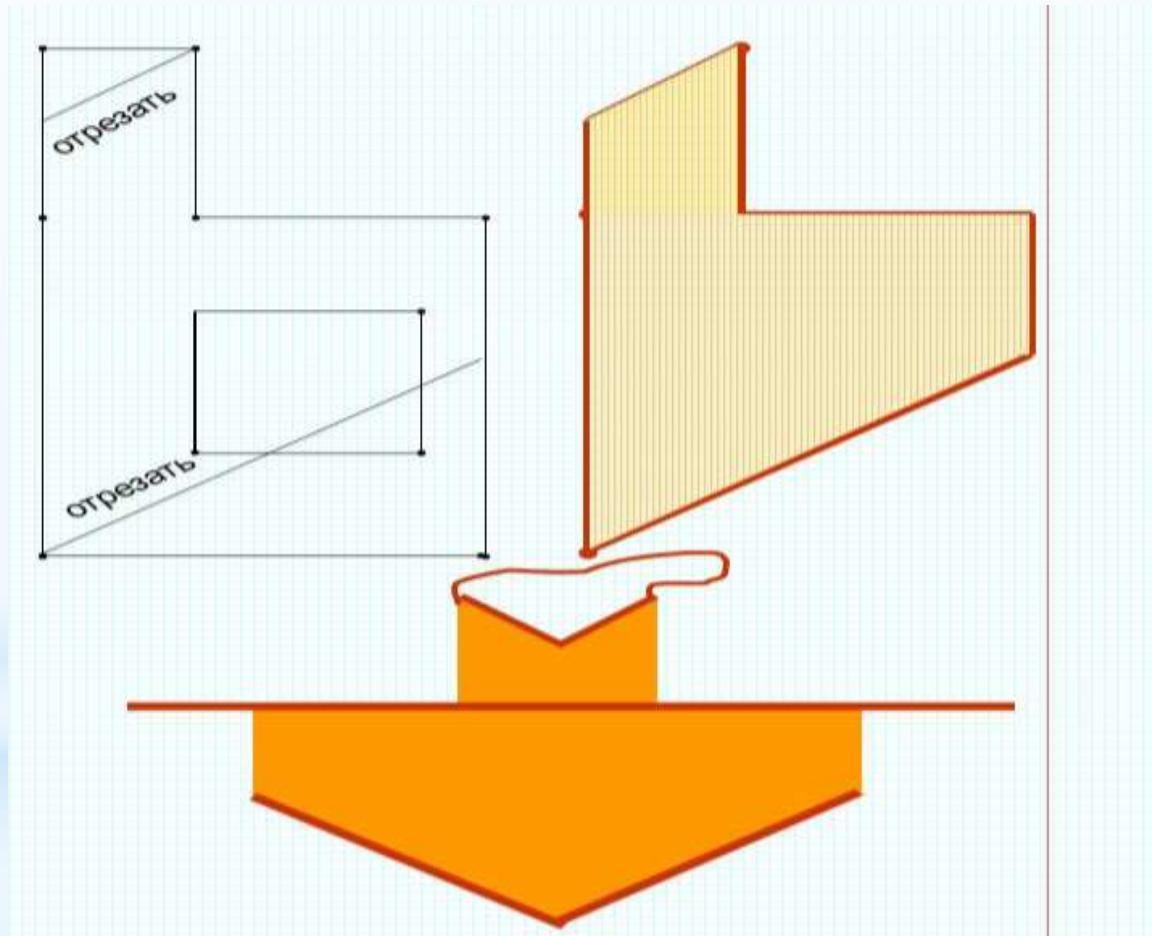
Fartuk modellari



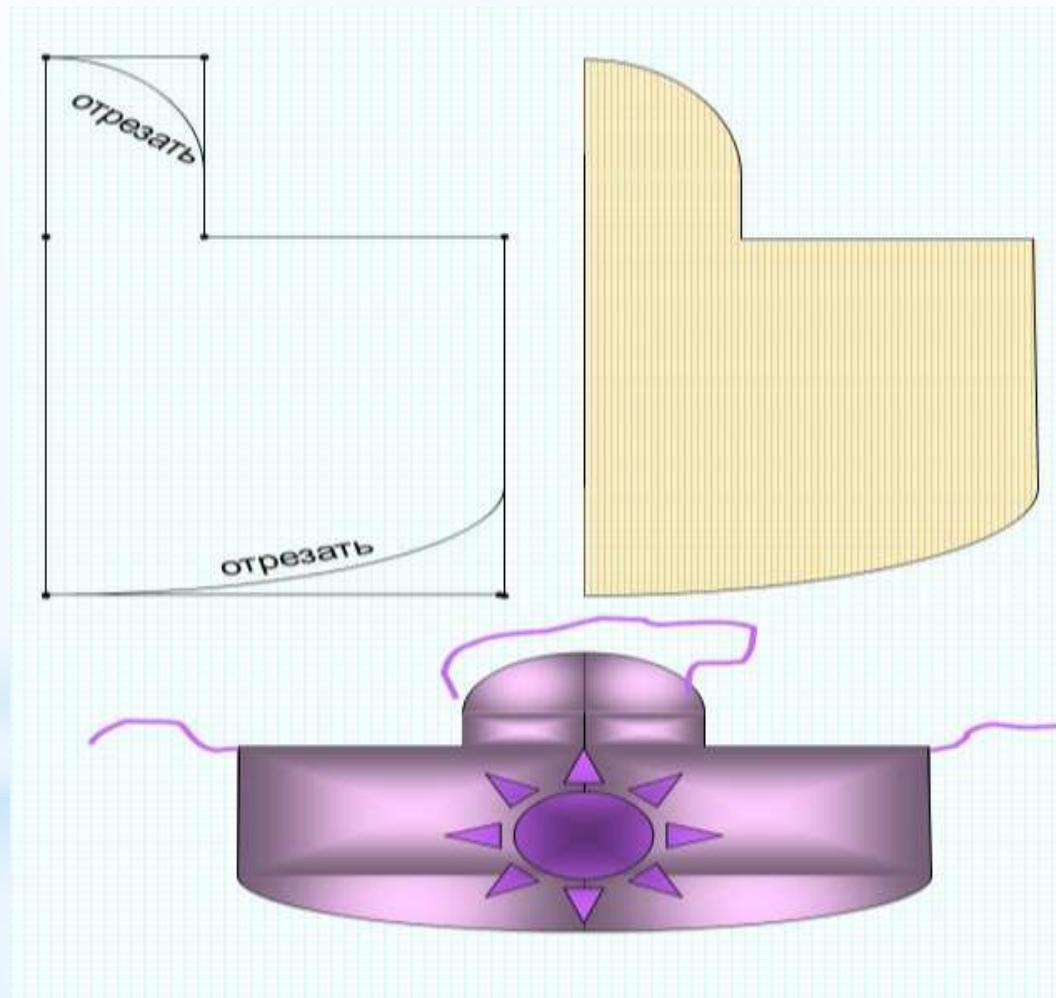
№1 моделдаги фартукни техник моделлаштириш



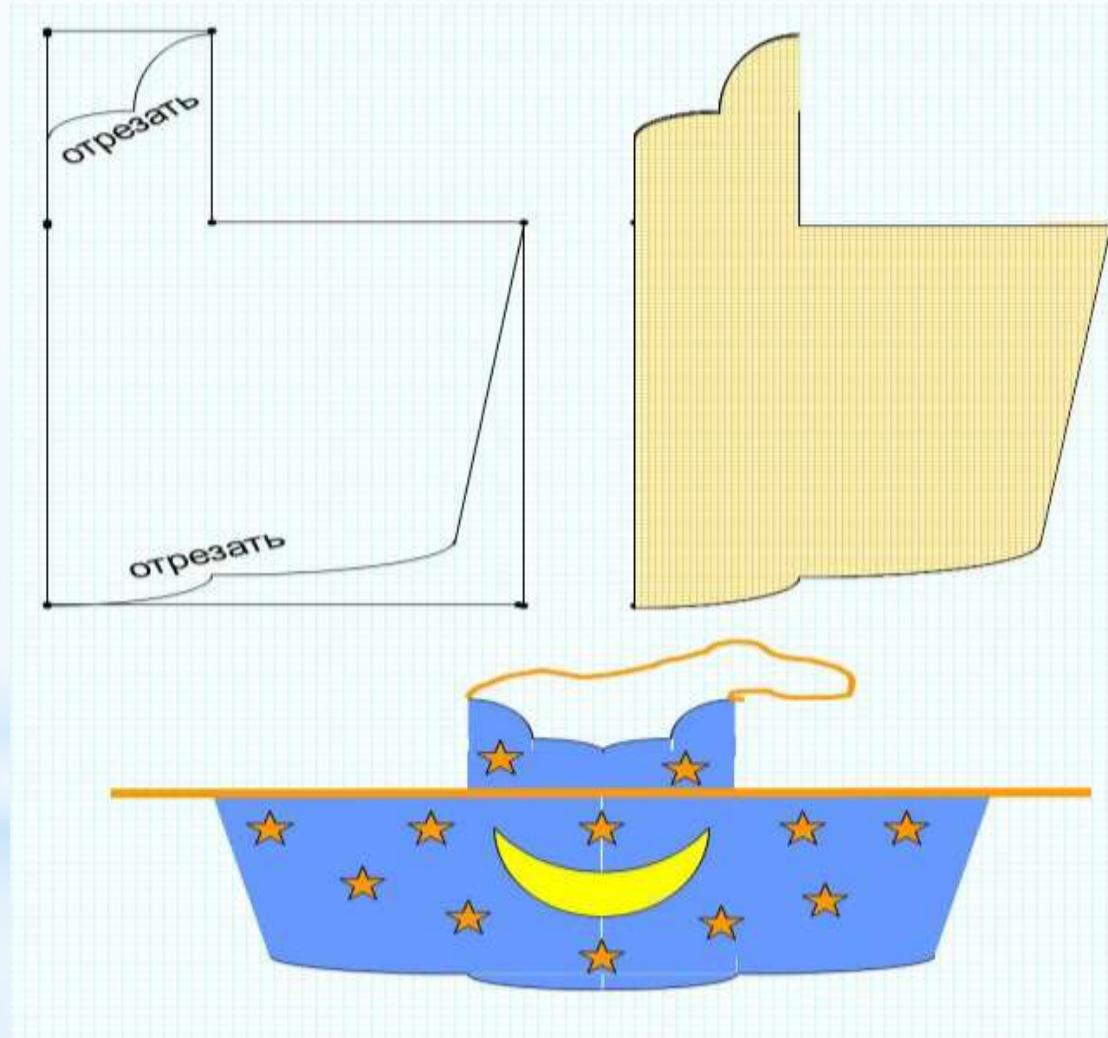
№2 моделдаги фартукни техник моделлаштириш



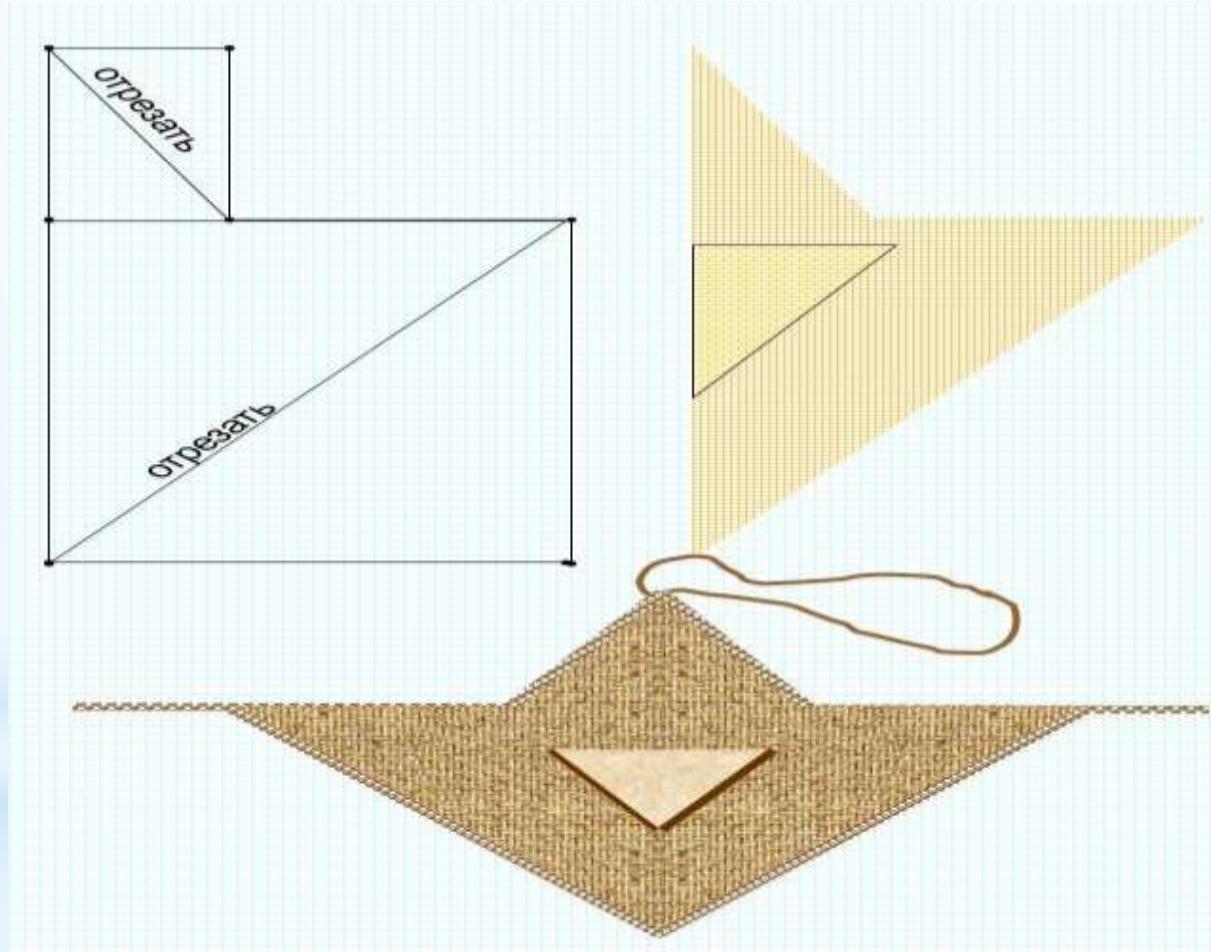
№3 моделдаги фартукни техник моделлаштириш



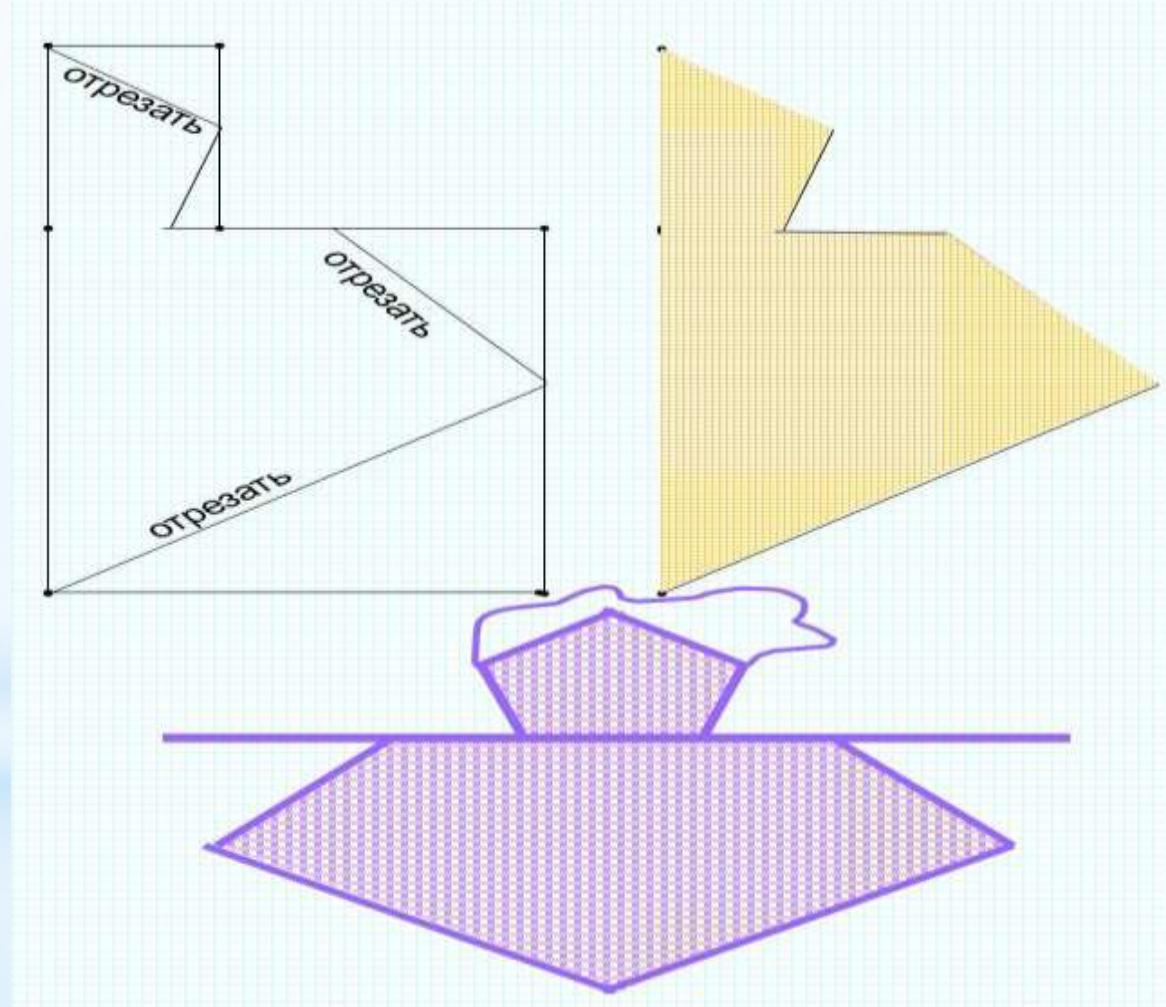
№4 моделдаги фартукни техник моделлаштириш



№5 моделдаги фартукни техник моделлаштириш



№6 моделдаги фартукни техник моделлаштириш



E'tiboringiz uchun raxmat!

