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The Geometry Drawing

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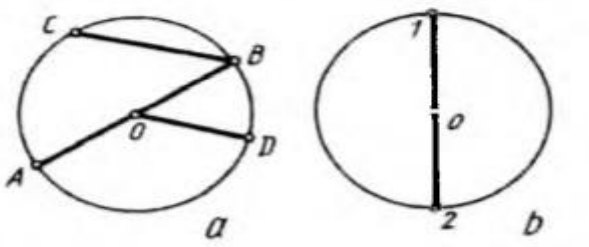
Abstract: The Geometry Drawing provides details and information on, The Geometry Drawing definition, that is how to emerged and the factors and theories on its The Geometry Drawing and we can learn batter and we know mor staffs.

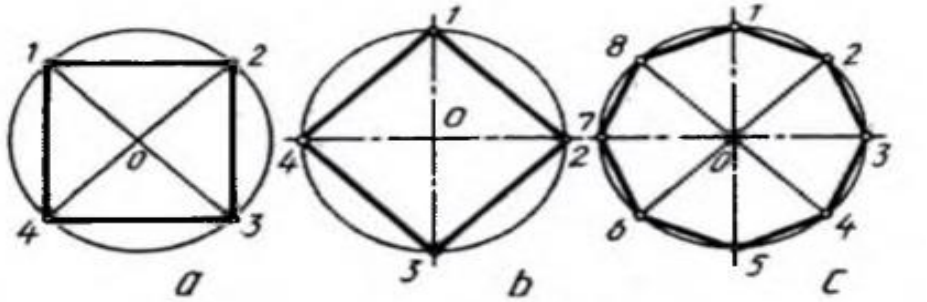
Keywords: Diameters and The Geometry Drawing, Drawing definition.

Divide the circle into equal' whites' and make regular squares. The center of the circle is called the AB-circular diameter that crosses O, the radius of the OD circle, the BC-vatar that does not cross O, and the BC path is called the path (1.8.21 - drawing,
(a) The diameter of 12 such circles is equal to that of a circle (figure1.8.21 b).



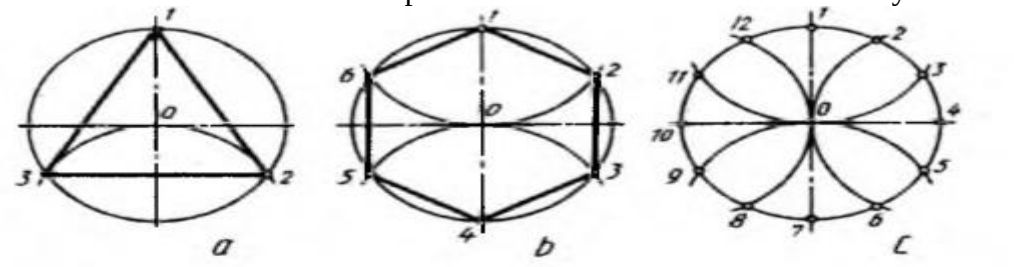
1.8.21 – chizma

The two perpendicular diameters of the circle divide it into four (1.8.22 – ch marking, a,b), the angles are 45 degrees Fahrenheit [-45°C],and the four diameters are eight(1.8.22 – drawing ,c).



1.8.22 – chizma

If the circle is cut through point 1 with a path equal to its radius, it is divided into three equal parts (1.8.23 - drawing, a). If the circle is cut through points 1 and 4 with a path equal to its radius, it is divided into six equal parts (1.8.23 - drawing, b). If the circle is cut through paths equal to the circular radius through points 1.7.4.10 I nterspersed with perpendicular diameter, it will be divided into twelve parts (1.8.23 –drawing e). (Figure 1.8.23) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.



1.8.23 –chizma

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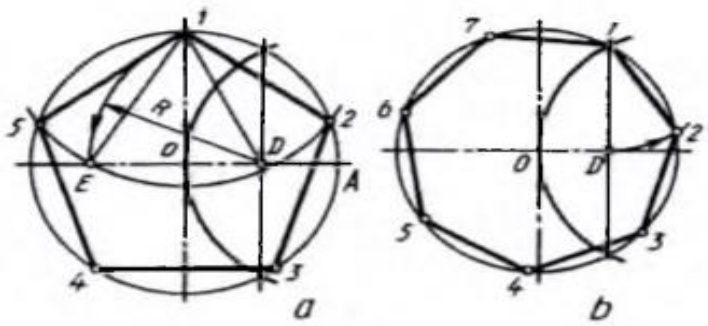
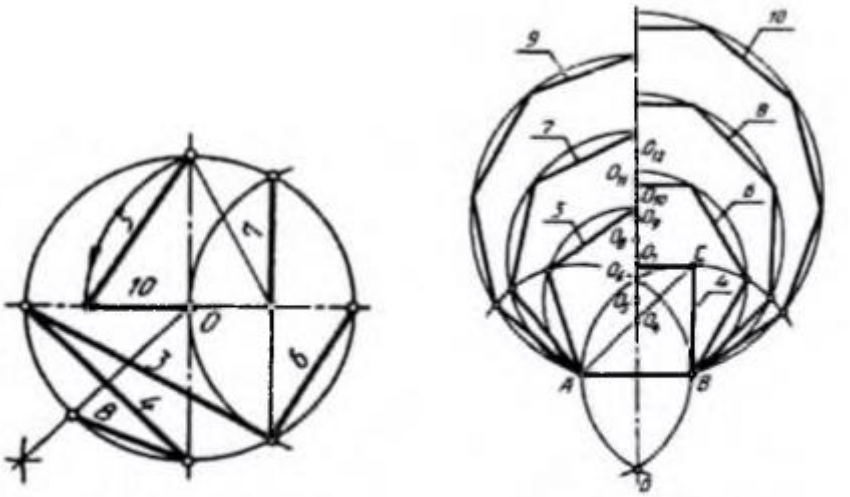
To divide the circle into five and seven pieces, the OA radius is divided into two equals. When dividing into five parts, a pa this drawn in a D1 radius from point D. Then an IE intersection is formed, dividing the circle into five equals. The IE intersection is measured from 1 point a long a circle path. The identified points will be sequentially attached (1.8.24-line a, a).

(1.8.24- drawing, b) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. The given intersections (figure 1,8.25) can be used to divide circles into' equal parts. Here the numbers 3,4,5,6,7,8,10 are the numbers used to divide the circle into equal pieces.



1.8.24 –chizma



1.8.25 –chizma

1.8.26 – chizma

If an AB cutis given, it specifies a scheme for making various regular polygons (figure 1.8.26). The paths drawn from points A and A with the AB radius are intersected at points O and O, and if they are attached, thesymmetryarrowof the circles drawn to make all the squares will began. To make a square, a perpendicular drawing from B is drawn and point C is determined. Interspersed with the AC diagonal symmetryarrow, the center of the square circle forms 0 4. If 0 4 and 0 6are divided into two equals, the center of the regular five-squared (circle) will be found 0 5. If a circle passing through point 0 5 to Ais drawn, the AB is intersected with a radius path. In the same order, a circle made of 0 to 6 to six rectangles is drawn, etc. To determine the centers of the rest of the circles, an interval of 0 4 to 0 4, 0 5willbe measured. Then OS, 0 6; O 12 centers are designated.

All elements of geometric engraving are the simplest geometric doubts derived from a combination of straight and curved or tetraedral or semicircular chokes. The main elements of the geometric thread are dihedral, triangular dagger-shaped intersections of different widths, depths, configurations, tetrahedral grooves and brackets of different shapes curved grooves. All embroidered compositions are performed

[2] X a lim o in M o h i K a r im o width Drawing(geometric and production drawing) Tashkent -2013
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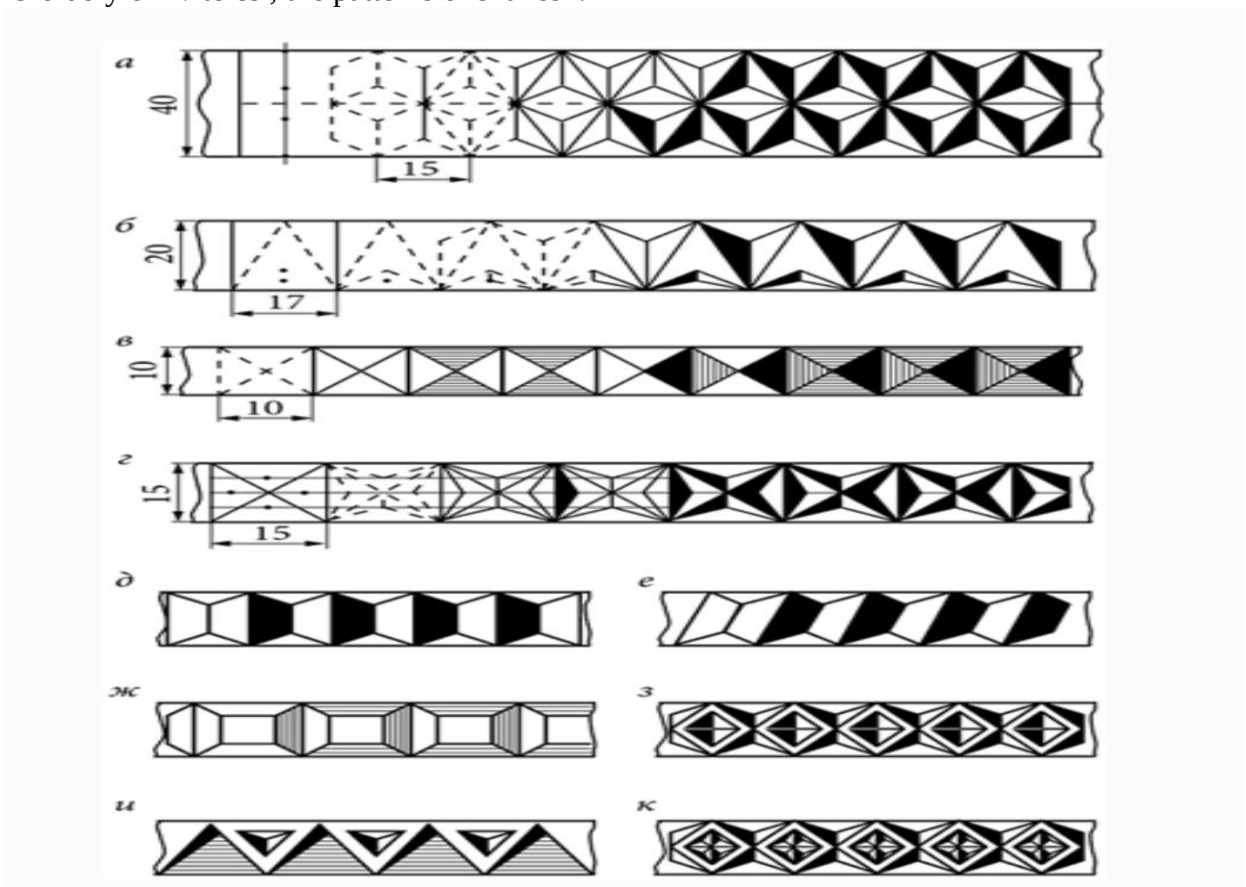
by reproducing these elements and creating some geometric figure. The most common triangle in geometric engraving is triangles, which differ in shape and size, so they are often called triangular threads. This type of carpentry consists of a combination of triangles, rombs, wavy linen discs, spirals, squares, sectors, segments, and so on.

Marking begins with hard pencil lines that restrict decoration - parallel to the edges of the part to be processed and perpendicular, as well as in different angles. When boundary lines are drawn , the inner space is divided into geometric patterns . Division into smaller elements is carried out with an eye .

The geometric thread is to be done with a knife or a cutting edge from start to finish . The knife can be wide or narrow , depending on the size of the embroidery elements .

The triangular thread and the knife are held in the same way as the contour . It is made up of three triangles connected by three triangles . When the three-triangle is to be cut at an angle of 45 degrees Fahrenheit [- 45 ° C], Pull the barrier . Triangles carved above .

Implementation of geometric engraving elements and patterns; determininga-triangles;b- its state during a stabbing; v-cutting triangles; performing g-chips; d-romb embroidery ;e the shape of a chain ; the embroidery off-viteics ; the patterns of snakes .



To make a "blast" written on Romb , draw the romb first, the parties are divided into AB,BC,CD, and DA into any equal parts , and the division points are connected to the center . First , cut the vertical and horizontal lines and make them deep , and you should make three cuts at the corner of the cutting edge of the triangle . When finishing the line , bring the bead to one end of the corner and bend and trim the edges . Each triangle has three edges. The same is true of an explosion written with a rectangular {square }.

The most famous is the "explosion" written in a circle , a badge that usually represents the center of the entire carved composition .

When determining the output processes , the part to be processed is first divided into squares . Diagonals are drawn from the corners of the square . Using a compass from the center of the square, we draw two concentrated circles, and the radius of the outer circle should be 3-5mm larger than the radius of the inner circle { depending on the size of the badge }. The outer circle is divided into 16 sectors and

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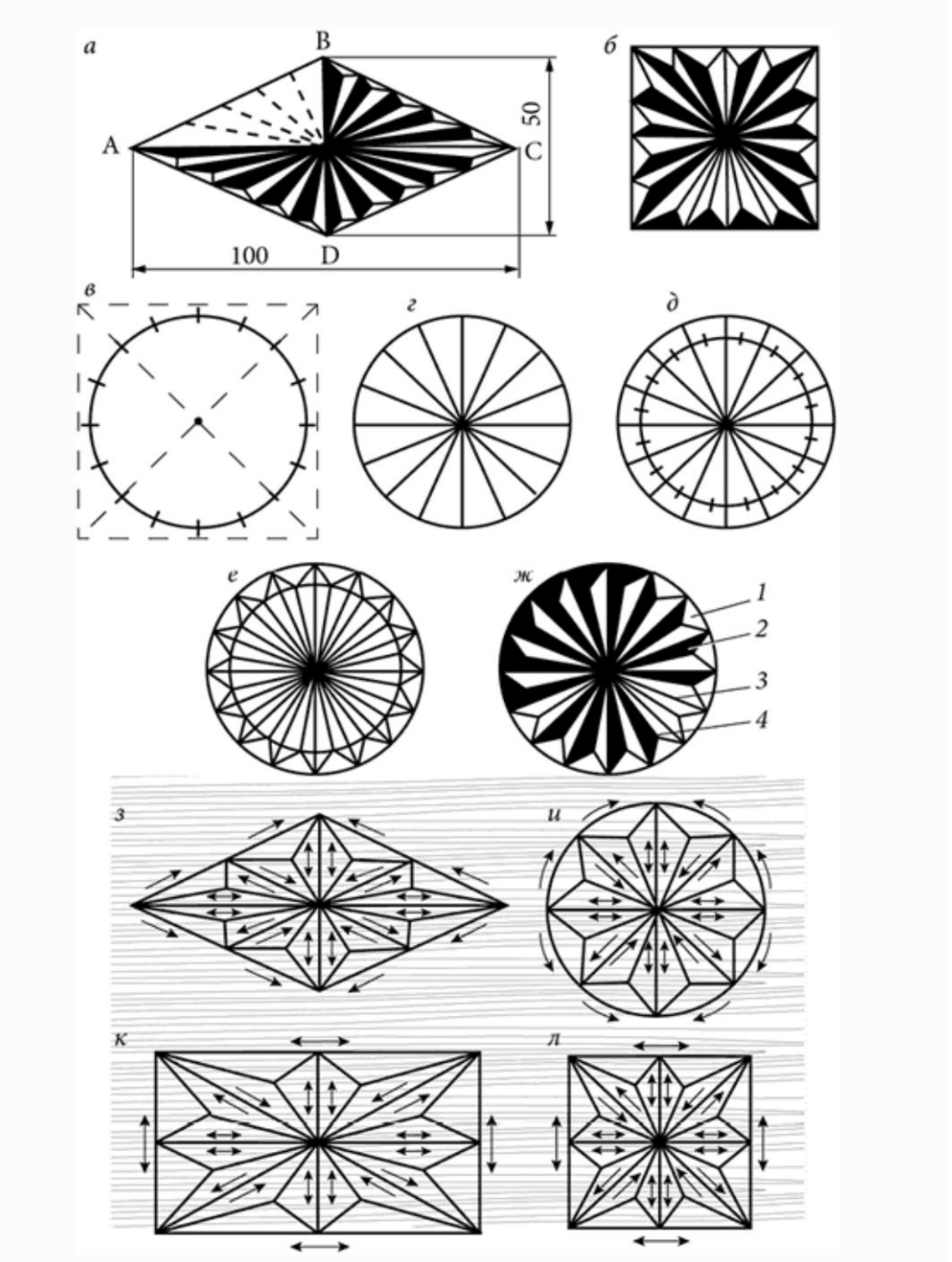
32 internal parts . The intervening and outer circles are connected by straight lines at the ends of the radius .

With the help of a vertically placed knife , it is ponctioned at a depth of 2-3mm and begins to cut and cut off the edges stretching from the middle of the rays . In the last place the pieces will be cut.

When cutting "brightness," the angle of the cutting edge should be sharper than the other patterns . The direction of the knife's movement is shown on the board , where the horizontal fibers are placed , in the embroidery of the explosion.



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Embroidery of "Brightness": "Shine" written on a-romb; b- written in square "shine"; c,d,e,f- Marking the embroidery in the edition" written ina circle ": in the edition "written in a circle f-circle ": f-"glow" is the shape where the embroidered badge ends {1-cut; 2nd triangular light; uncut collar of the surface of the 3rd product; 4th dagger-shaped cut} s,i,k,l-the direction of the knife's movement when cutting the" glow" pattern written in different geometric shapes {background The direction of the wooden grain will be displayed}

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