

Some Ways to Create a Clear Image

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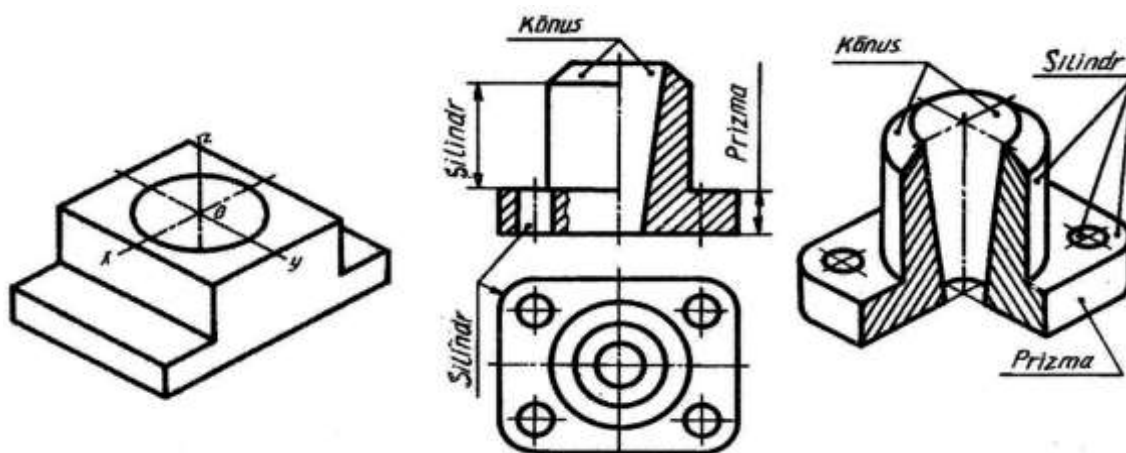
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Abstract: This article provides information on the details of drawing and some methods of creating clear images. Axonometric projections are explained.

Key words: drawing, detail, clear image, axonometric image, projection, engineering graphics.

Drawing is a complex process, it requires patience and diligent work from the artist. Clear image methods and their creation are of particular importance in drawing clean and beautiful drawings. The image shown is called a complex drawing or a drawing in short. Working drawings of these details are used when making machine details. But the main disadvantage of a working drawing is that the views of the details are described separately. This makes the reading of the drawing even a little difficult. In practice, along with the working drawing of the detail, a clear image of it is given. Working drawings can be read quickly and easily with the help of a clear image, i.e. axonometric projection. Especially, axonometry is important when drawing the drawings of a newly invented machine structure. A clear image (axonometry) is convenient so that all information about objects and details is easy to notice and the view is clear and perfect. In this case, we can see in Figure 1 that the dimensions of the object in three directions (width, length, height) are immediately visible.



1-picture

The "orthogonal projection" method is used to perform projections. This method was first described by Gaspar Monge, a European French scientist who lived in the 17th century, in his work "Drawn Geometry", therefore it is also called "Monge's method".

Three-dimensional machine parts can be represented by two or more (depending on the shape of the part) views.

If the object in the visible image contains prismatic grooves, cylindrical holes located in different positions, their invisible contours are represented by dashed lines.

When drawing the main views of the model based on its origin, the main (front) view is selected first. In addition to obtaining the most information about the model through this view, it is necessary to reveal the nature of its structure.

The rest of the views are placed relative to the main view.

In the teaching of engineering graphics, the teacher is required to deliver creative works to students through drawings. The teacher's training using modern technologies in the teaching process ensures the

effectiveness of lessons through the AutoCAD program for drawing assembly drawings in the subject of drawing.

Most of the drawing teachers note assembly drawings as one of the sections of the drawing course that students struggle to master. There are a number of objective and subjective reasons for this. In order for students to learn the topic easily, it is appropriate to show the assembly drawing or the model of this assembly unit together with the assembly drawing and the poster when explaining the topic. It will help students to make fewer mistakes when reading assembly drawings and to complete tasks with understanding.

A student who is not familiar with assembly drawings may not understand anything at first glance. It is difficult for him to start reading from which of the confusing lines in the drawing, to understand the working process of the unit depicted in the drawing. Knowing this feature, the teacher tells students the importance of sequence and step-by-step reading of assembly drawings, including projection connections of images, hatching in cuts, various auxiliary images made in the drawing, specification and others are of great help.

What are the most common mistakes students make when reading assembly drawings? To these, an attempt to determine the shape of the detail on one of the images, usually they try to find it from the clipping depicted on the output line, where the position number of the detail is indicated. Avoiding such a mistake should always be the focus of the teacher's attention. Often, when the student goes to determine the incomprehensible form of a detail from another image, he forgets the rules of projection connection and looks for the image of the detail in a place where it cannot be located.

It is necessary to start by determining the name of the assembly unit, the field of use and its components, as well as the reading of the assembly drawings and its analysis. For this, the specification of the collection unit is introduced. Then, after studying the images of the details included in the product, their function, structural structure, dimensions and interconnection are determined.

Based on the assembly drawing, a working drawing of its details is drawn up for the production of goods at industrial enterprises. In order to teach this process to students in education, using the given assembly drawing of the item, their components are divided imaginatively into details. Their working drawings are drawn up. Such a task performed by students in the educational process is called detailing, or simply dividing the drawing into details. According to the assembly drawing of the item, it is recommended to draw up detailed drawings in the following two stages:

At the 1st stage, a clear image of the item's details, that is, a technical drawing, is made.

At the 2nd stage, their working drawings are made using the image of the parts of the product in the assembly drawing and the clear image.

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