

## CONNECTION WITH MODERN PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS IN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

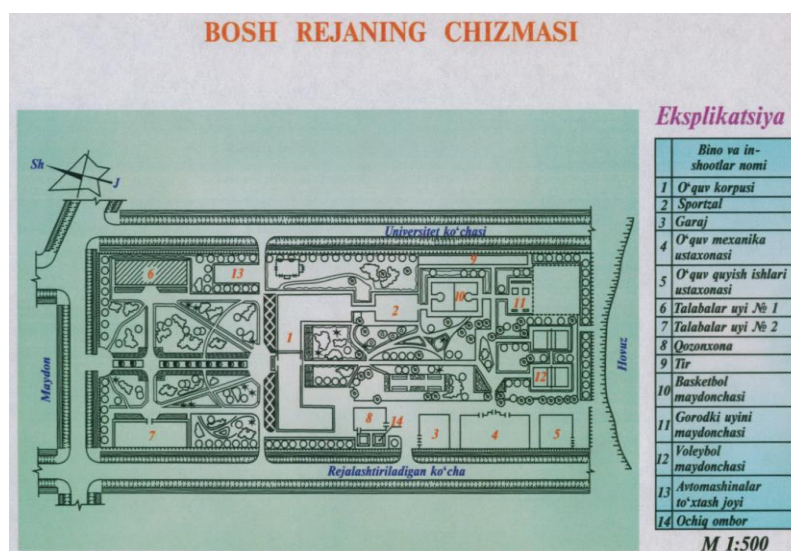
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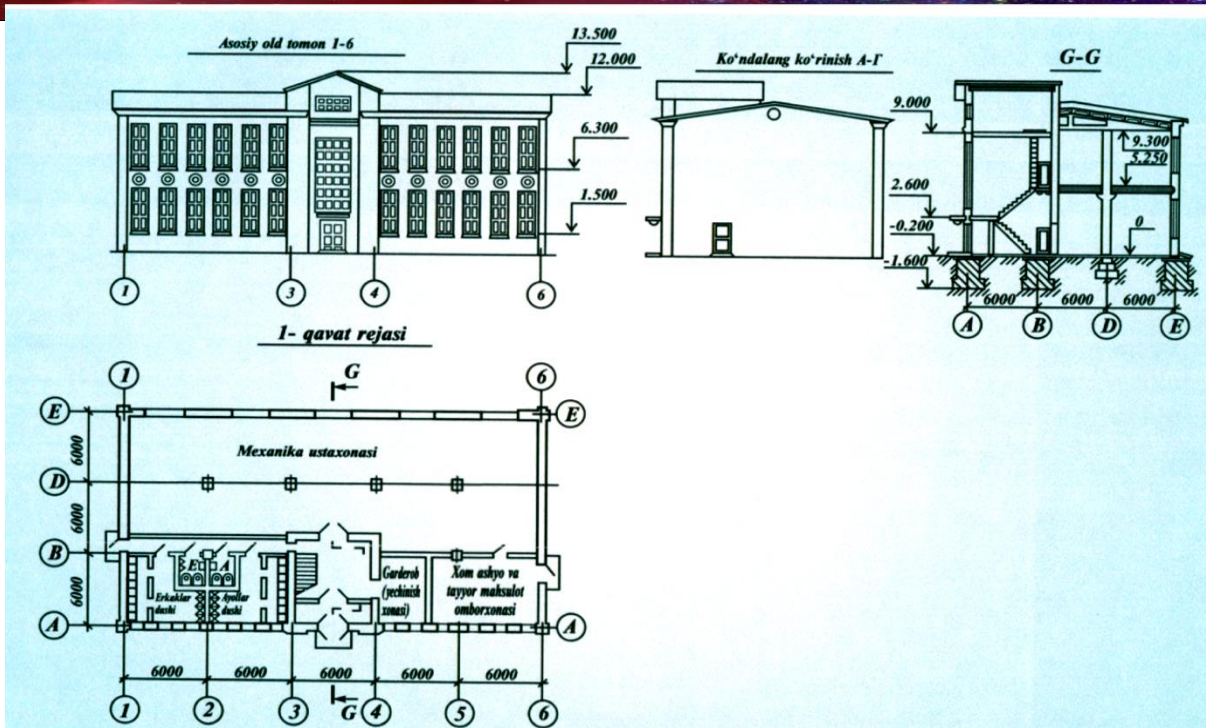
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### ABSTRACT

Mechanization and automation of production not only fundamentally changes the nature of the work of a person, but also changes the requirements for his technical training, and technical training is related to the skills of free preparation and reading of drawings. Therefore, in general education schools, it is necessary to pay attention to the science of drawing, to express one's own opinion and to read the technical opinions of others. In modern development, great demands are placed on the drawing. It is considered a prerequisite for a wide range of specialists, from the ability to know all these requirements and to understand the various signs adopted in the execution of the drawing, to the designer. Engineers and inventors certainly use drawings and create drawings in their creative activities. Let's say the architect thought of the future building and visualized it in his mind. But how to convey your thoughts to others without drawings? Without it, you cannot tell how to build a house, you cannot calculate and prove the possibility of building a structure. Modern production is seen on the basis of the development of technical thought. The graphic expression of the technical idea is related to the drawing. Buildings and structures are built using construction drawings. The first stage of any construction is drawing up a project assignment, and then working drawings are drawn.

In addition to the building and construction, the master plan shows access roads, green areas and borders. In the general plan, the letters SH (north) and J (south) are placed in relation to the sides of the horizon indicators are set. Buildings are drawn schematically in the form of contours in the general plan. Images in construction drawings are considered Plan, Facade, Cut. The facade is the view of the outside of the building. The location of windows and doors, as well as architectural details of the building, are shown on the facade. Usually, these images are not sized. As an exception, the size of labels can be added (if they are not shown in the cut and plan).





The floor of the first floor is taken as the zero mark. The zero mark is denoted by the number 0.000. The plan of the building is the image created by crossing the horizontal plane a little higher than the window sills. A separate plan is drawn up for each floor of the building. If the plan and the facade are drawn on the same paper, the projection connection between them is preserved. The plan shows the location, shape and dimensions of the rooms, including the stairwells. In addition, the number of rooms (in sq.m.) is indicated on the plan. These numbers are underlined. It serves to show the structure of the building and the height of the floors. Shearing is usually done using a vertical cutting plane that passes through the axis of window and door positions. Clippings are not labeled. Scales; due to the large size of the buildings, the reduction in construction drawings is 1:100; 1:200; 1:400 scale will be placed. A scale of 1:50 is used for small buildings.

**Dimensions:** Dimension lines on construction drawings end with a short line at a 45° angle to the dimension line. Dimensions are shown in mm. In the master plans, height marks and dimensions are placed in meters. In plans, the dimensions between the axes are written in three lines from the outside of the drawing. In the first row, the dimensions of window and door positions, and the distance between the bases are placed side by side. In the second row, the dimensions between each pair of adjacent axes are placed side by side. The total distance between the outermost edges is placed in the third line. Explanation - to facilitate the reading of the drawings, within the limits of the rooms, their function is indicated by writing, but instead of these writings, numbers are placed on the drawing.



In this case, an explanation is placed at the edge of the drawing. It consists of the name of the rooms and the number placed next to them. For example; The number 4 is placed in front of the inscription "drawing room". You can find it on the map and find out where it is. Conditional images are widely used in construction drawings. The positions of windows and doors are indicated by conditional graphic symbols on the building's cut and plan. The walls are depicted with the main connecting line in the cuts, and the windows are depicted with a thin connecting line. the door positions are not shown with a line on the plan, but the door frames and opening direction are shown. A thin connecting line with a zigzag in the middle shows the parts of the walls that have been cut off.

## REFERENCES

1. Abduraxmanov Sh. Didakticheskie osnovy realizatsii principa na-glyadnosti sredstvami istoricheskogo materiala. Diss. na soisk. uch. stepeni ped. nauk. – T., TGPI im. Nizami, 2012. – 192 s.