

Methodology of Manufacturing from the Head in Sculpture**Botirov Muhammadjon Abdikodirovich**

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Annotation: This article describes the method of sculpting a human head from clay in sculpture.**Keywords:** tin, mold, creation, portrait, sculpture, composition, clay.

Prospective projects implemented in our country on the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in all spheres, large-scale creative work carried out on the ground are radically changing not only the way of life, but also the worldview of our people. Such a noble process can be seen in the high attention paid to the development of culture and art, to the creative people.

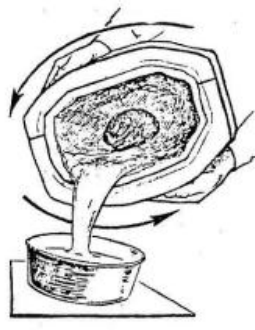
Therefore, in the words of the head of our state, if culture and art do not develop in our country, society will not develop. Therefore, when we study art, especially fine arts, we must first know the purpose of fine arts and the fine arts and their essence, types and genres. We will think about this in this article as well.

Making a complete mold from a human head made of clay is simple and consists of two parts: the front surface part and the back of the head. The molding starts from the back of the head before the mold is removed, leaving the back side (left) without separating the mold from the clay, the front (face part) is plastered, resulting in a second bowl reminiscent of a cut watermelon peel. The surface of the mold takes up more space than the back of the head need before placing gypsum on the prepared mold, the workplace, raw materials and various necessary equipment must be prepared. When applying gypsum on mud, the machine must be flat and strong, as the total weight is heavier. Required materials for the mold: special oil for coating, colored powder, and several different sheared wires to put between the molds, 2-3 m rope to tie the molds together, a few pieces of iron 2-7 cm long and 2-5 cm wide cans should be prepared. If the Mobodo size has to be molded from larger work, you will need a gypsum mixer made of wood and two wires and a larger polyethylene bucket, in addition to the ones mentioned above.

Before starting the molding, a thin line is drawn with a sharp tool, the tip of which is to be divided into two parts of the model in the clay. This line separates the mold from the mold on both sides, and along this marked line should be drilled steel cans to a depth of 2-4 mm. The entrance to the cans is 1-3 mm apart.



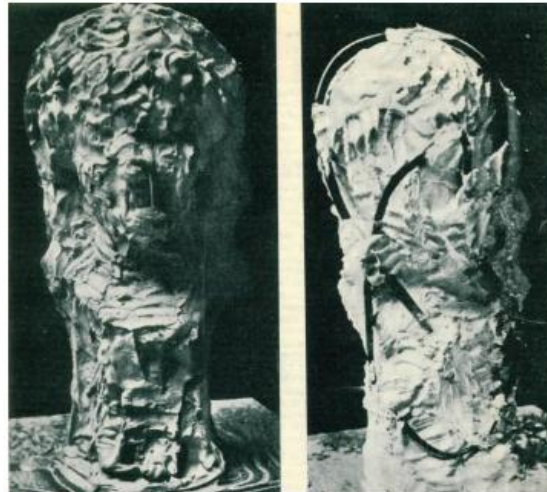
Гипс чапаш



қолипга қуйиш

Қолип олиш ва қуйиш этаплари (олд ва орқа томон кўрсатилган)
Пластина қуйиш

The result is a wall that divides the mold in two. Before plastering, the surface of the clay model is moistened with water, then, as usual, it is diluted to prepare a colored mixture, and the back of the hand begins to press with the side, the deep areas are blown so as not to form bubbles on the surface. The plaster is sprayed from the bottom up with a quick hand movement. The mixtures should be prepared in such a way that when they are pressed once, they cover the entire surface to a thickness of 6-8 mm.



Икки қават гипс чаплаш

Before pouring the second layer of the mold, the cut wires are placed in a bent position on the surface with colored gypsum plaster, and a small amount of gypsum is prepared and applied to the joints of the wires. Hardens.

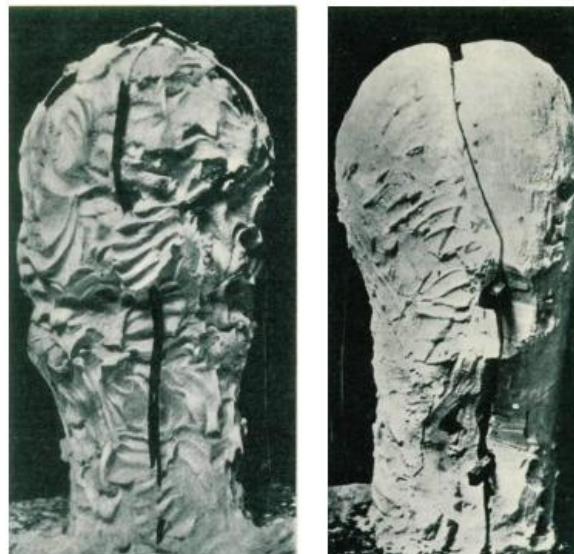
This increases the strength of the mold. Then a colorless alloy is prepared for the second floor, passed over the wires in a 2-2.5 cm mold, and the top is leveled.



Пластинкалар олинадиган жой. (орқа томон)

After the plaster has hardened for 15-20 minutes, iron cans are carefully removed without damaging the model. The area where the cans were taken is lubricated. The same process is repeated when preparing the second side of the mold. The next step is to separate the molds from the clay, making a few wooden fountains and placing them in several places at the junction of the two molds and slowly tapping them with a wooden mallet. . Water inside after the molds are

separated from the clay is washed with, during which part of the water is absorbed into the mold, and the rest is poured out.



Орқа томон, тайёр қолип

It is desirable that the mold used is moist, because it absorbs water quickly and prevents the formation of bubbles. The inside of the mold is well lubricated until it is free of grease until The parts are then checked to ensure that they are attached to each other and in the correct position and tied tightly with rope. Then a mixture of clean sifted gypsum is prepared, one-third is poured into the mold and the mold is captured and rotated rapidly until the mixture reaches a fine point. This work is repeated 2-3 times until the plaster settles. The gypsum that has condensed in the container is left on the edge of the mold by hand. The second mixture is then prepared and the above work process is repeated.



Тайёрланган қолип (олд ва орқа томони)

More attention should be paid to the fact that the plaster mixture reaches the eyes, nose and ears, as these areas are the most delicate areas of the sculpture. The neck of the statue with thickened plaster

The thickest place where the parts are thickened should be no more than 2–3 cm. If the size of the made statue is too small, the inside of the clip will be filled. After 20-30 minutes, when the cast plaster has completely hardened, you can start to open the mold. For this you will need two (large and small) scrapers and a wooden mallet.



First, the larger end strikes the flat scraper with a wooden mallet; the top colorless mold part of the mold is removed, and gradually proceeds to open the thin colored part with a thinner, smaller scraper. The mold when the mold is opened the shape inside, especially the bulging areas on the face and around the ears, should always be taken into consideration. Once the mold is fully opened, if any part of the face is damaged immediately, it is quickly repaired with liquid plaster.



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