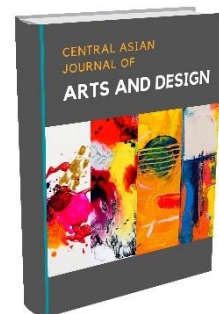




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The Relationships between Constructive and Technological Solutions in the Creation of Clothes

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Annotation

This article discusses what constructive and technological solutions can be used to create clothing designs. The goal is to create unusual styles using different directions when creating sketches of clothes.

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Introduction

Clothing design is a complex creative process that involves the solution of artistic and technical issues related to the appearance and structure of clothing. Artistic issues include creating a fashionable shape, silhouette and style of clothing, determining the proportions of the parts of the dress, expressing the artistic image of the dress. Technical and engineering issues involve the construction of calculation formulas and graphic methods of construction details that provide the desired shape of the garment in the finished state [1,2,3].

Artistic and engineering design is the only process that is closely intertwined. Its goal is to create the perfect models of clothing that aesthetically satisfy a person's senses [4,5,6].

The main part

In order to achieve these goals, the tailor is required to:

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- to know the current and future fashion trends in clothing;
- be able to analyze the model and choose the right way to solve the silhouette, shape and functional-decorative elements of the model using what constructive tools;
- dress composition;
- Knowledge of plastic anatomy, population typology, human psychology;
- know the methods of clothing design, physical and mechanical and processing properties of fabrics and materials, methods of rational processing of clothing details (Figure 1).

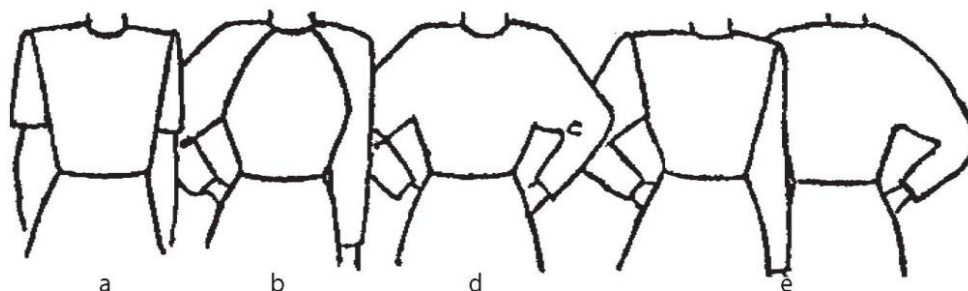


Figure 1. The composition of the form of the dress.

The dress is tailored without collar and collar. Collars can be trimmed as a whole with the main details (back and front piece), trimmed and combined (part of the collar is cut together with the back or front piece) [7,8,9,10]. Depending on how the sleeve is attached to the body part, the dress is sleeveless and is divided into sleeves of the following shapes:

- a) transfer sleeve;
- b) reglan;
- d) cut whole;
- e) combined.

The sleeveless style of the dress is a classic style sleeve as it has always been in vogue. A distinctive feature of this shape is that the shape of the umbilical line corresponds to the contour of the line of attachment of the hand to the body [10,12,13]. The sleeve brace is inserted more or less into the closed contour of the sleeve.

Reglan style is characterized by an open hemline starting from the collar hem and a sleeve that is sewn together with the shoulder part of the dress. In place of the shoulder seam is placed the middle (upper) connecting seam of the sleeve.

Reglan sleeves are divided into the following options: ordinary Reglan, zero reglan, reglan-pogon, semi-reglan, optional reglan. Reglan is rarely used in the design of small-volume, slightly clingy silhouette dresses. Fashion reglan style is mainly recommended for dresses with a sleek and straight silhouette [14-17]. Reglans are less commonly used for dresses with a small volume and slightly sticky silhouette. The single-cut sleeve is used to show the shape of the shoulder in a dress that is large in size, with a smooth lower or more rounded.

The combined shape is characterized by the use of several options of sleeves in one piece. The back piece has a single cut sleeve, while the front piece has a sliding sleeve option.

Depending on whether the surface of the dress is divided by horizontal stripes, there are different

styles that are not divided by horizontal stripes (integral cut) and divided by horizontal stripes (coquette, cut at the waistline). Over a period of time, each shape has its own distinct dividing lines and shape. Such options are called typical formats.

Clothing emerged in the early stages of the development of human society. Animal skins, fish intestines, plants, etc. served as material for clothing. The historical development of clothing, its change is due to style and fashion.

Style is a historically structured, somewhat stable commonality of the creative principles of the figurative system of important and characteristic characters in the material and spiritual culture of society. Style is the artistic language of the period, its artistic characteristic. The period is marked by a specific socio-economic formation. Each period will have its own artistic style. It reflects important factors in the life of the community.

Each historical period chooses its own characteristic forms, subjugating to man a certain aesthetic ideal, which is to a certain extent expressed in clothing. At the heart of the form of clothing in any historical period lies a certain degree of plastic elegance and stature of man.

Each Harmonia (Greek Harmonia - the connection, harmony, conformity, similarity of different qualities of objects, events, whole parts) and develops its own concept of perfection, the aesthetic ideal of the human body, hence the proportions in clothing, co. This is due to the variety of colours, shapes, and colours. In ancient aesthetics, there is a rule that norm is the basis of beauty, and the absence of norm is dissimilarity.

The style of the ancient Greek dress was a harmonious combination of the human form and natural harmony with the fabric, which was reflected in the myriad different folds and draperies of the dress, which hung comfortably from the shoulders down.

The dress was made of a straight rectangular fabric, which was tied over the shoulder or dropped on the shoulder, and elegant folds were made, which did not interfere with the natural beauty and ease of movement of the body. The church has dominated all spheres of human material and spiritual culture. Enjoying the beauty of the human body was considered inappropriate and sinful, so the body was wrapped in rough, heavy, and then elongated shapes. The narrow top consisted of a series of intricate folds, the back of which was paired with an extremely long shirt with a very high conical hat and extremely stretchy shoes, changing the look of the stature.

The figurative expressiveness of the dress is now achieved by other means than before, that is, the silhouette changes frequently, the lines are whimsical and not constant: the dynamics of the interaction of the dress with the body is expressed in the dynamics and sometimes it is very far from the body. Service-based design, that is, the artistic design of industrial products, plays an active role in the formation of clothing.

Clothing is a certain figurative-artistic system of parts of clothing, and these parts are a style of dress that reflects the specific technical, scientific and cultural achievements of a particular historical stage, created on the basis of established principles that characterize a person's personal image or social group. Typically, a particular type of men's and women's clothing, consisting of a jacket and pants or a jacket and skirt, is also called a dress.

The additions add completeness to the dress. These include scarves, bags, umbrellas, canes, gloves. The term "shirt" has two meanings. Firstly, it means underwear that is worn directly over the body (except for underwear and shoes), and secondly, it means light clothing that is worn over underwear.

Conclusion

In Uzbekistan, along with all other areas, great attention is paid to the field of clothing design. Clothing is human beauty. The national dress of each nation reflects the history of these nations. In addition, the clothes reflect the place and time of a person's life, the joys and sorrows of his life. That is why today clothes have a great impact on changing the culture of our people.

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