

THE HISTORY OF DRAWING ON FABRIC IN THE X CENTURY BY TAPPING METHOD

Muminova U. T.

*Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor,
Department of Fashion and Design*

Makhmudova M.

Master 2nd year joint faculty of AICP and TITLP

Annotation: *In this article, the history of drawing has been considered since the X century and one of the techniques is the printing method. The seal is used to create details when decorating the interior - both at home and, for example, restaurants, kindergartens. The models are made from a single piece of solid wood - pear, walnut, maple.*

Keywords: *Material, colorful layer, geometric pattern, wooden board, history of origin, fabric.*

NABOYKA USULI BILAN X ASRDA MATOGA NAQSH SOLISH TARIXI

Mo‘minova U.T.

*Texnika fanlari doktori (DSC), professor,
“Moda va dizayn” kafedrası*

Mahmudova M.

AICP va TITLP qo‘shma fakulteti 2-kurs magistranti

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada X asrdan boshlab rasm chizish tarixi va bitta usul - naboyka usuli ko‘rib chiqilgan. Naboyka ichki makonni bezashda tafsilotlarni yaratish uchun ishlatiladi – uy hamda masalan, restoranlar, bolalar bog‘chalari. Modellar qattiq yog‘ochdan yasalgan - nok, yong‘oq, chinor.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *Material, rang-barang qatlam, geometrik naqsh, yog‘och taxta, kelib chiqish tarixi, mato.*

ИСТОРИЯ НАНЕСЕНИЯ РИСУНКА НА ТКАНЬ В X ВЕКЕ МЕТОДОМ НАБОЙКИ

Муминова У. Т.

*Доктор технических наук (DSC), профессор,
Кафедра “Мода и дизайн”*

Махмудова М.

Магистр 2 курс совместный факультет АИСП и ТИТЛП

Аннотация: В этой статье было рассмотрена история нанесения рисунка с X века и одна из техник- метод набойки. Набойка используется для создания деталей при украшении интерьера - как домашнего, так и, например, ресторанов, детских садов. Модели делают из цельного куска твердого дерева - груши, ореха, клена.

Ключевые слова: материал, красочный слой, геометрический узор, деревянная доска, история происхождения, ткань

The humanity has long been familiar with the printing process, which necessarily involves the formation and transfer of a colorful layer. The first material on which people learned to print colorful images was fabric. Some primitive methods of printing on fabric existed already in the prehistoric era. They were widespread in antiquity. The history of the seal has been studied with sufficient completeness and thoroughness by the Swiss researcher Robert (Eduard) Forrer. [1]

In this method, paints are used on boiled hemp or, less often, sunflower oil. As dyes, Prussian blue and pine soot are usually taken, which are ground with a stone pestle on a stone, and then mixed with chalk soaked in oil. It turns out a thick black paint, which is smeared with two leather-covered pillows (ukr. tovkushi). These pillows are stuffed on rectangular boards with handles. The pillows hit each other; due to this, the paint falls on them evenly, and then this paint is covered with a pattern carved on a wooden board (ukr. face; rus. manner, printed board), for which they usually hit the board with a pillow. Here we see a parallel with the "matzo", which was used in printing operations during the time of manual typing. Now it has been replaced by automatic ink rolling onto a printing plate. [2]

The oldest domestic examples date back to the XXI century. This is how woolen fabric with a regular geometric pattern made with black paint is dated, found in mounds on the shore of Babinichi near the village of Levinka in Chernihiv region.(Fig.1)



Pic. 1. Manual packing

The process of stuffing a handkerchief is complicated and time-consuming. First, the woven fabric was bleached, then it underwent a series of preparatory operations before coloring. The fabric was cut according to the size of the handkerchiefs, reinforced on a wooden frame, and glued to a table covered with thick cloth or felt to stuff the most complex patterns. [3]

The meaning of the process is as follows. First of all, they produce a so-called model (manner) - a shape engraved on wood with a relief mirror image of the pattern that they want to reproduce on the fabric. The surface of the model is covered with paint and pressed tightly against a stretched canvas. The models are made from a single piece of solid wood - pear, walnut and maple. The engraved pattern can have both a convex and a recessed shape. In the latter case, the background is colored, and the pattern itself remains in the color of the fabric. The fabric of the printed technique, depending on the nature of the pattern and the method of its execution, was called stuffing and knocking, and only in the XVIII century a single name was established - stuffing. [4]

“Punching” was the name given to a fabric with a pattern of the natural color of the fabric on a painted background, and “cotton” was a fabric with a single-color or even multi-color pattern on an unpainted background. These names were due to the fact that when preparing the printing board for cotton, the master carver “selected” the pattern, leaving the background convex. For cotton, he “selected” the background, leaving the pattern convex.[4]

The printing was always one-color and was only supplemented with a pattern of oil paint, applied manually with a brush or so-called kwach. As a rule, this was “peas”. The printing could be either one-color or multi-color. The number of colors corresponded to the number of boards successively applied to the fabric. Since the background remained unpainted, such printing was called white-earth, in contrast to the cube printing, in which the fabric after applying vapa to it was lowered into a vat - a cube, usually with blue paint.

For many centuries, the peoples inhabiting the current territory of Uzbekistan have had one of the most widespread arts of making printed fabrics. Tablecloths, all kinds of curtains, blankets, scarves, high-quality fabrics for women's dresses, various bedspreads, including horse blankets, and other individual and meter-long printed items in multi-colored handwork served for decoration.



Pic.2. Multi-colored hand-printing in Uzbekistan

A black pattern with a thick red tint on a pinkish background - a strict and at the same time warm range - is the favorite color scheme of printed cloth masters of the 19th century. In the past, the color scheme of printed cloth was more diverse; dark blue and indigo printed cloths were developed and were popular. The traditional art of decorating fabric with a printed pattern is associated with ornamental wood carving.

Nowadays, the method of hand printing images on fabric is mainly used to decorate items that complement a suit (head and neck scarves, kerchiefs, scarves, stoles, ties, etc.) and recently also suits themselves, blouses, skirts and cardigans. Hand printing is also used to create details when decorating an interior - both at home and, for example, in restaurants and kindergartens. For example, restaurants order sets of napkins, tablecloths, curtains, aprons, made in the same style and corporate color scheme.[5]

In addition, you can often see linen “eco-friendly” bags, which are often produced in relatively small batches for various exhibitions or “green” events. They are usually decorated with a simple pattern using the hand-stitching technique.

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