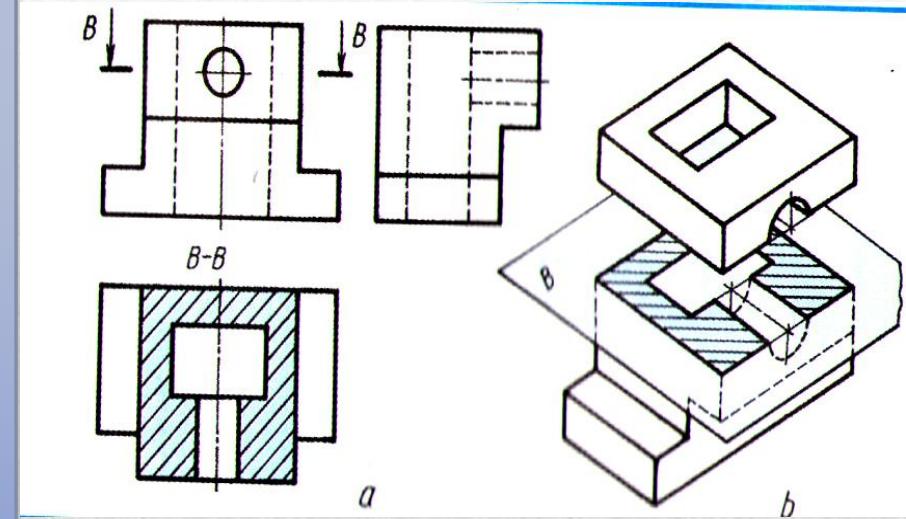
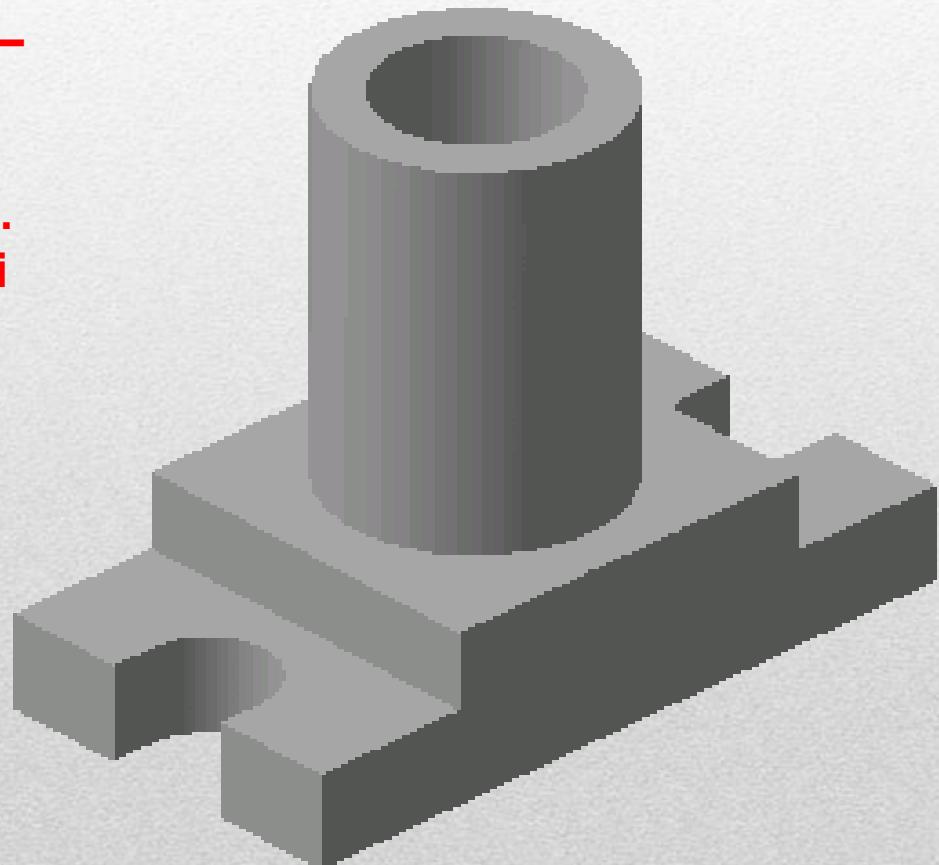


**Aksonometrik
proyeksiyalarda qirqimlarni
tasvirlash.**

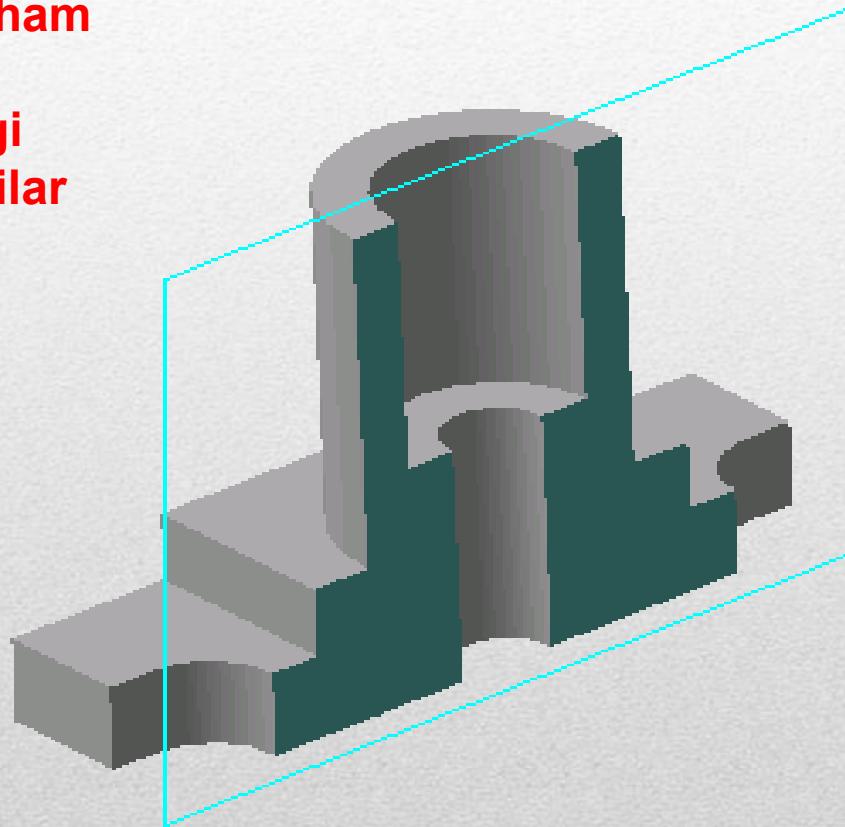
O'quvchilardan aksonometrik proyeksyu, uning turlari va qanday chizilishi haqida so'rab, 8-sinfda detalning yaqqol tasvirini qirqimsiz chizish usullarini eslatib, yangi mavzu maqsadi tushuntiriladi. Endi detalning ichki tuzilishini aksonometriyada aniqlash maqsadida qirqimni qanday bajarish yo'llari 14.1-chizma asosida ko'rsatib o'tiladi.



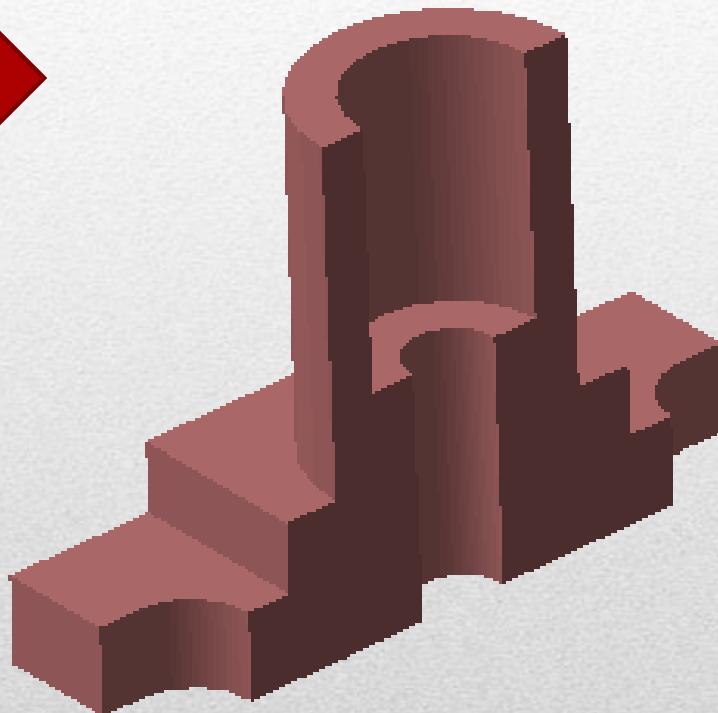
**Aksometriyada ham qirqimlar
ko'rinishlaridagi kabi frontal,profil va
gorizontal qirqimlar tatbiq qilinishi
haqida tushuncha beriladi.1-darsda
detalning izometrik proyeksiyasida
qirqimni tasvirlash yo'llari bosqichma –
bosqich chizib tushintirilsa 2-dasrda
esa detalning frontal-dimmetriyasida
qirqimni tasvirlash usullari ko'rsatiladi.
Asosiy e'tibor qirqim yuzasining to'g'ri
shtrixlanishiga qaratilib,14.2-chizma
tushuntiriladi.**



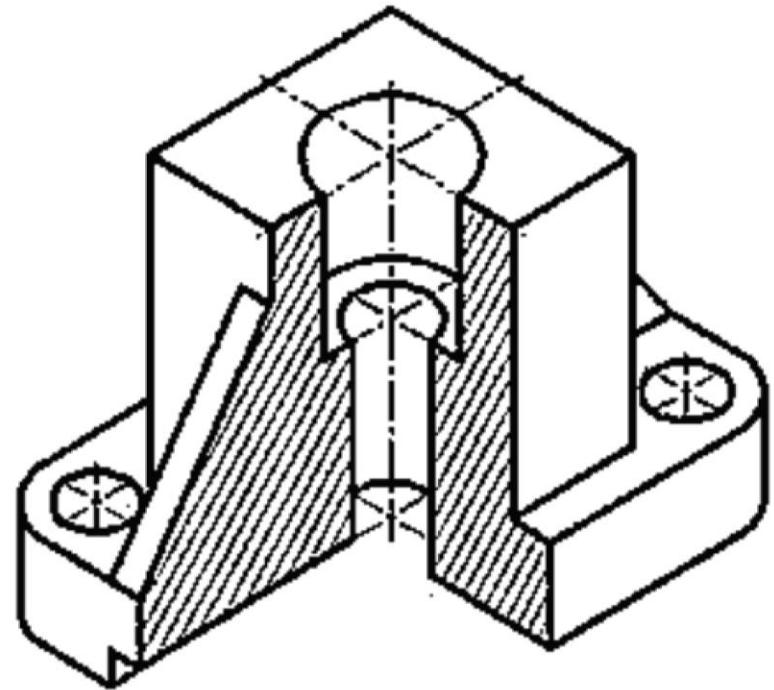
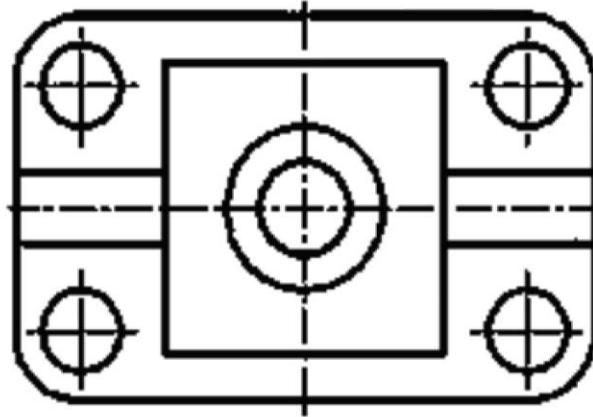
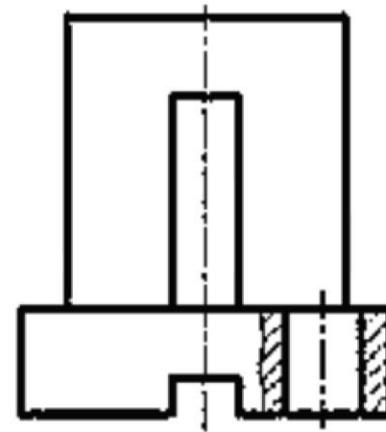
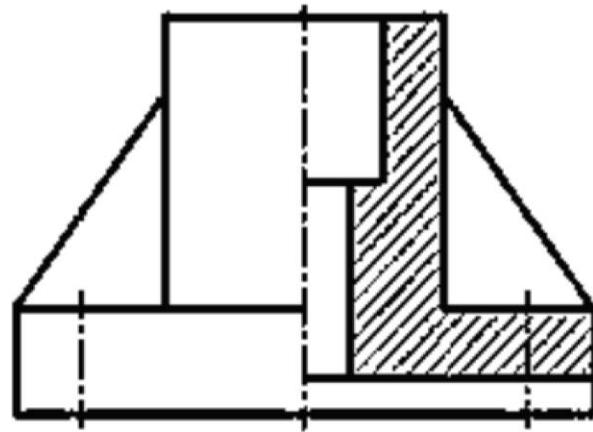
Asosiy e'tibor qirqim yuzasining to'g'ri shtrixlanishiga qaratilib, 14.2-chizma tushuntiriladi. Aksonometriyada ham detalning o'lchamlarini qo'yish, o'lcham soni oldiga shartli belgilarni ham ko'rsatish haqida aytib o'tiladi. Yangi mavzu tushunarli bo'lgach o'quvchilar amaliy ishga jalb etiladi.



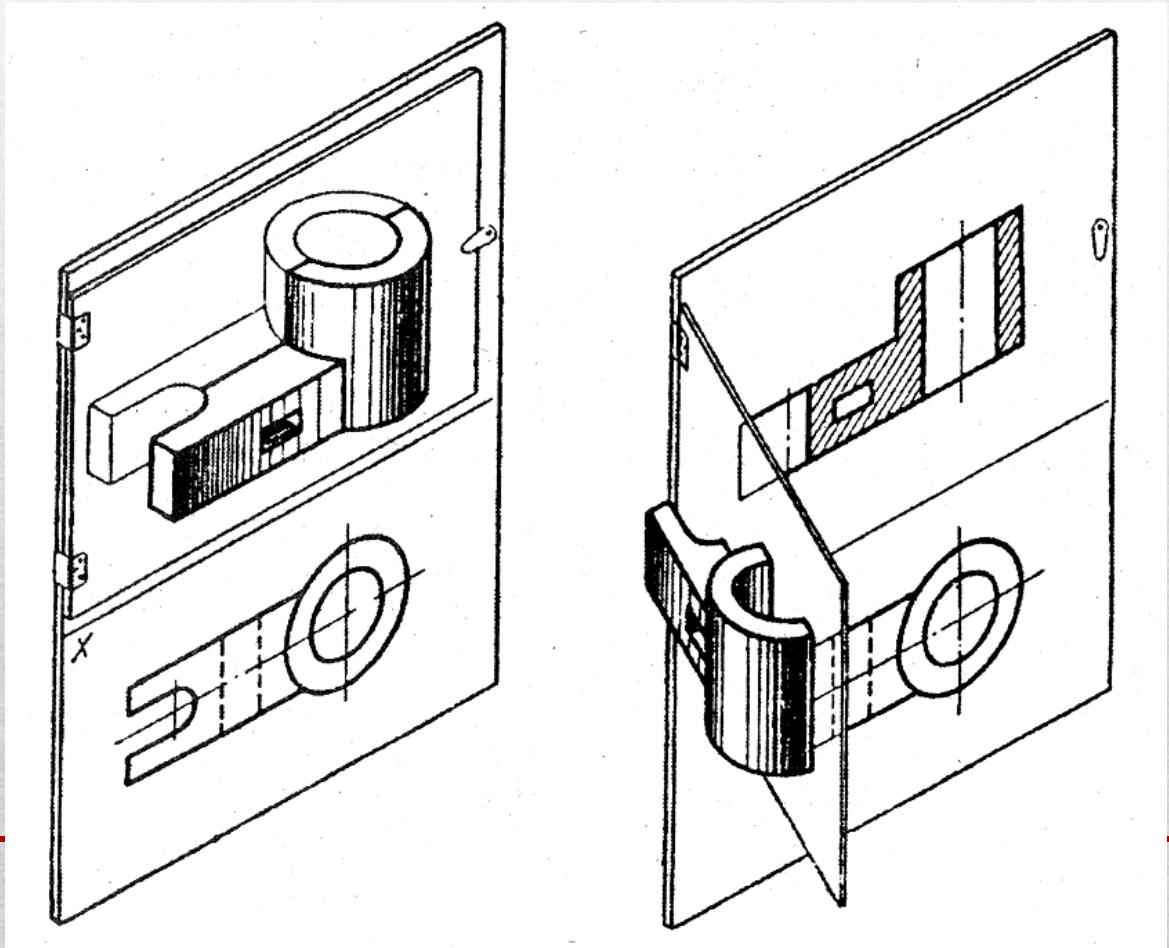
Aksonometriyada ham detalning
o'lchamlarini qo'yish, o'lcham soni
oldiga shartli belgilarni ham
ko'rsatish haqida aytib
o'tiladi. Yangi mavzu tushunarli
bo'lgach o'quvchilar amaliy ishga
jalb etiladi.



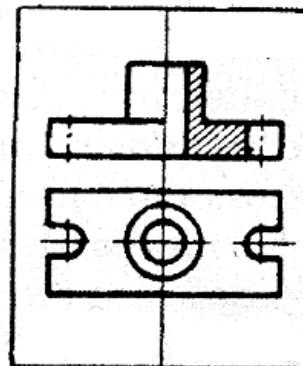
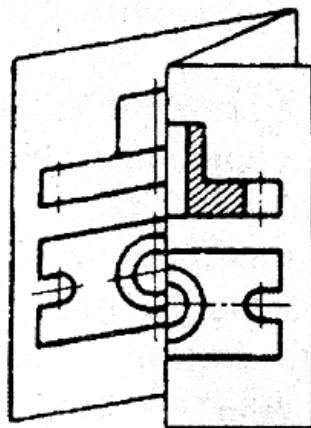
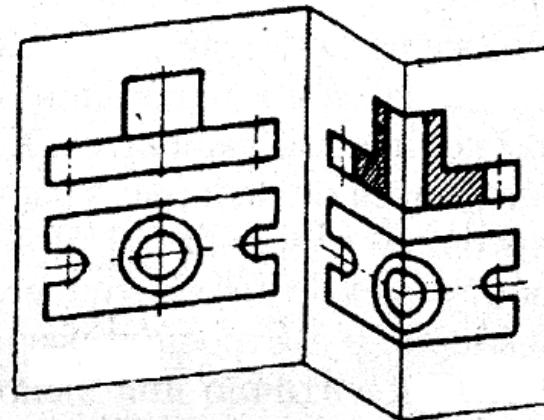
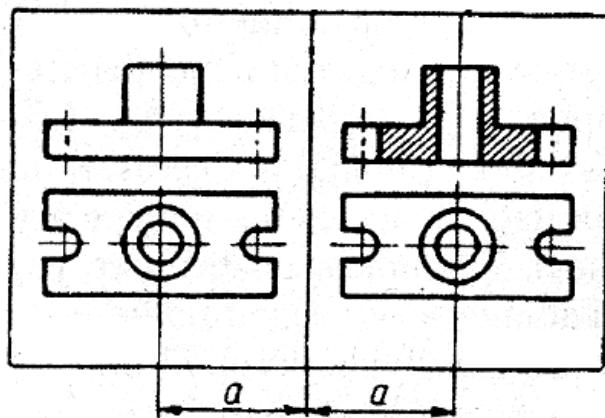
Yangi mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun o'quvchilarga ko'nikma va malakalarini oshirish maqsadida 33-betdagi grafik ish 15.3-chizmasidagi detallarning aksonometriyasini tasvirlab ularga qirqim berib, formatga mustaqil bajarishlari uchun topshiriladi.Ularning amaliy ishlari nazorat qilib boriladi, xato va kamchiliklari aytib o'tiladi va ayrim bo'sh o'quvchilarga yordam berib boriladi.Nazariy bilimlarini mustahkamlash uchun quyidagi savollardan foydalanish mumkin:— Aksonometriyada qirqim nima uchun qo'llaniladi?— Aksonometriyada kesim yuzasi qaysi tartibda shtrixlanadi?— Aksonometriyada o'lchamlar qanday qo'yiladi?— Aksonometriyada o'qlar o'zaro qanday joylashgan bo'ladi? Va shunga o'xshash boshqa savollardan, krasvord yoki kichik testlardan ham foydalanish mumkin.



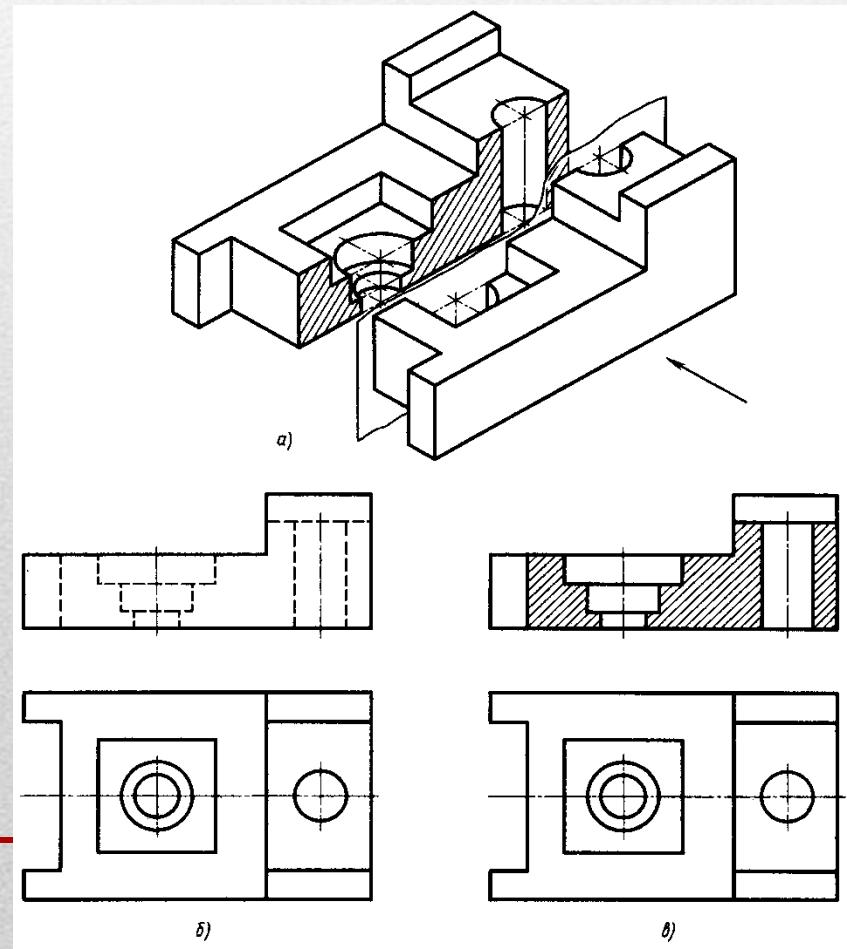
Qirqim hosil bo`lishini namoyish qilish uchun dinamik plakat



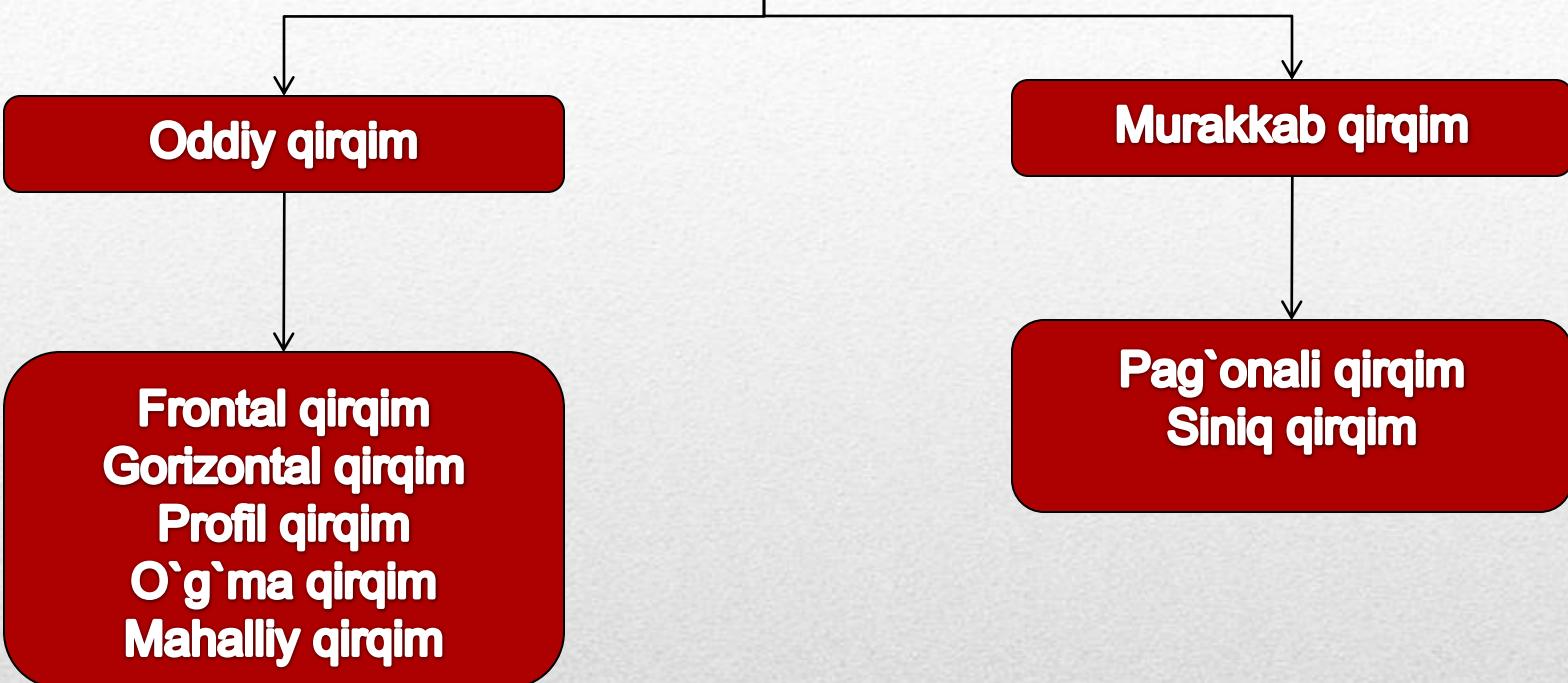
Qirqim hosil bo`lishini namoyish qilish uchun dinamik plakat



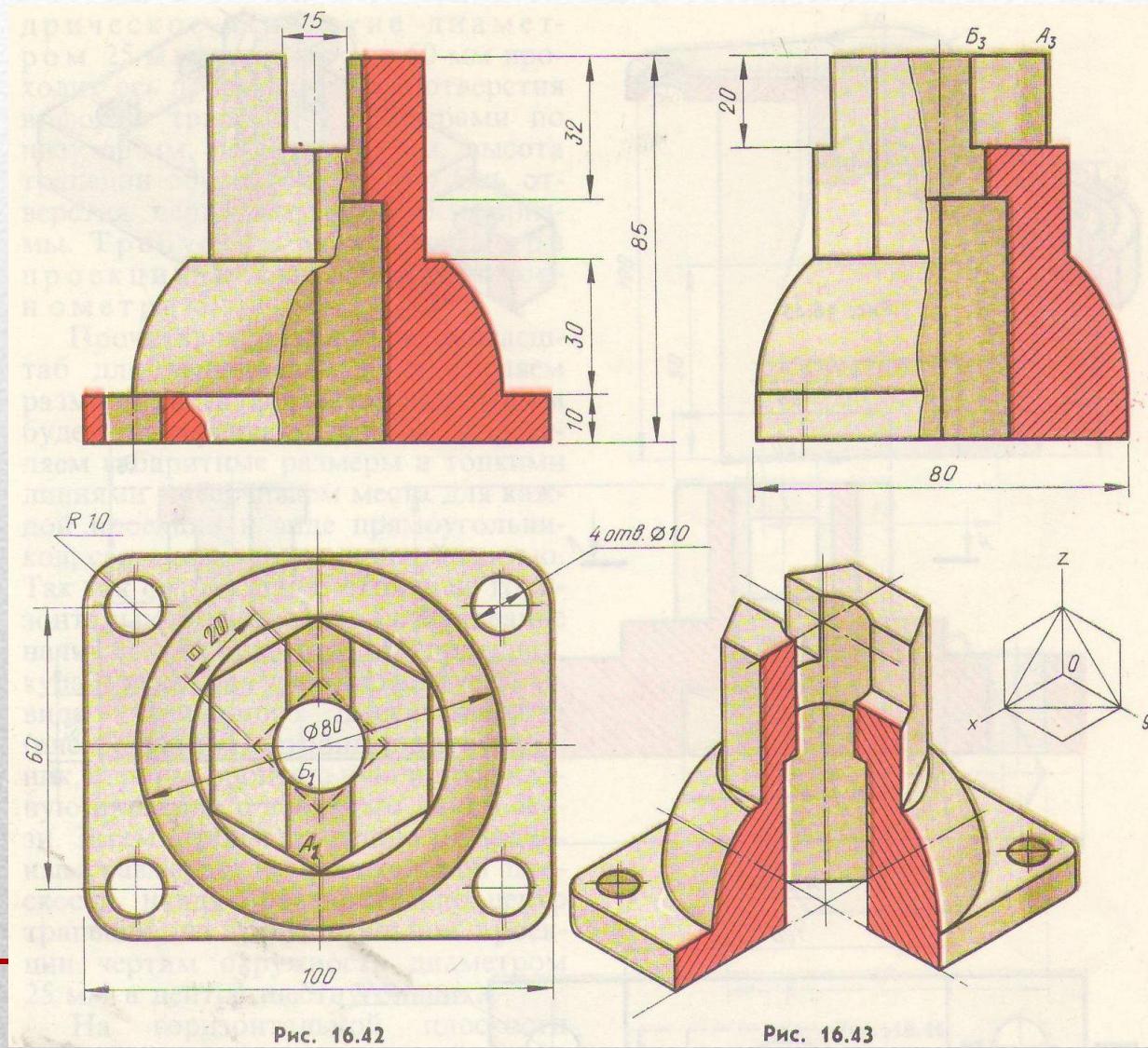
Agar bitta tekislik bilan qirqilsa, oddiy qirqib deb yuritiladi. Kesuvchi tekislik qaysi tekislikka parallel bo‘lsa, o‘sha tekislikda detal qirqimi bajariladi va shu tekislik nomi bilan masalan, frontal tekis-likda bajarilsa, frontal qirqim deb, kesuvchi tekislik profil tekislikka parallel bo‘lsa, profil qirqim deyiladi. Qirqimda kesuvchi tekislikdagi tasvir va uning orqasidagi ko‘rinishlar birgalikda tasvirlanadi.



QIRQIMLAR



Oddiy qırqım qo`llanilgan detal proyeksiyalari



Murakkab qırqım

