



TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POSTAGE PRODUCTS

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Abstract

This article discusses the hairdressing shop and its work process

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Introduction

Since the work of a postijer is extremely delicate and requires a lot of effort, time and patience, it can be compared, in a word, to the work of a jeweler. To make postij items, a set of small tools with different functions is needed. Because each hair strand is considered a small detail, very small hooks with hooks are used to weave it. Of the small tools, special hooks should be paid special attention. They are divided into five types by size and differ in size and beard. The hooks are made of thin iron wire, with a sharp and flattened tip. Hooks are numbered according to the number of hair strands they hook. (0-1, 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6) They are attached to a short wooden or metal handle. For example, hair products used in the cinema are knitted on the smallest hook, that is, number 0-0. Hair products knitted for theatrical performances can also be knitted on hooks numbered 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5 In addition, with the help of these kryuchoks, opera and ballet, fairy-tale makeup, circus, pop music are also used.

Molds (forms). Various molds are used in the manufacture of hairpieces. They are made of foam plastic, rubber, cork, wood and other materials. Foam plastic and rubber molds are usually used to give wigs their appearance and decoration. In the manufacture of products such as wigs, toupees, and hairpieces, more wooden molds and less cork molds are used. Wooden molds are made of soft, dry and special wood (for example, linden). The mold is similar to a human head. The most common size of the molds is 53-59 cm. The molds must be precisely made to size, have a flat surface and be free of cracks and gaps. The correct configuration of the manufactured wig largely depends on the quality of processing.

Karda. A device designed for the preliminary treatment of grown hair, it is used for combing hair and mixing hair of different colors (melioration). The karda consists of a board covered with white tin, measuring 10X20X2 cm, on which are located vertical iron teeth 5-6 cm long. There are also other sizes of the karda. The teeth have an oval cross-section, the ends are conical. The distance between the teeth is 3-5 mm. The karda is attached with special metal studs.

Individual strands of hair are combed by pulling them through the sharp teeth of the card. At the same time, the card serves as a "storehouse" from which thin strands are taken for tresses and tambours. For large volumes of hairdressing work, a card with large teeth is used, which is usually nailed to a table.



The main device for hair braiding, designed for braiding tresses, is used to make wigs, hairpieces and braids. The tressbank consists of two wooden or metal posts (30-40 cm long, 3 cm in diameter) and two studs for attaching the posts to the table. One post has a device for attaching the thread, and the second post has three holes for inserting the pins. The minimum distance between the posts of the tressbank is 60 cm. The strumbkas should be attached to the table at a distance of 60-100 cm from each other and the tressbank posts should be placed on them. There is a device on the left post, and three loops for winding the threads on the right post. To wind the threads onto the posts, take them from the holes in the posts, hold the loop with your right hand, and wrap each tightly counterclockwise with your left hand, then place the posts back into the holes in the posts. Take the ends of the three threads in your left hand, pull them to the left post, and attach them to the device. Turn the loops to the right and pull all the threads evenly and tightly.

Then, remove the lower strand from the hole in the post and tie all the threads together with a knot three times, 7-10 cm from the left post. Then, insert the strand into the hole and twist to ensure that all the threads are pulled evenly. It is recommended to use nylon threads to obtain a strong tress.

References

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