

Types and appearance of equipment in architectural monuments

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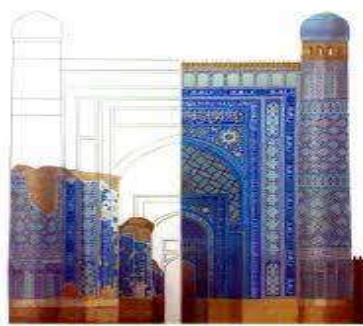
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Abstract: In this article we will restore, conserve, reconstruct, repair, restore all architectural and historical architectural monuments and archeological finds, and pass them on to the next generation in their entirety while preserving their artistic value.

Keyword: Repair, reconstruction, conservation, destruction of tiles, ornaments, pottery, painting, goldsmithing, anastilosis.

The term "restoration" is derived from the Latin word meaning "restoration". architectural, artistic and archeological repairs are divided into the following groups.1 1. Restoration of archeological finds. Archaeologists, historians, and repairmen, for example, work in large museums to show the public the original appearance of pottery found in ancient underground monuments. what he did, what he looked like, and after consulting with others and coming to a clear conclusion, a repair master is commissioned to make a project to restore this pottery or item and to restore (reconstruct) the missing parts of this pottery by combining the broken pieces with plaster or plaster. The master works and prepares according to the project and then pours it into the exhibition. 2. Restoration of historical monuments (works of art and architectural monuments) is the most complex work. Its main purpose is to prolong the life of the monument in a positive way and preserve it for future generations.1 There are five types of repair work used in architectural monuments: repair (repair): conservation (fixing); repair and restoration works; to open; divided into fillings. Repairs are simple construction work. Research is conducted to identify the parts that need to be stored. Often, repairs are also added during the repair: opening the previous parts, restoring some parts, and so on.

Preservation is carried out in order to preserve the monuments and pass them on to future generations. There are two types of conservation: 1) It is done so as not to spoil quickly. For example: installing a pillar, covering the top, etc. This is also called engineering repair; 2) The more complex the work, the longer the negative factors that affect the monument will be eliminated. For example: strengthening the foundation and foundations, increasing the strength and durability of structures, installation of ties, etc. buildings Another important type of conservation is the erection of ruins. Ruins are understood to be ruined from ancient times. The ruins are also a monument. They are discovered through archeological excavations. They are usually found here and there. This gives it a special historicity. But at the same time, the ruins will have to be repaired. This work is carried out in two ways: 1- anastilosis, ie relocation and replacement of scattered fragments; 2- It is done by laying stones to replace the lost walls and columns, using elements of beautification. Repairs include conservation and repair. Often only fully approved parts are restored without a doubt. Such repair is called juazy (or fragmentary) repair. There are two processes, such as conservation: the opening of the monument and the restoration of damaged parts. The opening will only be opened if it is recognized in the discussion that the layer to be removed has a low value and vice versa that the layer to be removed has a large value. If this work is likely to damage the strength of the monument, the layer will not be opened. It is necessary to ensure the safety of exposed parts. Destruction (restructuring) of old objects must also be considered.2



On the example of repair, conservation and restoration of the Oqsaroy architectural monument in Shahrisabz

Filling is the restoration of lost parts. Signaling is used to distinguish new items used for filling from existing ones. Separating new additions by color and texture comes in handy in archaeological monuments. Not all the news in the alarm, but important new additions will be highlighted. Parts that remain under plaster or cladding are not separated.³ The types of repairs to our historical monuments are diverse, and knowing each of them perfectly, a positive change will increase the quality and efficiency of the work. In order to restore monuments that have been destroyed for various reasons, the foundations of the building must first be carefully studied archeologically.⁴ The quality, structure, color, stylistic aspects of gold embroidery, kundal ornaments are carefully studied.⁵



Construction theory of arches, domes, roofs and other decorations

The master repairman must also know whether the building will be able to carry the load on the ancient foundation in the future. Finally, the history of the building, when and by whom it was built, and its place in the history of our culture will be studied.⁷ Once enough information has been gathered, architects, designers and repairmen will be able to jointly design estimates and then begin rebuilding the monument.

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