

Described the Educational, Scientific, and Educational Institutions of the Miniature

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Abstract - Pigment is a color powder that is the main component of any dye. When preparing pigment paint, some requirement is placed on them. Artistic requirements for pigments are as follows: color clarity, long duration of storage, lack of light effects, good mixing with connectors, the ability to cover one or the other layer. Pigments are separated into organic and inorganic species. Organic pigments are derived from plants and have the ability to penetrate the surface, mainly because they are used to dye the fabrics. They are resistant to light and have a grinding effect. These features do not meet the requirements for painting paints. Since the neutral pigment coating properties are lubricant and can be used in dark and liquid conditions, they are the main raw material for the preparation of paints. The substance of the pigments is referred to as the substance or substance of the substance, metal or geographical location.

Keywords - Pigment, Liquid Paint Composition, The Miniature.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pigment is a color powder that is the main component of any dye. When preparing pigment paint, some requirement is placed on them. Artistic requirements for pigments are as follows: color clarity, long duration of storage, lack of light effects, good mixing with connectors, the ability to cover one or the other layer. Pigments are separated into organic and inorganic species. Organic pigments are derived from plants and have the ability to penetrate the surface, mainly because they are used to dye the fabrics. They are resistant to light and have a grinding effect. These features do not meet the requirements for painting paints. Since the neutral pigment coating properties are lubricant and can be used in dark and liquid conditions, they are the main raw material for the preparation of paints. The substance of the pigments is referred to as the substance or substance of the substance, metal or geographical location. Here are some sources of pigment removal.

White pigments: 1. Tsink axis. 2. The axis of lead. 3. Titanium flux. Strontium Yellow, Okis Chrome, Copper

Copper. The pigments from the soil will be yellow and yellow, from brown to brown. Example: Umbra, Siena pigment - the name of the place in Italy, the feather hernia, the shakhnazar, the English red and the Indian red. The black paints, such as the jojo (burning bone), pelvis slonovaya jjenna, vinogradnaya chernaya, persikovaya chernaya, saja gazovaya, are named. When pigments interact with water-soluble adhesives, they form aqueous dye and form oil-based dye.

Siena color is also a natural soil that is brought to pigment after washing, filtering, drying. If we heat the siena pigment at 500-600 ° C, we will create a siena joja pigment. The color of the "Umbra" in the form of a dark brown is also in the form of soil. As a raw material for black paint (jjenaya kost), the burning bone is obtained by burning the bones or buds of black pigments, meaning the appearance of their own name, such as vinogradnaya chernaya, saja chernaya, persikovaya chernaya. For example, fat-fired animals are burned in non-air-fired furnaces. By removing the seeds of grape varieties, the "vinogradnaya chernaya" pigment is obtained. Soja chernaya pigment oil, oil products

are burned. The pigment, the basis of ultramarine color, is obtained by crushing the lucid stone extracted from the Afghan mountains. In the middle Ages, this magnificent stone was sold equally in golden weight. In subsequent periods, this color is prepared by chemical means. The chemical formula of the ultramarine $\text{Na}_3\text{Al}_6\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{24}$ is heated to 500°C for 15-16 hours in special boilers such as kaolin, soda, sulfur, soil (infusion zemlya) and coal, then heated at $800-850^\circ\text{C}$ for 10-12 hours. Then the air is introduced into the furnace and kept for another 12-15 hours at 500°C . Ultramarine color is obtained for a few days after gradually cooling. Pigments are produced by oxidation of various metals. The pigment, which is the basis of our white dyke, which is always used by our artists, is being produced in the mid-19th century. Chemical formula $2\text{Zn} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{ZnO}$. Цинк metal is brought to a $1000-1100^\circ$ steam state in a closed oven. This is pumped through the steam holes to another container. Another boil in the 3000S is made of white poroshok, that is, the pigment, Okis Tsinki. At present, we have briefly familiarized ourselves with the pigments obtained through special furnace furnaces. In the past, European and Oriental artists have created colorful pigments that they need in a very simple way. It is written in the 17th century that the following process is carried out: "... Hang the copper cord in fine condition with a thread, a groove, a clean tube vinegar and a copper cake close to the vinegar, close the lid and close the vinegar vinegar. Remove green powder on copper after four weeks »

II. LIQUID PAINT COMPOSITION

Aquarelle is one of the oldest dyes, which means "water and color". This paint is fast and well soluble in water, it is lightweight in brushwork and is easy to work on paper, whiteboard, such as.

The specificity of the paper is clear - it is slippery. It is easy to wash the paint on water and paper. Many painters have made excellent works by using watercolors: a. Ivanov, V.Vasnetsov, V.Surikov, I.Repin, V.Serov, M.Vrubel and others. The artists widely use this painting in art decoration, theater, film, sketch, ornament. For convenience, gardeners, schoolchildren, art colleges, and students of the institute also use painting and painting in their learning process. The method of paint application is unique among the art lovers and professional artists with its simplicity and convenience. Aquarium paint is produced in many countries. We know this kind of paint in St. Petersburg, Moscow. They are well-known with time-tested and high quality. Different color powder is used in watercolor paint production. They are made of natural and artificially created powders. Color

powder is selected so that the watercolor paint should be calmer when used. That is, the paper should be visible under the paint. One of the peculiarities of the paint is that it combines color with a single color. Example: We make liquid columns in a separate container of any color. Draw three or four square shapes on the paper surface, and weigh all the squares with this chalk. After painting, paint the second and third shapes again with that color. In the third, we only paint the third form. As a result, we see different shapes of different shapes. If we perform this process with guas, tempera, and oil paintings, we see that all three forms are preserved in the same way. So many dyes of the same color on the watercolor paint have the same ability as it is one of the peculiarities of the watercolor. If the powder powder is not sufficiently crushed, the paint dries smoothly over the paper and does not close properly. When choosing Aquarium paint, paper selection is important. The paper should be dyed white, should not be dyed. It is advisable to use special notes for working in Akvarel, paper notes "Goznak". When handling glossy paper glistening on paper, it is easy to get rid of paper ink when needed. Structured wool coated paper is a good surface for this paint. The Aquarelle paint mixes with other water-soluble paints. The watercolors should be stored in a cool, sunny position. Under the effect of sunlight, the paint becomes pale and dull. That is why in museums watercolors work in a window under a window, covered with a black cloth. Like any of the dyes, first of all, the powder color is the composition of the paint. Different colored pigments are very small. Because the paint and paper color should be painted in color water. Needed glue for glue to keep long and stay in the paint surface. In the production of watercolor gummiarobic or grape juice, such as cherries and plums, is used. My gummiarobic hand is taken from the aquatic trees in Arab countries, Africa and Australia. When the glue on different shapes and weights is digested, the crystal crystal becomes transparent. Color is light yellow, novvot color, good water solubility, taste and smell.

In order to prepare the apples, gummiarobic should be removed and put into a bowl with warm water (1: 1 ratio). It takes about 1 hour for a warm place. When molded gummiarobic becomes dark, the glue is ready. The cherries' hand is not limited to gummiarobik with its quality. All of us have seen this pattern, which is visible in various forms, from dark yellow to dark brown in the body's body. From spring to summer, it's best to divide the meat. During this period, it will not become very harsh. It contains less dust. In the summer, the color of the glue on the tree under the influence of the sun will remain lighter and lighter. This will

negatively affect the quality of the paint. The Aquarelle also contains sugar beet. Novvot is prepared by boiling sugar syrup. The Aquarel dye is added to the paper surface to ensure smoothness and smoothness of the paint. Levuleza is a honey - a new honey is stored in the container for several months and it becomes thick and crystallized. This is dissolved in 1 part by 4 parts alcohol. This mixture is made of alcohol, due to its volatility; it becomes a mixture of syrup. This syrup is used for watercolor preparation. Such honey serves to soften the paint for a long time without stiffing. The gel is taken from the calf or the internal organs of the pig. Paint composition is processed for it. 5 liters of phenol is added to 1 liter of fresh calf, and then mix it with 300 grams of alcohol. After 4-5 days of detention, cotton is filtered. This liquid is one of the parts of the watercourse. Glycerol - colorless liquid in syrup. Water is not a watercolor material, which helps maintain a longer, longer duration of paint and keep it soft.

III. GUASH CONTENTS

Guas painting is a watercolor dye, such as watercolors, which means "wet-water" when translated from an Italian language. The difference in color of the guas painting is that it contains good color. Therefore, when painted with dyed colors, we can observe a slight grip on the wet state. The painted layer with high-quality paint will have a flattening effect. When painted several times with a certain color, it is impossible to change color and color. This is a great way to do theater decorations, to decorate streets with panels, to use posters, sketches, illustrations. The process of painting depends on the water evaporation within the structure. This can be used as a watercolor in liquid or liquid form. Large layers are achieved by coating 2-3 times in flat paint. The painted surface of the guash has the ability to wash with water. Therefore, it is necessary to add additional PVA glucose in the open air pannular operation. The composition of Guash's paint consists of mild pigments, glue, water, soft glycerine, calf grass additives, sugar, starch and phenol. Colors have a white color additive, with a separate white color. Sugar - 45.0%, Wheat starch - 7.0%, Sugar - 13%, Gummiarobic - 20%, Glycerin - 9.38%, Molybdenum cloth - 5.0%, Phenol - 0.62% : Water is 45%, Decstrin - 23.8% Gummiarobic - 19.9%. Instead of gummiarobic, it is possible to use glue or fruit trees. The gallbladder gland and gel supplementation are processed and processed as follows: Add the carbohydride to the gel and boil for 1 hour. It is cooled and added to alcohol, and it is boiled. Filtered and mixed in water. For this process, 500 grams of gel, 100 grams of carbohydrates, 300 grams of

alcohol, 1 liter of water is needed. As mentioned above, guash colors contain a variety of white colors.

IV. TEMPERA DYEING

Tempera dye is one of water-soluble dyes. Its peculiarity is that it does not "diminish", that is, the dried paint does not soften or dissolve in water. This is because of its strong linkages. The paint used to be used in the production of wall paintings on different levels. There are several types of ingredients: egg tempera, casein temperature, high temperatures, and so on. Egg-shaped dye is one of the oldest dyes that have three branches: the temperature of the entire egg. 2. The temperature of the egg white. 3. The temperature of egg yolk. It has been widely used in the eastern miniature painting of the egg white. The egg yolk is used for the production of miniatures. The fat content of the egg yolk is different from that of egg whites, which is characterized by the high fat content, the strength of adhesive. Certain temperatures It is known from the name that the casein handle is used as a binder. It was used in the past to use wall paintings to work with a bit of oil painting. It dries well in water and dries quickly. Dry dyes do not dissolve and freeze when washed. There are overclocking options. Preparing temperatures from egg yolk today, we are talking about the process of cooking, taking into account the interest in miniature painting. Composition of the paint - pigment, egg yolk, water, vinegar. The shell part of the egg is opened and the white liquid in the egg is inserted into another vessel. It is taken with a yellow pouch and rinsed off, and the teardrop torn yellow liquid is re-placed in the previously loaded egg dish. An equal amount of water is mixed and mixed until the same fluid is formed with a wooden spoon, and 5-6 drops of 50% (acetic) vinegar or breadcrumbs are poured. This prevents the addition of egg yolks quickly. Prepared content is called emulsion. Preparing temperatures from egg yolk. Powder is poured into plastic, wood or porcelain container and poured onto the emulsion. It will take some time for the powder to emulsify. Then, with the thumb, the pigment is rubbed into the wall of the container. The paint is ready when the small particles disappear and the same sliding state is reached. If the paint becomes darker, it is added to the emulsion to make it easier to use. The paint temperature, which is in the desired fluid state for the work process, is readily available. To keep the dye long in the daylight, add a small amount of vinegar water or emulsion or water to the emulsion.

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