

IMPORTANCE IN CREATING AN ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT FOR DISABLED PEOPLE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN BUILDINGS IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Annotation: *This article provides recommendations on what should be included in the construction of Uzbekistan in the creation of an architectural environment for people with disabilities.*

Keywords: *"accessible environment", people with disabilities, law, design.*

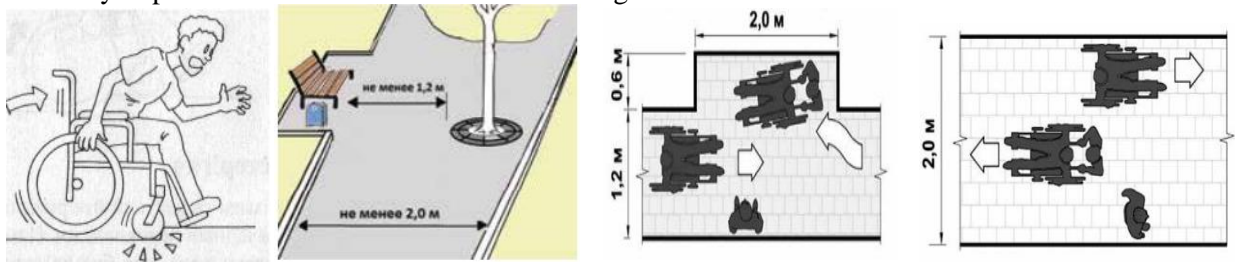
Introduction. According to the World Disability Report, there are more than one billion people with various disabilities in the world. This means that the establishment of centers for the disabled in all countries of the world, which make up 15% of the world's population, and the construction of their architectural environment in accordance with the norms will serve the disabled, who are an integral part of our society. Article 9 of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on social protection of persons with disabilities provides for the consideration of the needs of persons with disabilities in the design and construction of social infrastructure facilities. Designing and construction of housing, housing formation, development of design solutions, construction and reconstruction of buildings, structures, including airports, railway stations, bus stations, sports complexes, educational and cultural facilities, communications, as well as vehicles, along with the development of media, projects of relevant facilities should be coordinated with public organizations of persons with disabilities. Creating conditions for people with disabilities is an integral part of projects. The design and construction of facilities for the disabled is a priority. The tenth article of the legislation on social protection of persons with disabilities provides for the adaptation of existing social infrastructure facilities for the use of persons with disabilities.

It emphasizes that existing vehicles, public communications, information and other social infrastructure facilities should be adapted for use by persons with disabilities in accordance with the procedures and conditions established by public authorities with the participation of public associations of persons with disabilities. In cases where these facilities cannot be adapted to the access of persons with disabilities, the relevant enterprises, institutions and organizations should develop and implement the necessary measures to meet the needs of persons with disabilities.

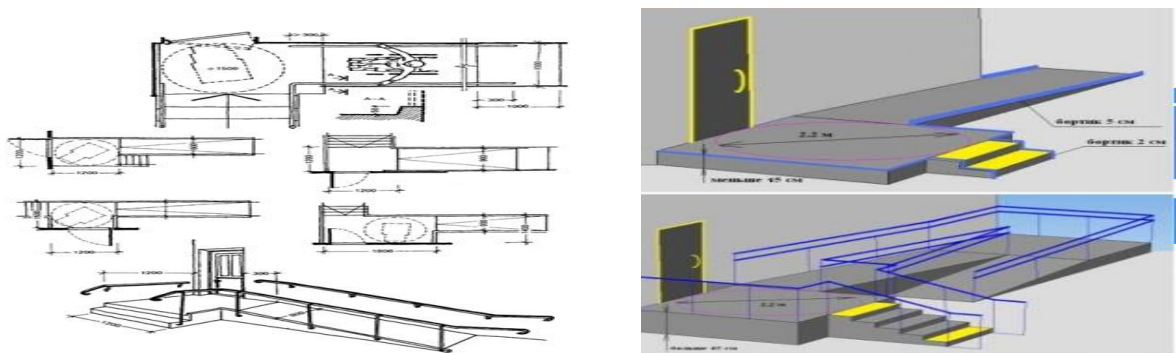
The establishment of special centers for the disabled in Uzbekistan and the harmonization of their architecturally favorable environment require the design in accordance with the established norms for the categories of persons with disabilities.

The main part. When establishing special centers for the disabled, corridors leading to it shall be designed for any object in it, and it is recommended to pay special attention to the following points of these corridors.

- clearly identify areas that will help you find your way along the corridors;
- the surrounding elements and small architectural forms (lights, trash cans, flower pots, chairs (benches), etc.) should not be in the way of moving corridors;
- the height of the space above the sidewalks under trees, special areas should be at least 2.1 m;
- The width of the corridors should be at least 1.50 to 2.0 meters - this will allow a person in a wheelchair to pass a pedestrian or turn around in a wheelchair. Corridors should be free of stairs, recesses, and gaps between corridor slabs or railings should not exceed 1.3 x 1.3 s. To have a special pipe for rainwater and to ensure that the corridors are covered with a fence, it is equipped with separate ramps, which will be necessary to prevent the wheelchair from overturning.



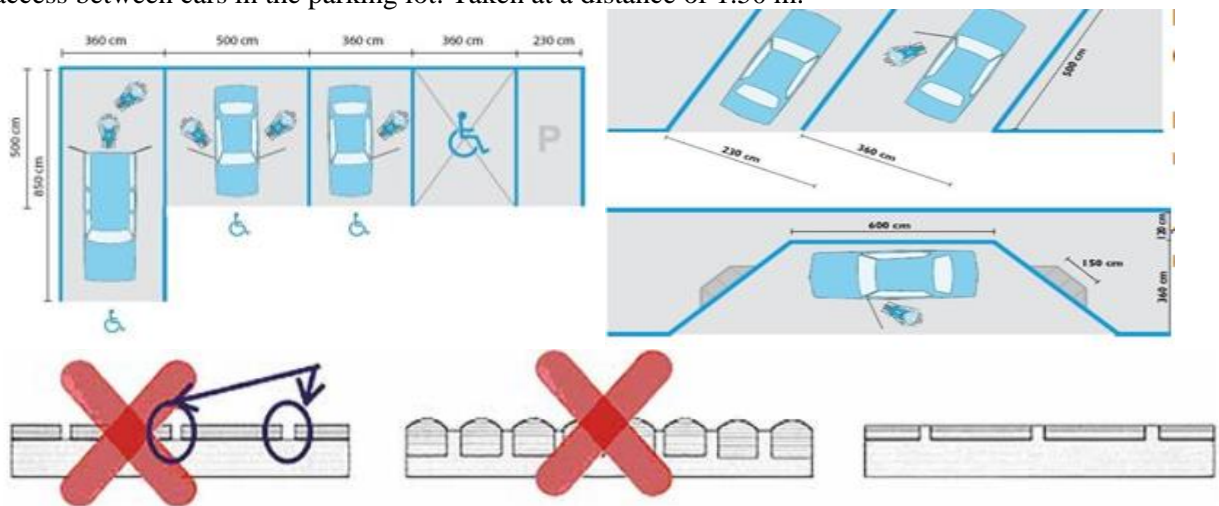
Access to any area requires a separate entrance for the disabled, and a special sign is required here. In the city's infrastructure, it is strongly required that the entrances to the entrances of buildings be closed and that the doors open in the opposite direction from the ramp. Each 25 meters along the length of the corridors is marked by a separate zone (karman) divided into one wider meter. The size of the platforms at the entrance to the buildings should not be less than 1.5X1.5. The size of the stairs for any building can be less than 15 cm, and even if the height of the ramp is less than 15 cm, it does not cause difficulties for the disabled, in which case it is advisable to install barriers. In addition to wheelchair users, the facility also includes facilities for the visually impaired at each facility. For example, along with wheelchair ramps, the stairs are arranged with special coverings to suit the visually impaired.

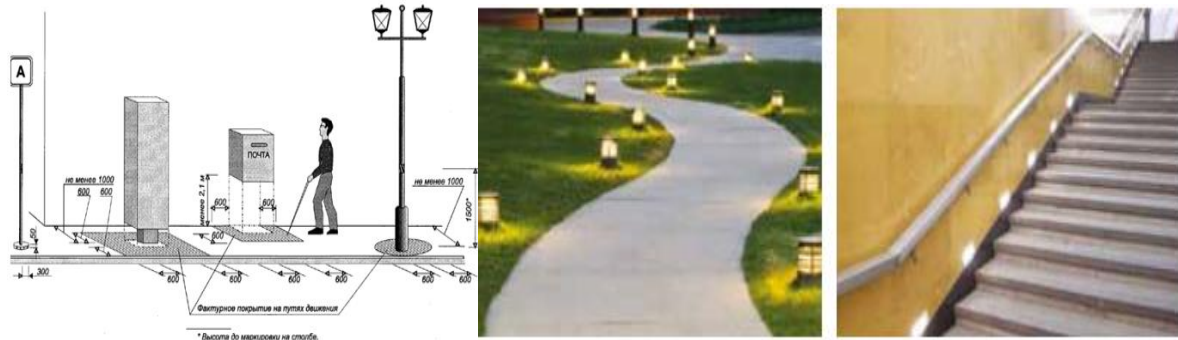


In some cases, if the height of the stairs is more than 15 cm, they are surrounded by barriers and it is important to separate ramps. For safety, it is recommended to install railings on the open parts of the steps and on the ramp, so that the jug, rod or wheel of the core (stem) slides off the ramp or platform.

The issues of organization of underground and overground roads on pedestrian walkways are considered to be acceptable for different categories of disabled people. Indicators and contrast signs are used to provide convenience for people with visual impairments. Recommended colors: yellow-red, white-blue, etc. Contrasts are used when it is necessary to indicate the direction of movement to an institution, to warn about dangerous areas. Environmental landscape elements that can be a barrier for visually impaired people should be placed in a row outside the pedestrian zone. The following signs are recommended: black and yellow - to indicate obstacles, such as light poles, signs and road markings, weather-resistant paints and embossed touch tiles. In the corridors where the blind are moving, the entrance to the building must be free of elements of different views. For the visually impaired, it is necessary to use a variety of vertical markings on pedestrian crossings and at the entrances to any object. Using tactile floor markings or on individual slabs, the horizontal plane shall be located at a height of 0.04 m from the equipment installed at a distance of 0.7 m from the edge. Warning corridors in the form of squares or circles at a distance of 0.5 m from the object should be placed on the roadway, given around free supports, hills or trees. If there is something in the corridors that cannot be removed, then this area is clearly separated by signs of different contrasting colors. The pavement of sidewalks, sidewalks and ramps shall be made of rigid materials and shall take into account the fact that they do not generate vibrations while moving, as well as ensure non-slip, reliable adhesion of the shoe to the pavement surface. These are as follows; The parameters of the longitudinal coefficient of viscosity were introduced: 0.6-0.75kn and in humid air and negative temperatures-at least 0.4 kn. The distance between the aisles should not exceed 1cm.

Parking near the entrance to the building for any object at least 10% of the area should be set aside for a disabled person's car, with the minimum width of the area being 3.60m; 1.00m for wheelchair access between cars in the parking lot. Taken at a distance of 1.50 m.





It is advisable to provide information signs when moving to any object, it is also important to have a certain metric location of cracking equipment in different views to help visually, sound and tactile, including disabled, pass. Facilitation of visual perception in areas of use of public transport The distribution of equipment is taken for all types of people with disabilities. The installation of separate bedding and volume buttons at the entrances to the building for the blind facilitates access to the building. The height of the stairs at the entrance to the buildings from the first rung to 0.85 or 1.1 m is accepted, a special sign is placed at 0.4 m from the stairs. Distance measurements adapted to different weather conditions are required to be adopted in construction standards.

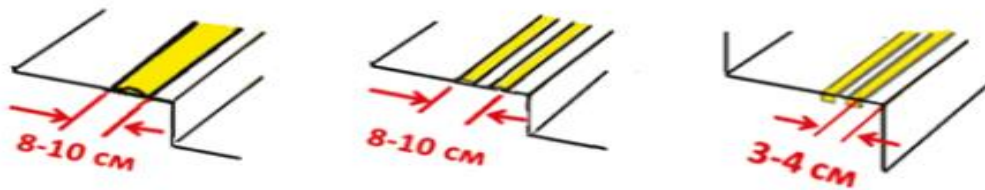


Outside the buildings, the width of the stairs should not be less than 1.35, which also means wheelchair access and fire times. At the height of the stairs, the height of each step is assumed not to exceed 12 cm. Proper projects are designed in the following order;



In different buildings, the height of the first step of the stairs is not taken into account, but the first step of the stairs is important. The width of open stairs on the relief slopes, as a rule, should be 1.6 m, the width of the stairs should not be less than 0.4 m, the height of the stairs should not exceed 0.12 m; the number of steps in a stairwell should not be less than 3; if the height is lower, ramps should be used. The shape of the stairs in a march, the width and height of the stairs should be the same. The transverse slope of the stairs should be around 1-2%.

The pavement of the stair treads should be rough to ensure traffic safety; the lining of the stairs is made of flat-grained stone, which is not allowed to be slippery. The stairs should be painted with special contrasting paints, as well as the stairs should be illuminated in the evening. 5m high).



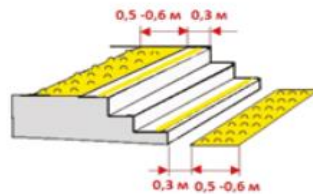
The length of the handle should be 0.03 m longer than the stair tread. The handrails are constructed in a rectangular or round shape (0.05 - 0.04 m in diameter).

When the space under the stairs is less than 2.1 m, it should be bordered by a 0.7 m high barrier. Ramps should be used in conjunction with stairs on driveways; the use of special lifting devices for wheelchair users is allowed.

To warn people with disabilities about the beginning and end of the stairs, it is necessary to apply slippery lines, usually opposite to yellow, with a total width of 0.08-0.1 m on the stair treads at the footings of one or more stairs. Opposite lines are used with photoluminescent coating, the distance between the edge of the contrast line and the edge of the stairs is from 0.03 m to 0.04 m. Stair cladding for the blind is 0.5-0.6 to 0.3 to 4mm deep in the exterior of 5mm buildings in the interior.

The following widths are required to prevent the disabled legs from slipping when moving. Materials 0.05 m - 0.065m on steps and 0.03-0.055 m on the rise. Colored materials are recommended on the platforms.

The location of ramps on sidewalks and between horizontal sections of floors is important because the slope of ramps for a restricted population is taken as a percentage of the distance meters of the corridors. Let us consider the analysis of the slope comforts of the slopes, in which 4% to 12% are accepted, but the most favorable percentage is 4%.



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Public buildings should have separate platforms in the distance to the ramps, if the ramps are arranged with textured surface coatings, the energy saved for the building lifting devices will be saved.

In accordance with the building codes of Uzbekistan SNQ 2.07.02-07 access, access roads, stairs and ramps access to buildings and structures (above the ground level, as well as any crossings for the disabled, as well as underground passages) wheelchair access and evacuation should be equipped with ramps to do.

External stairs and ramps in the entrance areas 3.11. and design in accordance with the requirements in 3.12. Stairs and ramps should be equipped with handrails, ie as follows: For example; 3.11. The width of open stairs on the relief slopes, as a rule, should be 1.6 m, the width of the stairs should not be less than 0.4 m, the height of the stairs should not exceed 0.12 m; the number of steps in a stairwell should not be less than 3; if the height is lower, ramps should be used. The shape of the stairs in a march, the width and height of the stairs should be the same. The transverse slope of the stairs should be around 1-2%. The pavement of the stair treads should be rough to ensure traffic safety; the lining of the stairs is made of flat-grained stone, which is not allowed to be slippery. Special contrasting paints should be applied to the stairs, as well as the stairs should be illuminated in the evening. Stairs should be 0.15 - 0.20 m high, have sideboards and 0.7-0.9 m high handrails (0.5 m high for preschool children). The length of the handle should be 0.03 m longer than the stair tread. The handles are built in a rectangular or round shape (0.05 - 0.04 m in diameter). Stairs with a width of more than 2.5 m should be divided by handles along the length. When the space under the stairs is less than 2.1 m, it should be limited by a 0.7 m high barrier.

Ramps should be used in conjunction with stairs on driveways; the use of special lifting devices for wheelchair users is allowed.

3.12. The construction of ramps between the horizontal slopes of the sidewalk should be considered. Ramps and their barriers shall be made of fire-resistant materials belonging to the NG group.

The width of the ramp for wheelchair movement should, as a rule, not be less than 1.0 m; in some places it is allowed to be 0.9 m. The climb height of each ramp should not exceed 0.8 m, with the longitudinal slope of the ramp at a ratio of 1:12 and the transverse slope at a ratio of 1:50; the slope dependence of the ramp length is given in Appendix 4. The edge of the ramps should have boards 0.15 - 0.20 m high and handrails 0.7-0.9 m high (0.5 m for preschool children); the length of the handles should be 0.03m longer than the length of the ramp. The diameter of the handle circle should be 0.04 - 0.05 m. At the beginning and end of each ascent, a horizontal platform not less than the width of the ramp and not less than 1.5 m in length shall allow the wheelchair to turn without difficulty; the depth of the platform should not be less than 1.5 m, and the width of the platform should be equal to the width of the two marches. can be caught. Open stairs with a width of 2.5 m or more in the entrance zone must have additional separating handles.

4.12. The entrance area of the building should include an entrance area of not less than 1.6 m and a canopy that protects from rain.

The entrance area should be equipped with alarm and personnel call devices. The surface of coatings in access areas should be hard, non-wet and non-slip; The transverse slope should be around 1-2%.

4.13. The drums should be at a "depth" of not less than 1.8 m and a width of not less than 2.2 m.

Drainage and water collection grilles on the floor of entrance areas or drums should be installed under the floor covering; The grids should have small holes not exceeding 1.5 cm.

4.14. In the tunnels leading to the passenger platform (platform) of bus stations and railway stations, the width of the ramps should be 1.5 m, the height of the handrails should be 0.8 - 0.9 m. The surface of the ramp should be hard and rough (prevent slipping). The slope of the ramp is 1:10.

4.15 Passages, corridors and galleries of public buildings and structures must meet the requirements for rapid evacuation of people from the building, as well as the requirements for the comfortable movement of slow-moving people with disabilities and low mobility (wheelchairs, wheelchairs, wheelchairs). The width of the corridors and crossings shall be taken in accordance with paragraph 4.5). Ramps (in accordance with Clause 4.23) shall be constructed on the slopes from the hill encountered in the traffic lane.

The width of recreation corridors, corridors with waiting areas, corridors and passageways should not be less than 2.4 m (in accordance with SHNQ 2.08.02).

4.16. The use of fluffy carpets with a thickness of more than 1.3 cm on moving roads is not allowed. Carpet coverings on driveways, especially stitched areas, where different coatings collide, should be firmly reinforced.

4.17. As a rule, the distance between the exhibition boards and the front rows of study desks in the study rooms should not be less than 1.8 m.

Laboratories with an exhibition table. and in large auditoriums, the distance between the display board and the front row of study desks should not be less than 2.55 m. As a rule, the width of the passage to the administrative room with equipment and furniture should not be less than 1.5 m, the width of the secondary passage should not be less than 1.2 m:

4.18. The diameter of the zone should not be less than 1.4 m so that the wheelchair user can turn 90-180 ° independently. Spaces around tables, counters, wall fixtures and fixtures in service areas should not be less than 0.9x1.5 m.

Wheelchairs must be at least 1.2 m "inside" for the disabled person to open the door "from the inside", and not less than 1.5 m when opening the door "from the inside" (provided that the width of the seat is not less than 1.5 m).

4.19. Cracks in the doors and walls, as well as the width of the stairwells from the room and hallways should not be less than 0.9m. When the width of the open trench exceeds 1 m, the width of the trench is calculated according to the communication trench, but should not be less than 1.2 m. The bottom of the doors - there should be no thresholds.

4.20. At the exits of doors, stairs and ramps, as well as the floors of the sections in front of the turns of communication roads should have a relief painted surface with a separation of 0.6 m. Stairs, ramps, and directional warning lights (flashing lights) and audible signals should also be considered.

4.21. Stairs and ramps inside buildings shall comply with the requirements of SHNQ 2.01.02 and SHNQ 2.08.02. The width of the stair march should not be less than 1.35 m. Stairs with a width of more than 2.5 m must have separating handles.

The shape (geometry), width and height of the stairs on a marsh scale should be the same. The planned appearance of the first marching stairs on the open stairs is allowed to be changed while maintaining the normal width of the stairs. The width of the stairs should not be less than 0.3 m, and the height of the stairs should not be higher than 0.15 m. The slope of the stairs should not exceed 1: 2. Stairs should be integral, flat, with a rough surface. The edges of the stairs should be flat with a radius of not less than 5 m. The edge of the ladder that is not connected to the wall should have boards with a height of 0.15 - 0.20 cm.

4.22. Stairs, ramps, slopes with a height of 0.45 m should be installed with handrails on both sides. The handrails of the ramps will be 0.7-0.9 m high, and the handrails of the stairs will be 0.9 m high (0.5 m

high in preschool institutions). The bands of the handles should be intact along the entire length from the inside of the ladder. The last part of the handle should be 0.3 m longer than the slope of the marsh or ramp. On the outside of the marsh, on the surface of the upper or side sides of the handles are indicated relief marks of the floors (numbers, as a rule, 1.5x1.0 cm, the height of the relief should not be less than 0.2 cm).

4.23. The maximum height of a ramp marsh on a slope not exceeding 8% shall not exceed 0.8 m. The slope of the ramp may be increased by 10% when the floor height drop on the carriageways is 0.2 m or less. The use of screw ramps is allowed only in emergencies. The width of the ramp should not be less than 1.0 m (in exceptional cases, 0.9 m is allowed).

Horizontal areas on straight lanes or turns should not be less than 1.5 m. The edges of the ramp marches should be provided with boards 15-20 cm high at the edges of the horizontal surface on a slope of more than 0.45 m to prevent slippage of the cane or foot. The structures supporting the ramp shall be made of non-combustible materials belonging to the NG group with a flammability of not less than R 60; the fire resistance of the barrier constructions of ramps shall not be less than R 120.

4.24. Turnstiles and revolving doors are not allowed on the roads for the disabled and disabled people. Sliding doors that fix the "open" and "closed" position and open to one side, as well as doors that close automatically (closing for more than 5 hours) should be used. .

4.25. Invisible glass doors and barriers should be made of unbreakable materials. On the invisible glass surface of the doors, a marking of not less than 10 cm in height and not less than 20 cm in width shall be provided, provided that the level of the carriageway is not less than 1.2 m and not more than 1.5 m.

4.26. It should be borne in mind that the surface of the external doors accessible to the disabled shall be fitted with sight panels made of transparent, unbreakable material. The lower part of the door surface should be protected by a strip against impact at a height of 0.3 m from the floor.

If the provisions of the above-mentioned building codes are fully implemented at construction sites, it will be beneficial for people with disabilities to find their place in life and in our society.

Conclusion. Based on the above factors, it is important for people with disabilities to design the environment in accordance with international standards in accordance with the climatic conditions and lifestyle of Uzbekistan. Experts believe that the development of the country and the organization of the environment for all segments of the population in achieving high results in urban planning and construction will not go unnoticed. In urban planning standards of developed countries, the concept of environment has solutions related to modern technologies. On these issues, we once again turn to the construction standards in order to analyze the image of the city of different countries, to implement their exemplary aspects in practical projects. But I think it is important today to reconsider the construction standards and break the idea of creating a favorable environment for people with disabilities in the public centers of the streets of our city, along with developed countries. We can say that the concept of environment is very important for people with disabilities to find their place in social life. It is obvious that the further improvement of the well-being of our people is also associated with changes in the construction industry. Because it is obvious that the creative work carried out in your country is aimed at ensuring the well-being of our people. It is no exaggeration to say that the practical application of the experiments being studied today is a requirement of the time. The above-mentioned special territories of our country are waiting for a solution to the problem of creating an environment. It is necessary to consider in detail the issues of creating a favorable environment for people with disabilities not only in public centers, innovation research centers in recreation areas, sports areas and even in the interiors of public buildings.

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