

**ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF PROPERTIES travel gear FOR EXAMPLE
DESIGN of objects With the awning covering**

Abstract: The basic requirements to design objects with awning cover. Advantages and disadvantages of existing tents. Factors that affect the provision of aesthetic and physical needs of human life.

Keywords: awning cover, livelihoods, comfort, tent, ergonomics, design, ecology.

Statement of the problem. Problem for the relief of man becomes imperative in the present. Providing comfort of human life in tourist trips using tents is undoubtedly one of the main theses of the present and therefore needs to be adequate, comprehensive study. It should be noted that a tent as a kind of architectural structure with a universal function and therefore are also used in other kinds of human activities.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Problem of providing a comfortable existence by the means engaged by many researchers [1,2]. The key is working with tourism in which tribute geographical knowledge, new direction - ecotourism, requirements for human existence in certain circumstances, a means to ensure human life in these conditions, among which are considered tourist tents. However, this consideration applies only to the general conditions and some operational issues that are scattered.

The wording of Article goals. Goal of the study is to systematize the design requirements for tourist tent in view of the condition of human life and involvement for the systematic approach.

The main part. Tents are subject to design industrial design, in which the interest is to examine the possible connection of industrial and cultural requirements. Tents can be classified according to the following main factors: purpose, design, shape, type and method of making fabrics. As shown by the analysis, other factors are the main contractors. Tents [3,4] divided for the purpose into the following four groups. Camping - tent space for permanent (stationary) Camps - Camping used in camping camps (most are large and comfortable, but are heavy), travel - practical for hiking tents of varying difficulty (because of its practicality and low cost is the most common type of tents) forwarding - tents for ekstremalyh conditions (used for high-altitude climbing and challenging expeditions), lightweight - tents for complex campaigns, which is an important factor in weight (often used by climbers as assault).

For simple trips that are organized slang term "trekking" - "attacks on nature", it is recommended tourist tent type. As subclass These include tents for cyclists and canoeists during long alloys and "spetsnamety" designed for a certain type of use, such as tents for winter fishing (without Donets).

By construction, the tents are divided into single-layer and double-layer. The first - the bottom is connected to the upper canopy - this lighter weight and low cost,

but there is no ventilation and insulation is much worse - on the inside of the tent is going condensate. The dual layer - (Four main parts of the tent - the frame, the inner tent and awning bottom) inner tent and outer tent mounted on the frame is not touching that allows you to create air space for insulation and ventilation, and avoid condensation on the inner tent (it is made with "breathing" - steam-air penetrating tissue), entrance vestibule as - overhang of the upper canopy. Other significant impact on the spread of comfort.

The shape and the corresponding geometry are four main types of tents (tent should not be concave): gable, hemisphere, flip and trunopodibnyy. The tent-house - gable tent (triangle) - and technologically outdated (canvas, parachute fabric). Hemisphere (hemisphere) - the most popular form of tents - universal space, not demanding of installation, not heavy weight, high wind resistance. Flip (oval) - requires more careful installation. Trunopodibnyy (trapezoidal) - used mainly in the assault tents can withstand strong winds in various directions.

Some form must interact with the environment and, therefore, has a certain influence on human perception, which requires a separate research.

Fabrics of four basic types: polyamide, polyester, polyolefin and smisovi (plus cotton). Polyamide - lightweight, durable, resistant to wipe, but stretch when wet (sagging tent) and destroyed by UV light and under sunlight lose up to 40 percent of the strength of a year. Polyester - resistant to UV light and does not stretch, but heavier nylon. With the latest technology - made of polyolefin materials with the least thickness, and the strength and durability of their highest, as, indeed, and cost. One of the main characteristics - moisture resistance (vodotryvkist) fabric - measured in mm water column that fabric can withstand without treatment.

Tents for residential camps are scheduled as opposed to fixed buildings, allowing them to distinguish about certain requirements. That bill - the requirements for the implementation of corporate identity, which requires separate consideration. While on the one hand, regular - is not terminated, repeated without stop, on the other - is based on the principle of regularity, which says a regular, orderly nature of the relationship determination. The natural character actually means subordination of all phenomena in its origin and existence of objective laws. Some events determine other in accordance with the laws of that, in fact, closely related to the disclosure of the dialectic of essence and phenomenon and consistent system approach, including the tents.

On this basis, the general requirements for tents may include erhodyzayn (system of human-object-environment "SLPS" appearance - especially the exterior, interior - definition of paradigms exist for the formula "aesthetic form - a perfect feature" ergonomics - comfortable stay, insulation, ventilation, color definition, compliance anthropometric, physiological and hygienic requirements, security use) Ecodesign; etnodyzayn; ArtDesign, corporate identity.

At the same functionality - formostabilnist surface tent material resistance to UV light, the ability to neutralize insulation and heat - reflective properties of the material surface, the optimal distance between the inner tent and outer tent, insulation - insulation opportunity, vapor-air insight fabric inner tent, water resistance, fire resistance, wind resistance, the ability to air (to condition - «bring anything in

specified state", in this case, the air in a state of comfort to humans in terms of temperature, humidity and other parameters to avoid or substantially reduce condensation on the inner surface of an awning, maintenance - compact size, light weight, durability (durability, water resistance) and safety of use, life cycle and maintainability, ease of installation, availability vestibule; adequate value.

The environment inside the tent is characterized by a certain temperature, which can be controlled heaters, connected with the movement of heat - convection - free and forced (wind, pump and so on). This is especially important for regular tents with some innovation. In drawing up the heat balance equation taking into account the necessary radiation heat exchange. To select insole can determine the heat transfer coefficient, which depends on the characteristics of the material - (sherohuvatist, shape surface contour) insole and the environment - temperature and physical parameters.

It is necessary to stress the importance of "SLPS" relationships between ecology as a science of coexistence and ergonomics as the science of collaboration. According to [5] in Ecodesign requirements mainly accounted environment and saving natural resources, so as to tourism should be considered sanitary aspects that until now have only the status of specific recommendations. Factors color selection are as follows - Terms tent and physiological characteristics of the human perception of color. There are two global trends "tosklyva" and "inflammatory." The first of "Tosca green" - green and blue color, although this fact is not logically justified, but a tent "less conspicuous." "Inflammatory" trend in red, yellow and orange colors. It may consider psyhonervovyy type of person and, therefore, affect in a positive mood, attitude to home - in the light, as if warmer, cozier. For extreme hiking - bright colors (easier to find in the summer greater reflectivity), and for hunters and fishermen - camouflage colors. It should be noted that there are many ways to trim the fabric awning and inner tent that will enhance their aesthetic perception, for example, by printing the picture, embroidery to applications that are easy to change, and which had not been explored. This remark also applies to emotional perception, which enables the use of the methodology ArtDesign.

In etnodyzayni thing is seen as a result of project activities in ethnic-culture space where the base is etnohudozhnya culture with its art-decorative part - "archetypes in the objective environment." Such an approach helps to determine "Cultural identity" and the possible creation of authentic items of environmentally friendly materials, which provide ethnic imagination, and that is the result of a combination of relevant cultural heritage and modern technology.

Relatively tents should consider matching the external shape, internal and external decoration traditional society uyavam certain areas of the landscape environment. Finally, the industrial requirements include a target function, which is implemented, for example, using the methods of linear programming. The question of incorporation of performance art and the aesthetic component of these methods also requires a review by the development of methodological approaches.

Conclusions. Conducted analysis gave the following features: systematizing the requirements for tourist tents behind the main factors (purpose, structure, shape, type

and method of making tissue), the definition of theoretical and methodological design tents that need to be solved on the basis of a systematic approach and software.

Prospects for further research. Direction of research could be the development of methodological approaches for improving the ergonomic, aesthetic, environmental performance tents and determine the conditions of application of linear programming techniques in their design.

Literature

1. Ткаченко Т.І. Сталий розвиток туризму: теорія, методологія, реалії бізнесу. Монографія – К.: КНТУ, 2009. – 463 с.
2. Онищенко В. Справочник туриста. Серія: Мир увлечений. – Харьков: Фолио, 2007. – 420 с.
3. Палатки – <http://www.kuliarbc.com/ua>
4. Клуб активного отдыха – <http://www.activeclub.com.ua/>
5. ДСТУ 3899–99. Дизайн і ергономіка. Терміни та визначення. – К.: Держстандарт, 2002. – 33 с.

Аннотація

Кардаш

О.В.,

Таран

Ю.И.

Аналитическое рассмотрение свойств туристического снаряжения на примередизайн-объектов с тентовым покрытием. Определены достоинства и недостаткисуществующих палаток. Определены факторы, которые влияют на обеспечение эстетических и физических потребностей жизнедеятельности человека.

Ключевые слова: тентовые покрытия; жизнедеятельность; комфорт; палатка ; эргономика; экология; дизайн

Анотація

Кардаш О.В., Таран Ю.И. Аналітичне розгляд властивостей туристичного спорядження на прикладі дизайн-об'єктів з тентовим покриттям. Визначено переваги і недоліки існуючих наметів. Визначено фактори, які впливають на забезпечення естетичних та фізичних потреб життєдіяльності людини.

Ключові слова: тентові покриття; життєдіяльність; комфорт; намет; ергономіка; екологія; дизайн