

ЮРТА - ТРАДИЦИОННОЕ БУРЯТСКОЕ ЖИЛИЩЕ

«URTA» - TRADITIONAL
BURYATSKOE HOUSING

The Buryat yurt

- ▣ The Buryat yurt is a historically formed sample of a dwelling ideally suited for a nomadic way of life. In the yurt lived all year round - quite resistant against winds due to hemispherical shape and low altitude, seismic safety - due to mobile wall construction, the possibility to vary the area, availability of the material, always clean air - these and many other properties developed over 2500-3000 years.
- ▣ Yurta organically fits into the environment, in a form repeating the sky dome over it, semicircular hills and hills. In the summer heat and heat in it the saving coolness, in the cold live fire in the hearth creates uniform heating and a special microclimate, eliminating harmful to human health energy, characteristic for buildings with straight angles.
- ▣ The internal space of the yurt is divided into five parts: the center is the gulam ghalam, the location of the main sacral object of the yurt; The northern side is the Khaimor Tala, an honorary "high" part of the yurt; Western, right (baroon) side - guest or male; East, left (jawn) side - economic or female, south - exit from the yurt.
- ▣ The nomadic house consists of nine basic elements:

Уняя «Унуааа»

- ▣ plough-stone poles, from which the arch of the yurta of the Buryats is built. Only extremely flexible tree species are used: this increases the service life of the elements. Their number reaches sixty



Тооно «Тооно»

a special circle on the top of the yurt. It forms a hole, which serves to remove smoke and house lighting during the day. The diameter of the "window" is about a meter. The rim is made of birch. On perimeter in it holes are drilled, into which the poles of the arch are installed



Тээнги «Thaengi»

- ▣ supporting poles of the structure. There are only two of them, and with their upper edge they abut the tone



Дааган «Daagan»

- ▣ struts of the upper rim, serving to give it rigidity. From the Buryat language this word is translated as "carry on yourself"

Туурга «Turege»

- ▣ felt, covering the side parts of the dwelling. Each roll in length reaches three meters. Its surface is necessarily treated with a special antiseptic solution from tobacco, sour milk and salt



Зээг «Zeeg»

- hair ropes attached to the top edge of the coating. Felt first close the south-western part of the yurt, then - the south-east and only after that close the rest of the dwelling. This order is dictated by the need for maximum protection against cold northwesterly winds



Дээбэри «Deebari»

- ▣ throw themselves after the turk. They are two huge pieces of felt covering, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom. The thickest and dense felt is always located on the north-western part of the yurt

Холшон «Khoshlon»

- ▣ belts of horsehair, with which the yurt is pulled over the felt cover. They keep the upper and middle parts of the insulation. Below, the covering was stretched by felt belts, and, if necessary, covered with dry manure.

**Instruction on
assembling-installation of a
felt burial yurt of the
Buryat-Mongol type**

1. At the beginning of the prepared surface, it is advisable to outline a circle with a diameter of 6 meters, so that it would be convenient to orientate when installing walls.

2. Before you start to put the door and walls, you need to bring a toono (wooden circle) and both stands into the center of the circle, along which the yurta will stand, so that after installing the walls you can not drag through them.



- 3. Install the door. Traditionally, the Mongolian people put their house (yurt) in a door to the south or to the south-east.
- 4. Next, we begin to set the walls in such a way that the walls come up with walls with exactly vertically sawn rails from one edge. One wall should go to the left of the door, the other on the right.
- The walls are connected to each other in a "lock" and tightly tied with ropes.



- ▣ Walls that approach the door must be tied to the door with ropes. To one of these ropes we tie a rope around which the walls encircle round and tighten it so that the crosshairs of the walls are level with the upper edge of the door block. In the future, when installing Units (ceiling poles) with this rope, you can adjust - loosen or tighten, thereby increasing or decreasing the diameter of the yurt to strengthen the union more rigidly.



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- 5. We begin to fix the union. Above the door will be attached 6 unia, so on the wooden circle from the door side from the ring left and right we leave 3 holes and, starting with the fourth hole and the first crosshairs of the wall, establish the union. From the door to the left and to the right, we set the union not often, so that the walls are brought out around and center the racks.
- Unions at installation by a hand we punch in a hole toono.



- ▣ To the wall, the union is fastened with ropes so that it is not possible for it to "move" down and fall out of the hole into the tona and fall to the floor (striking the hard floor of the end of the union can break down)



Unions are more convenient to insert outside the yurt. Fully install the union. Where necessary, there it is necessary to cut the ends of the union with an ax or chisel, so that the end of the union deep and densely enters the hole of the tona.

- 6. When all the unions are installed, we begin to put the union over the door (they are without tie). Fit the ends and insert the union in the holes. At the lower end of the union, located above the door, gently cut out so that it snugly seated on top of the door unit.



- 7. If the inner case of calico is included in the package of your yurt, then the next step is to put it on the frame. It can be fastened in places with a stapler, so that it does not blow off the wind.
- 8. Fix the felt walls with a rope, pulled through the loops around. You need to start from the door and finish on the other side - firmly tie both ends of the rope so that the walls can not slide down.



- 9. Felt semicircles - the devoir fit on the roof in such a sequence:
 - first on the front part of the roof (on the door side) with the cutout under the tono (under the circle)
 - Then on the back of the roof so that the tono is half closed.



- 10. In the end we put on a cover, tightly tie it with ropes from the outside. We fix the erytho - the upper lid. For all the ends tie ropes - one end above the door will open and close, the rest will be permanently fixed, so they need to tie tightly.

