

Perspective

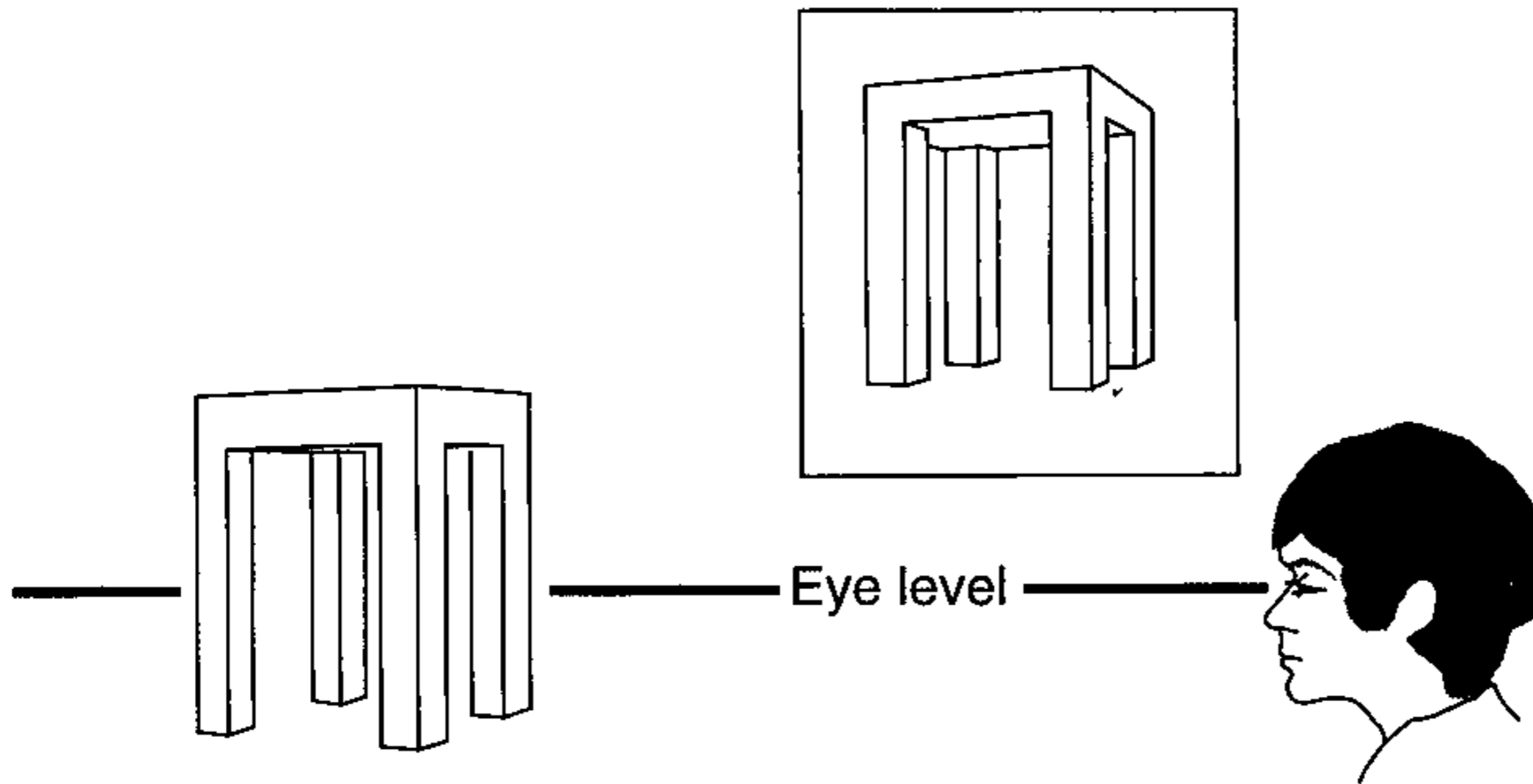


FIGURE 2.4

If the eye level intersects the subject, part of the object is above eye level and part below eye level.

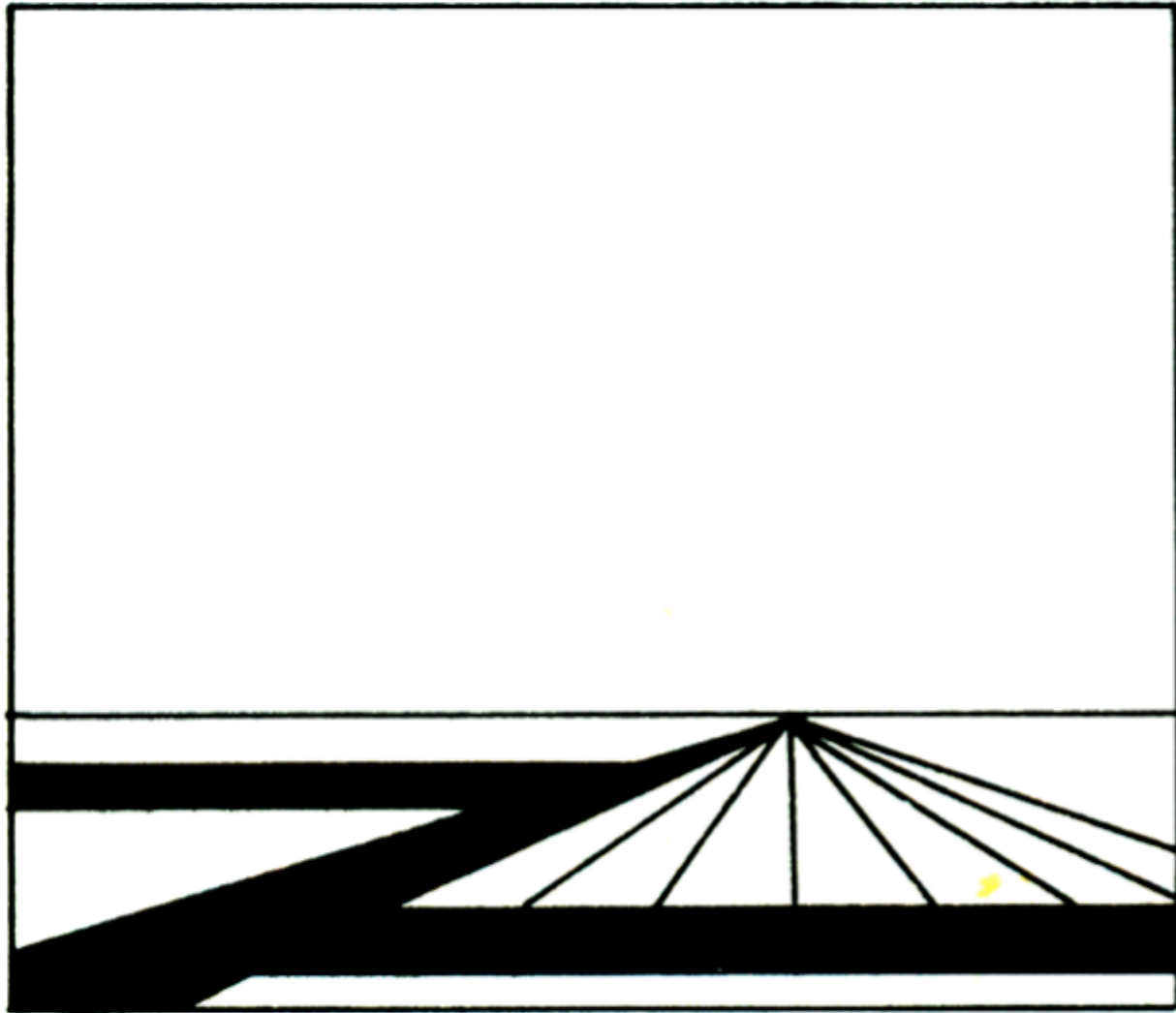


FIGURE 3-10 LOW EYE LEVEL.
You are on ground level.
Ground compressed.

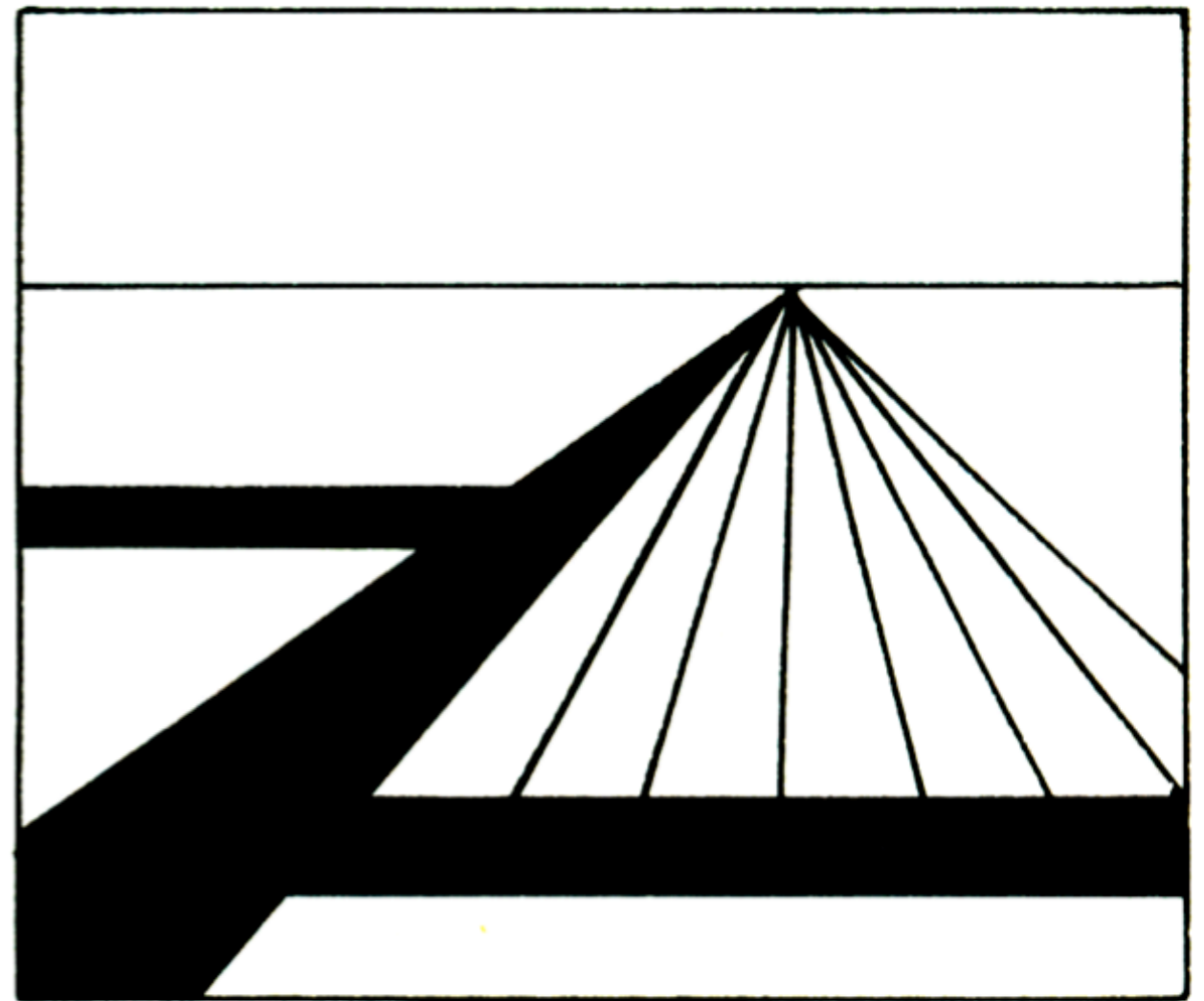
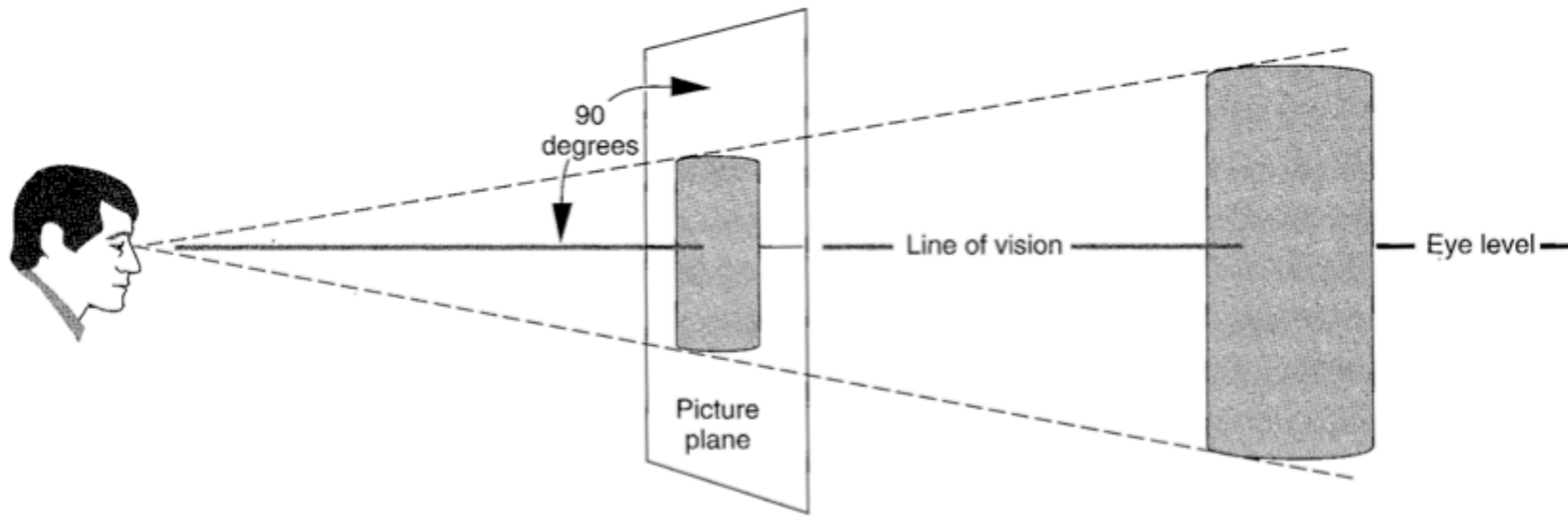
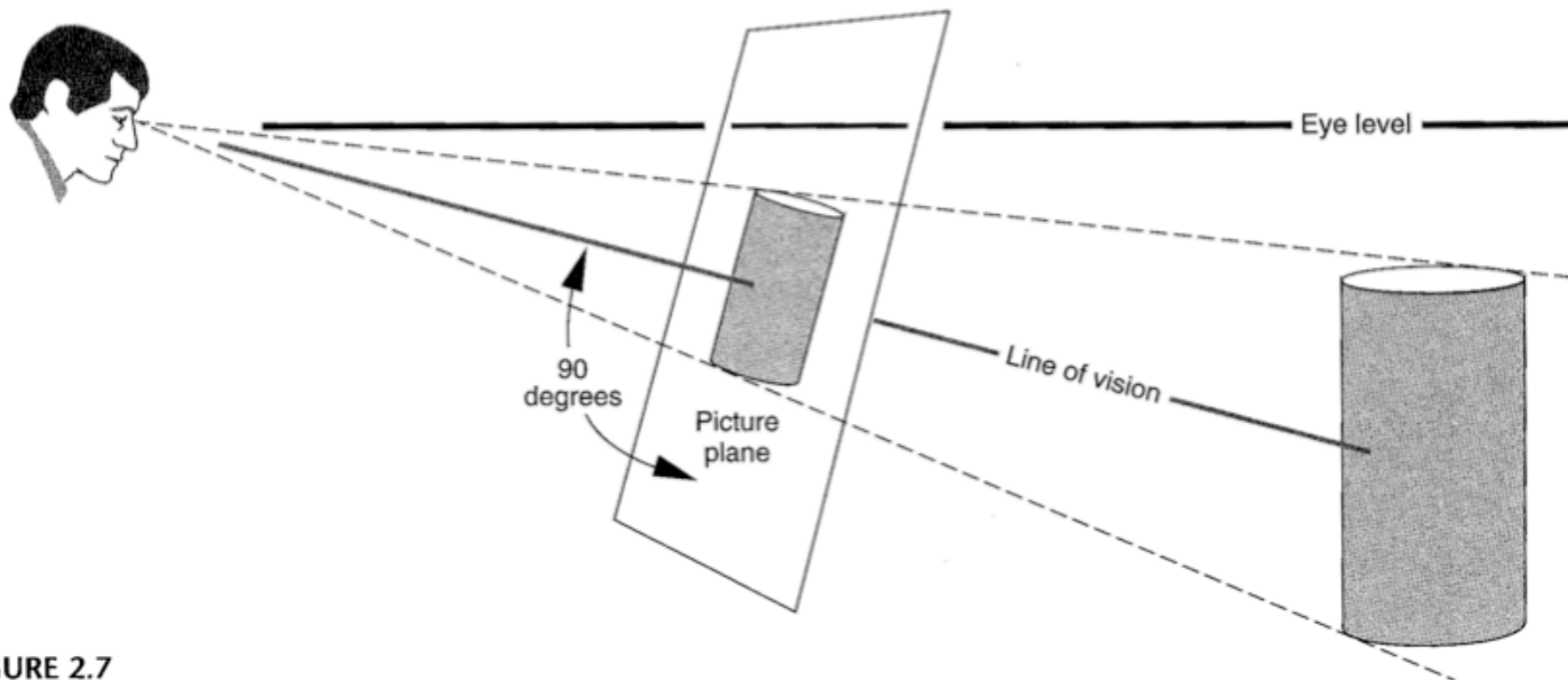


FIGURE 3-11 HIGH EYE LEVEL.
You are high above ground level.
Ground expanded.

**FIGURE 2.6**

When you look straight ahead, the line of vision is at eye level. The picture plane is a vertical plane at a right angle (90 degrees) to the line of vision.

**FIGURE 2.7**

When you look down at a subject, the line of vision slants downward. The picture plane remains at a right angle to the line of vision. The eye level does not change.

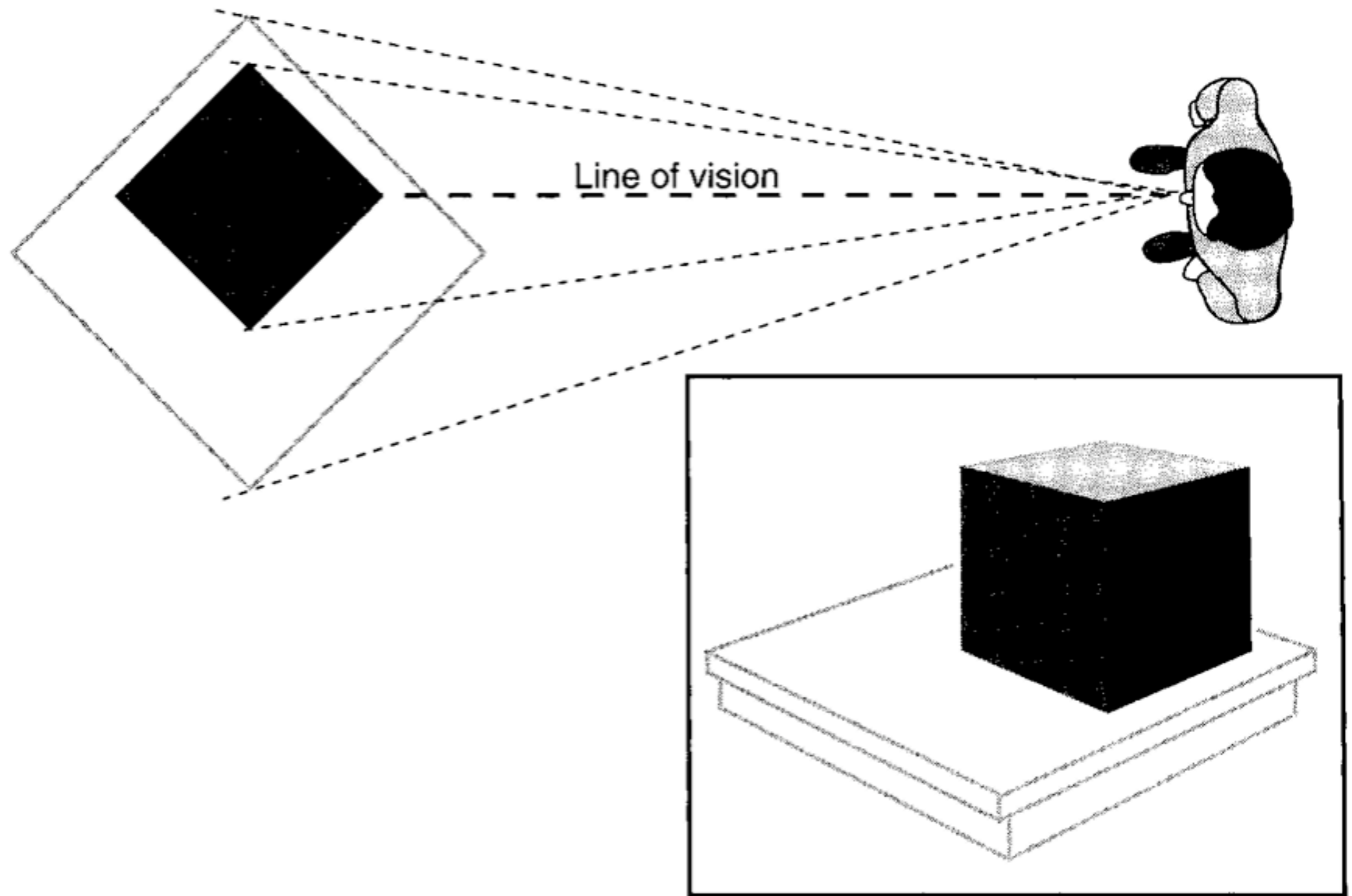


FIGURE 2.2

From most viewpoints, parallel edges and right-angle corners in a subject will not be drawn as true parallel and right-angle lines.

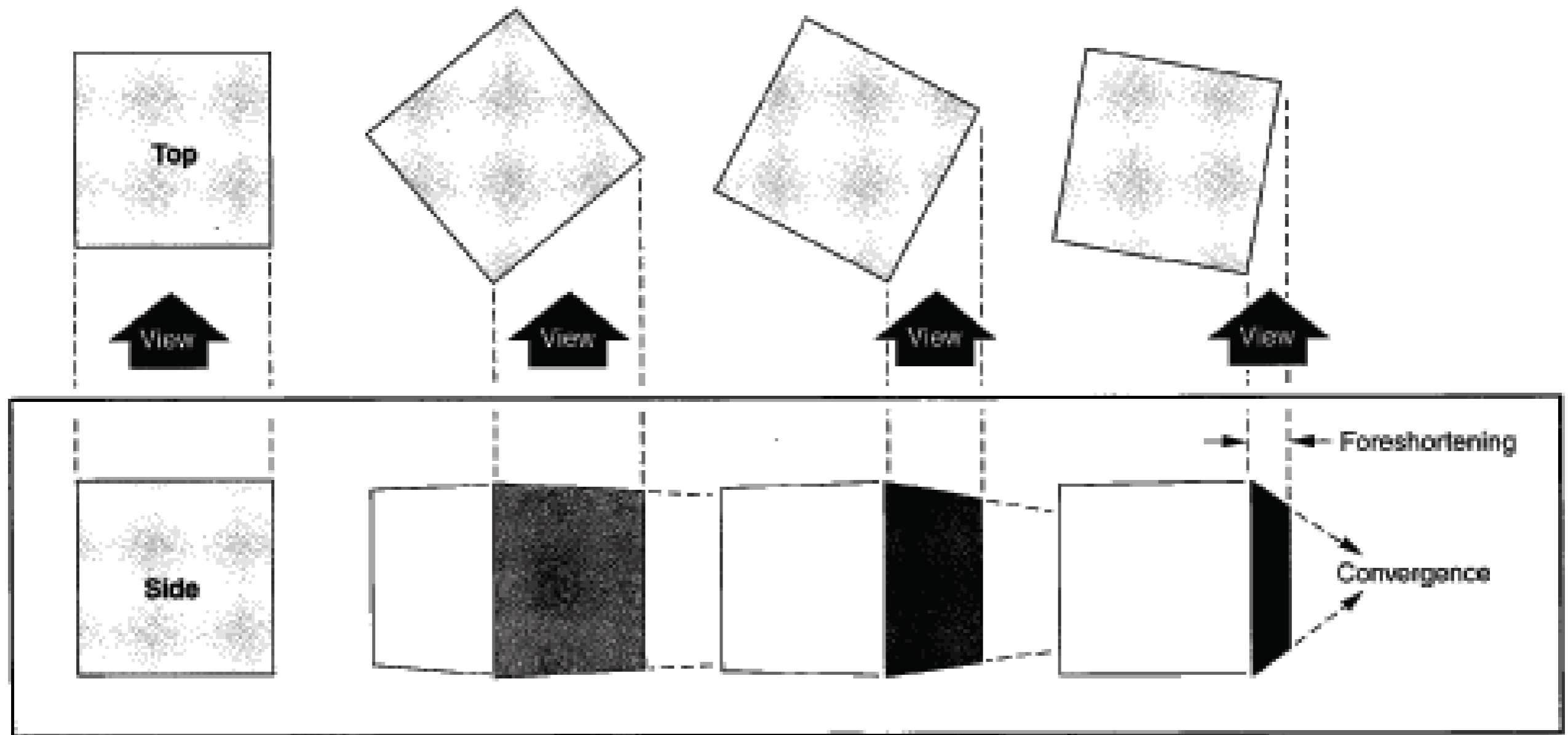


FIGURE 2.3
Convergence of parallel edges and foreshortened dimensions.

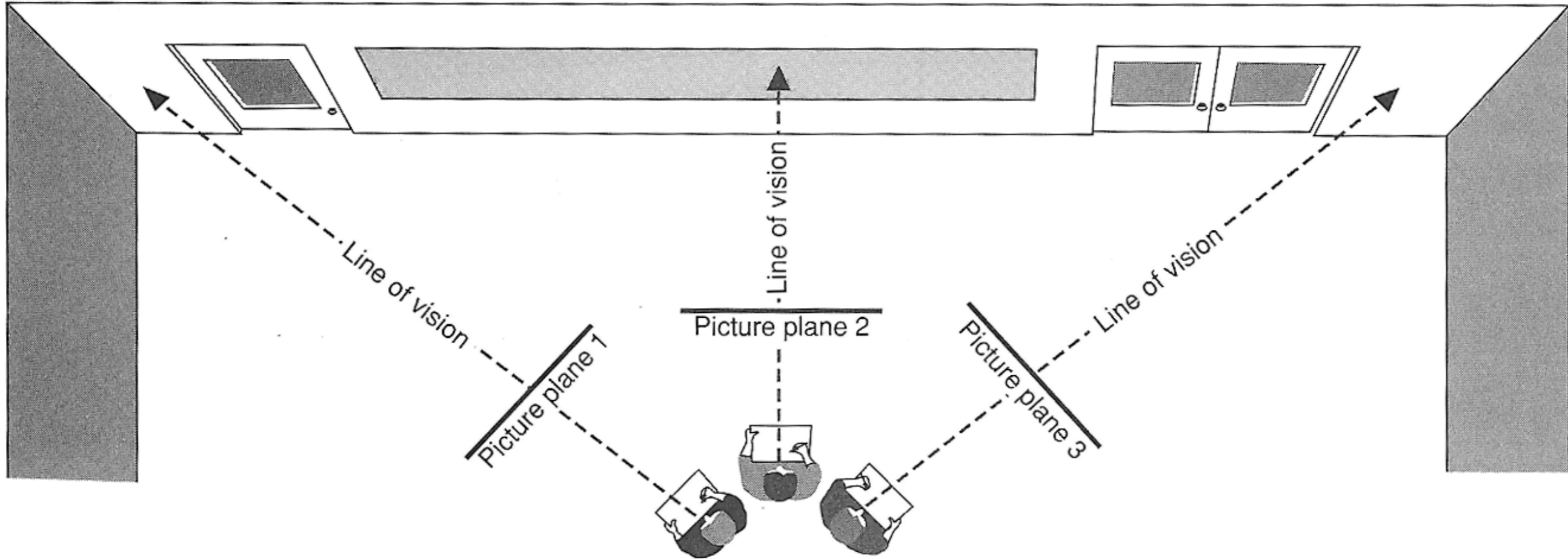


FIGURE 2.10
Overhead view of the room with three station points.

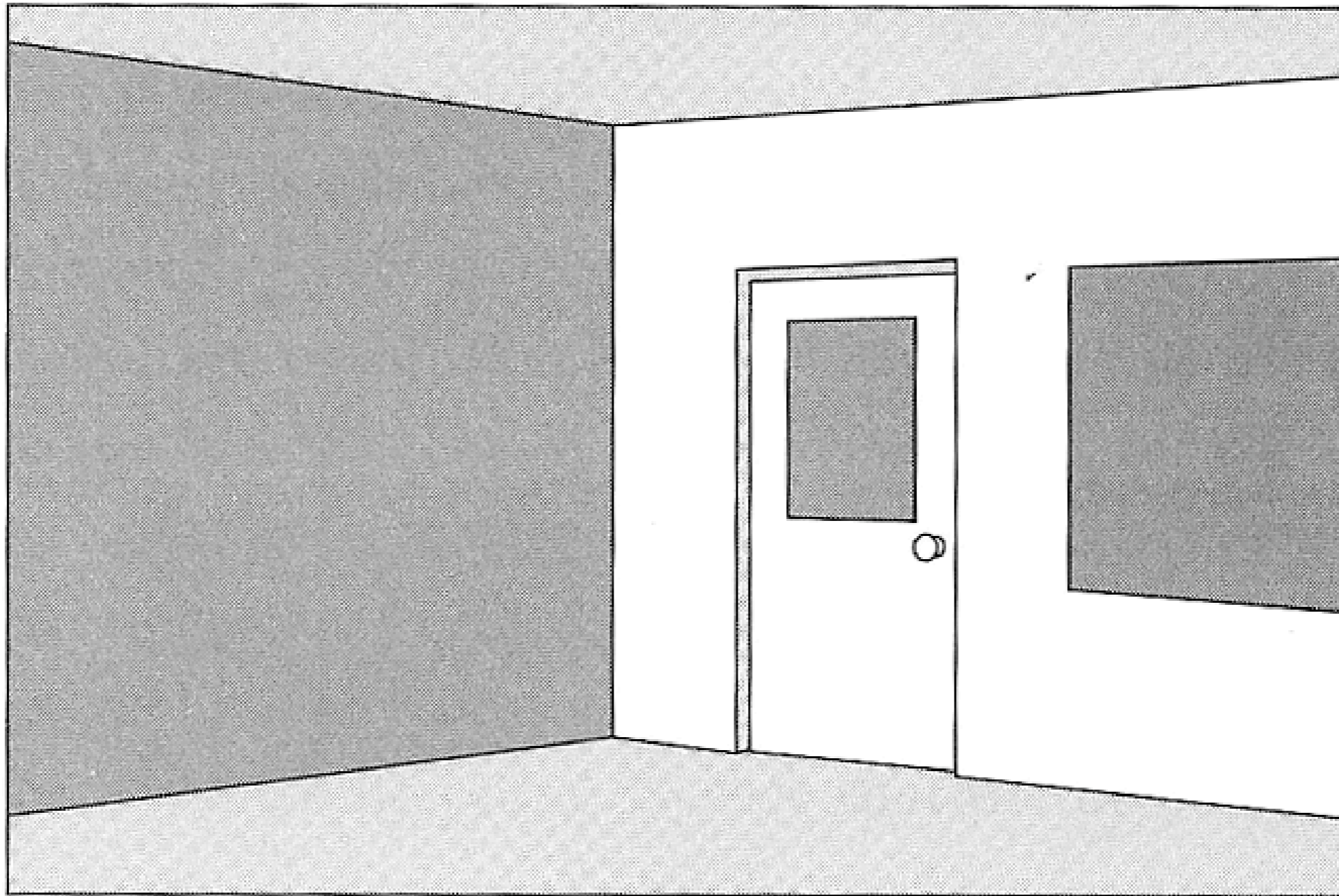


FIGURE 2.11

Drawing of the room with picture plane 1.

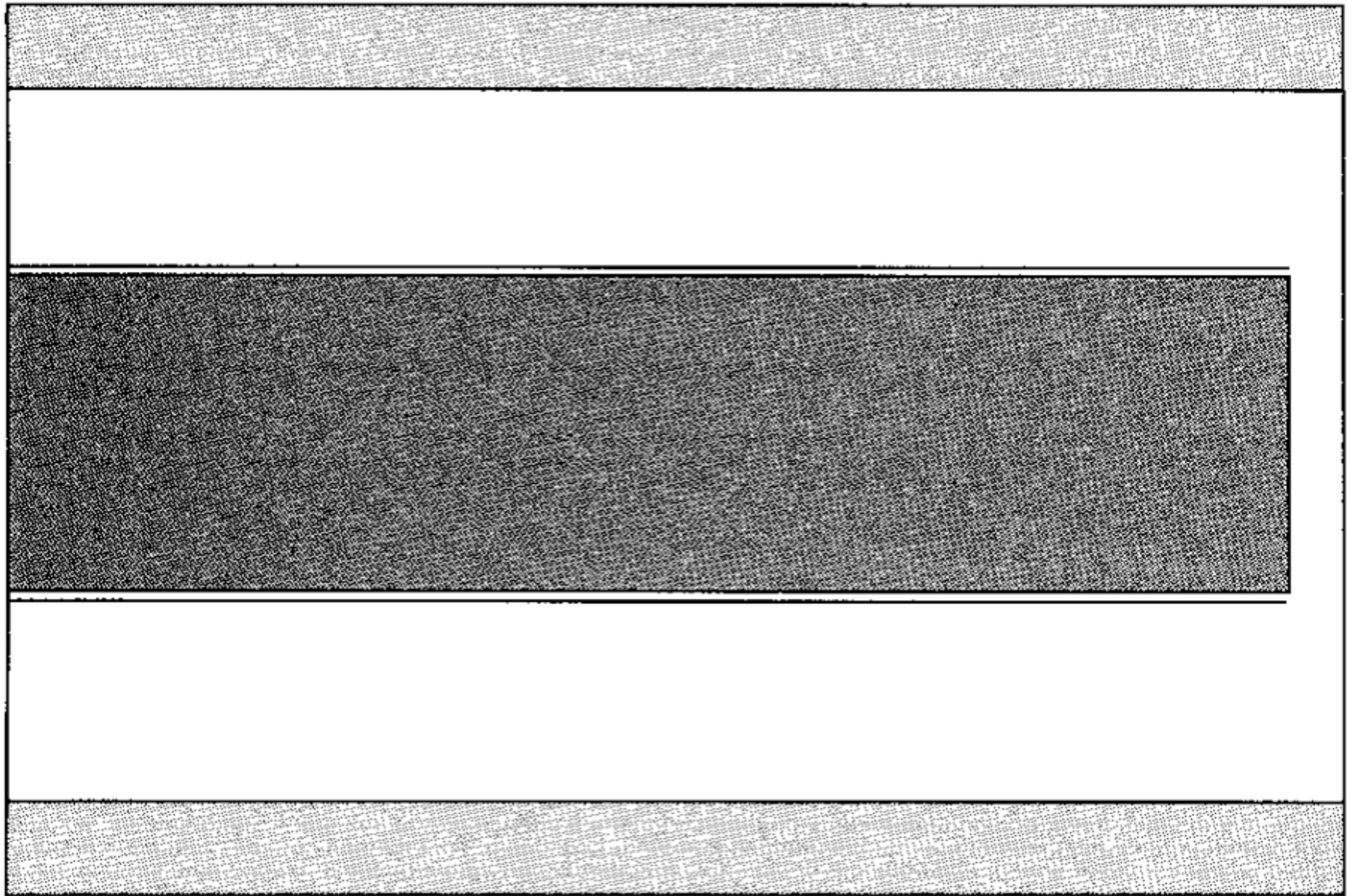


FIGURE 2.12

Drawing of the room with picture plane 2.

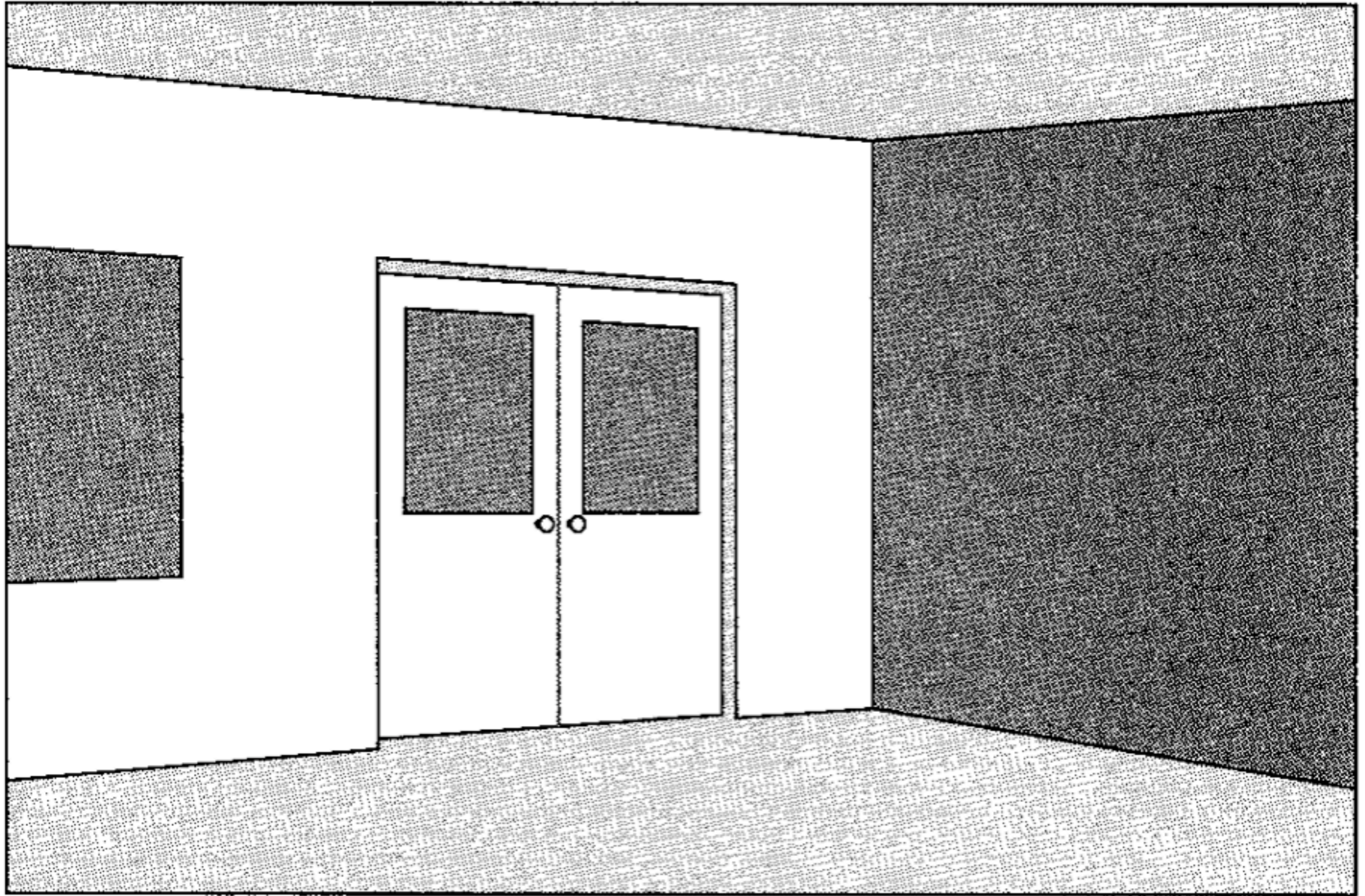


FIGURE 2.13

Drawing of the room with picture plane 3.

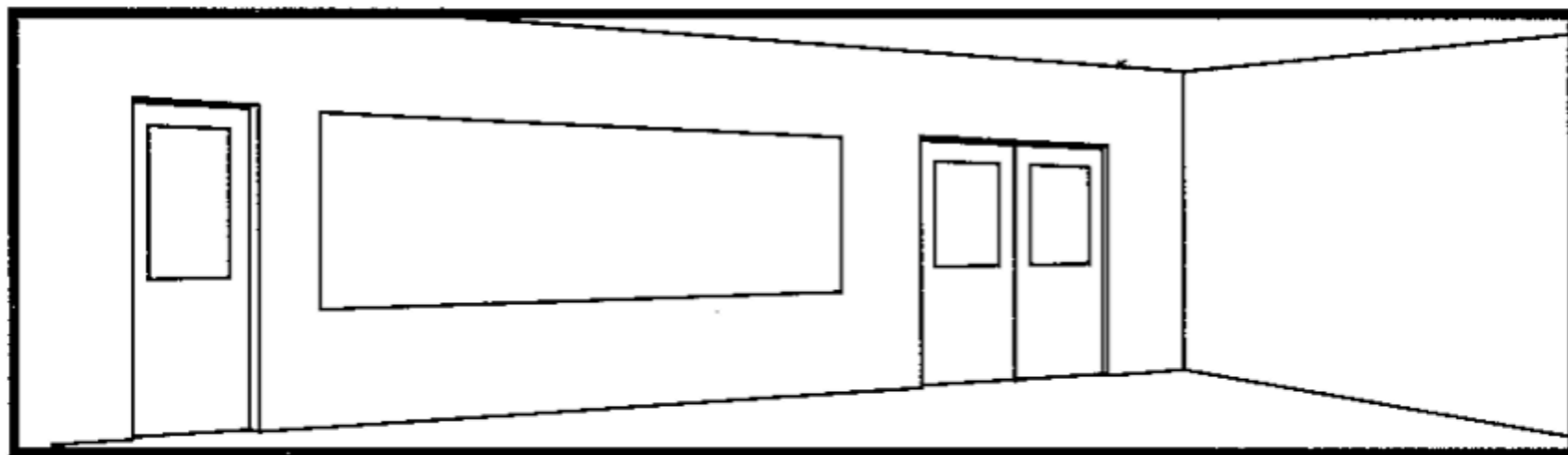
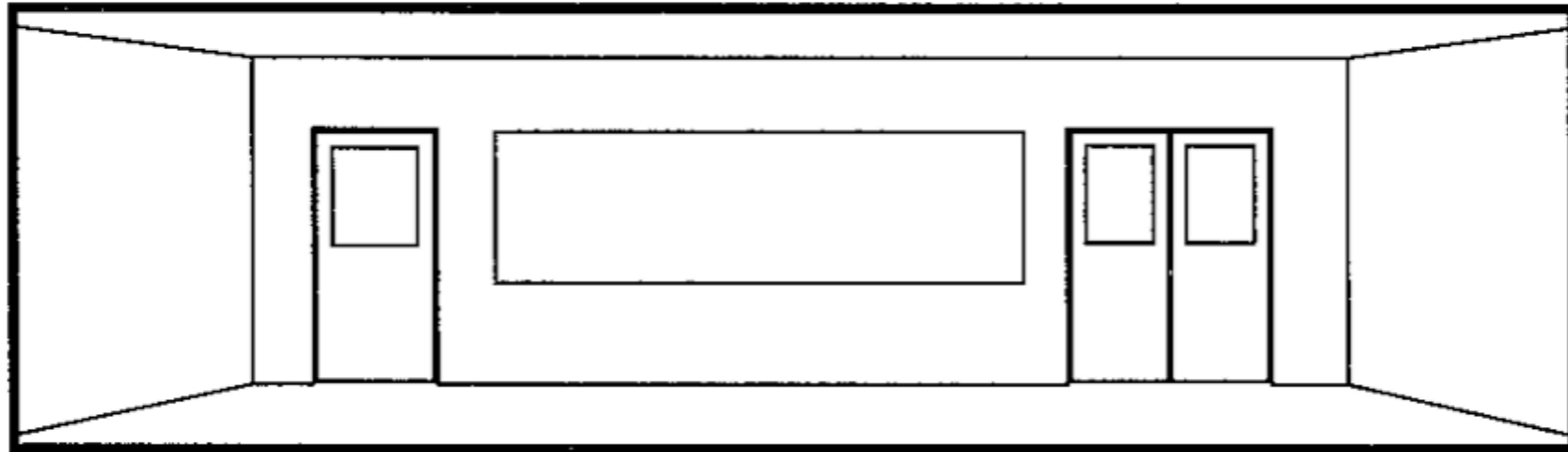
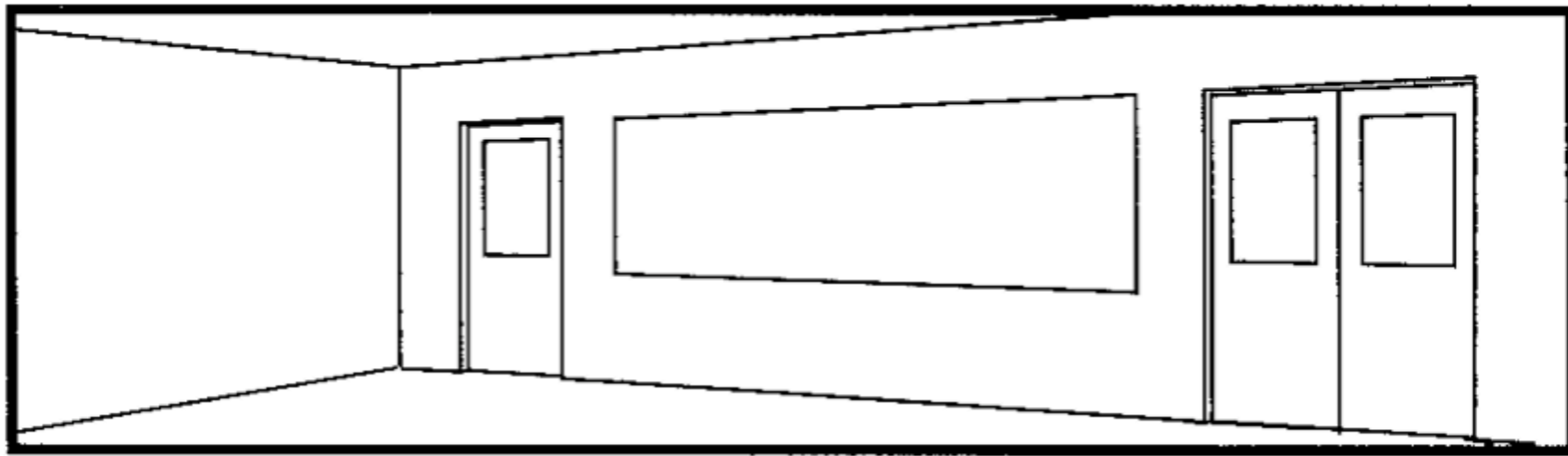


FIGURE 2.15

Drawings of three views of the room, each view using a single line of vision and one picture plane as a reference.

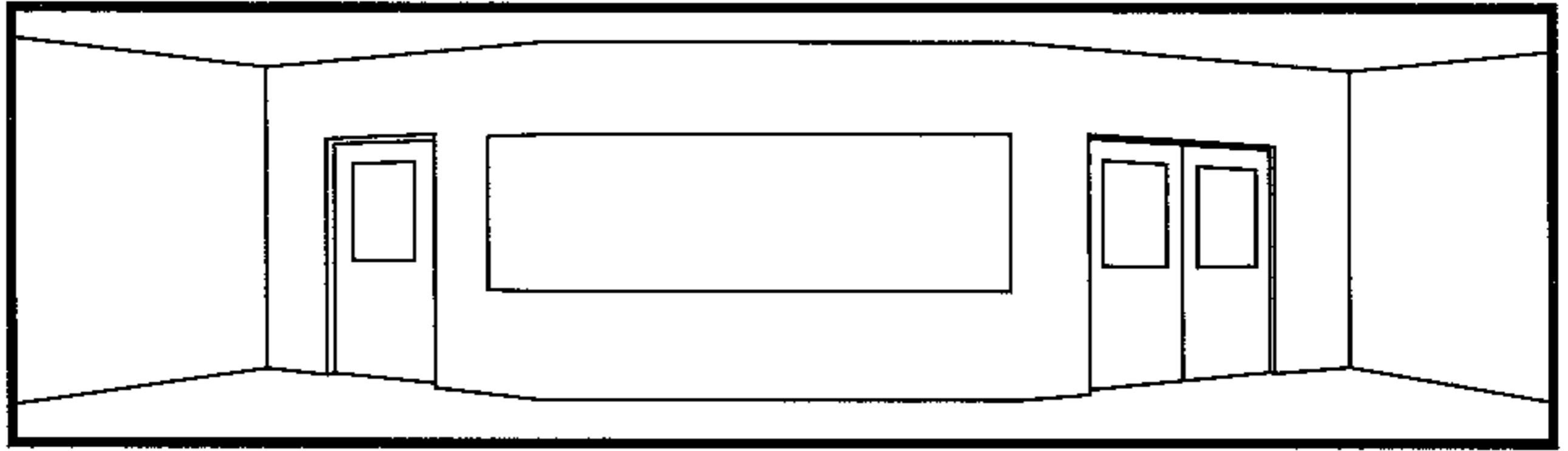
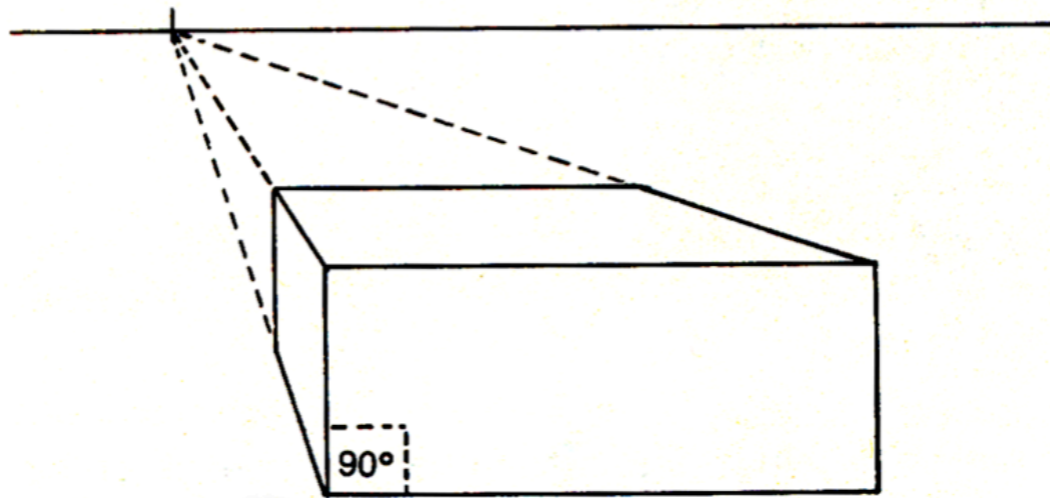
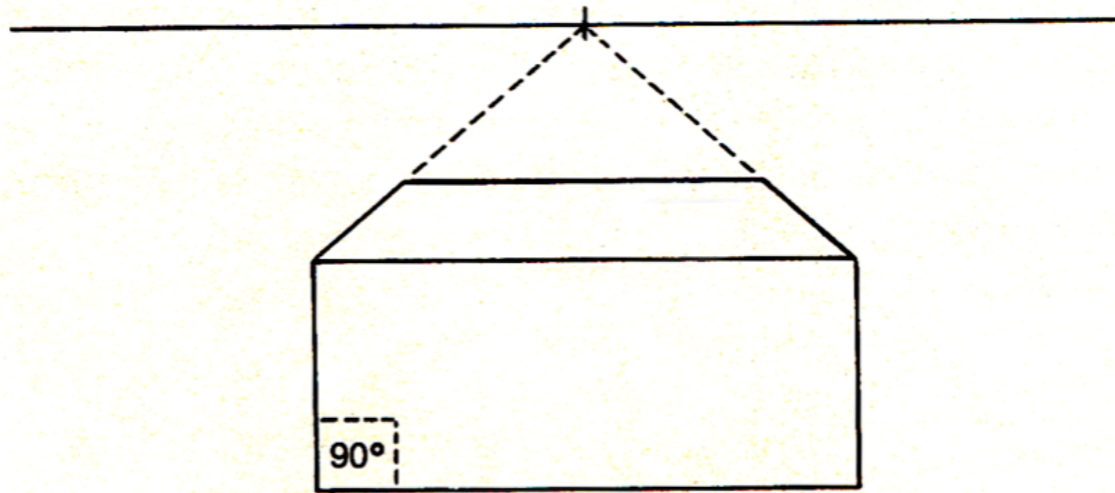


FIGURE 2.14

Composite drawing of the room with three lines of vision and three picture planes.



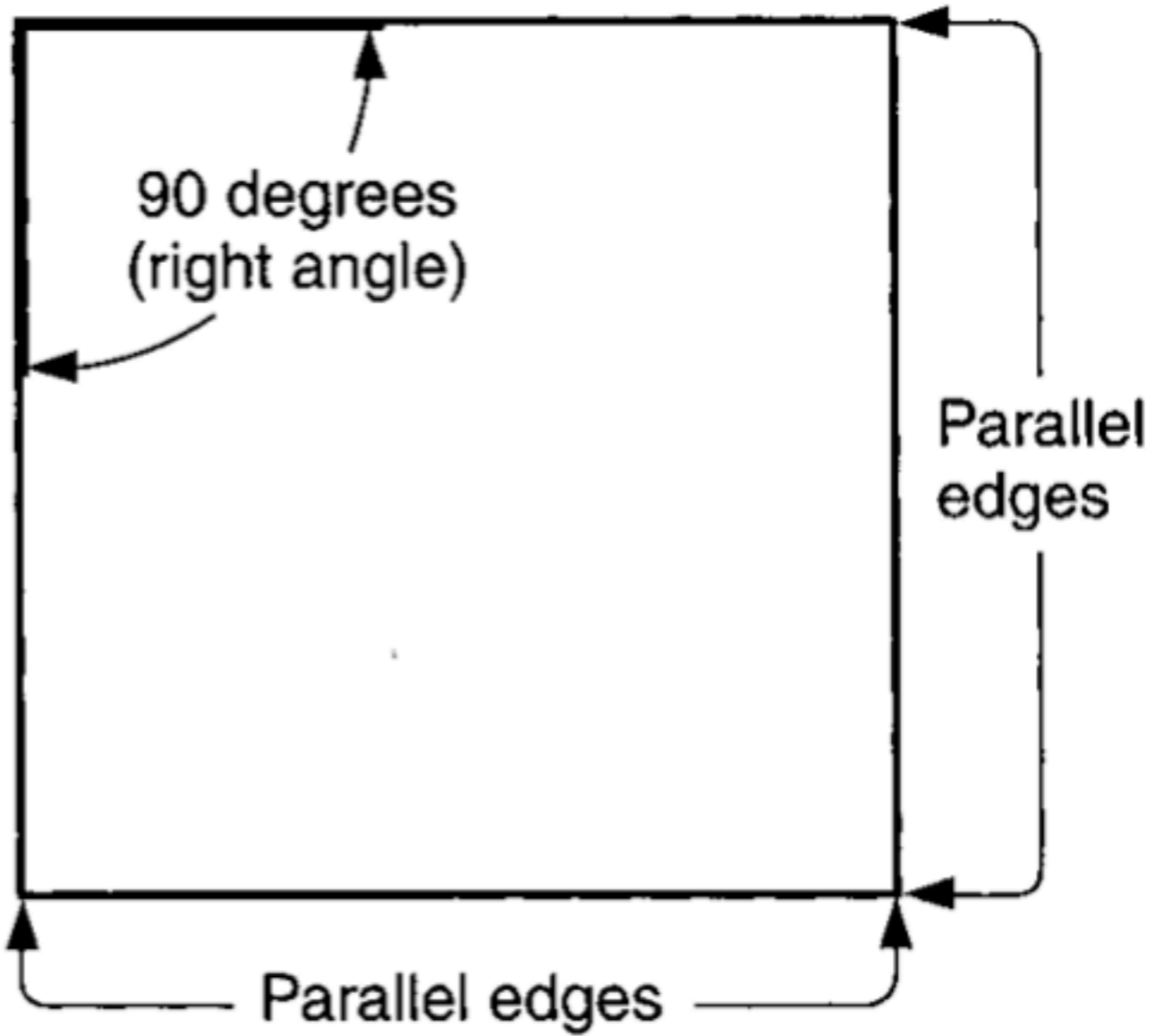


FIGURE 2.1

True parallel and right-angle edges.

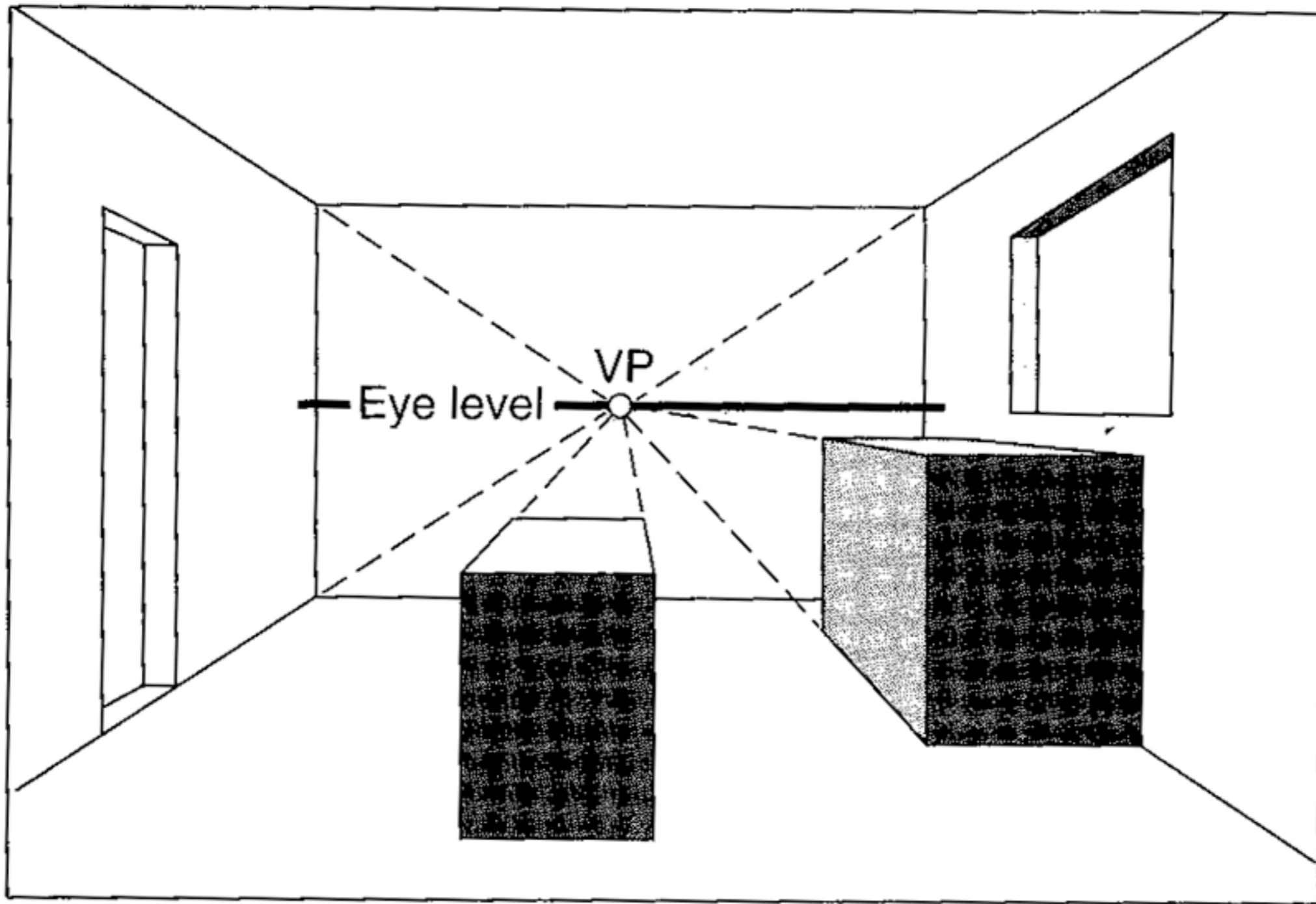
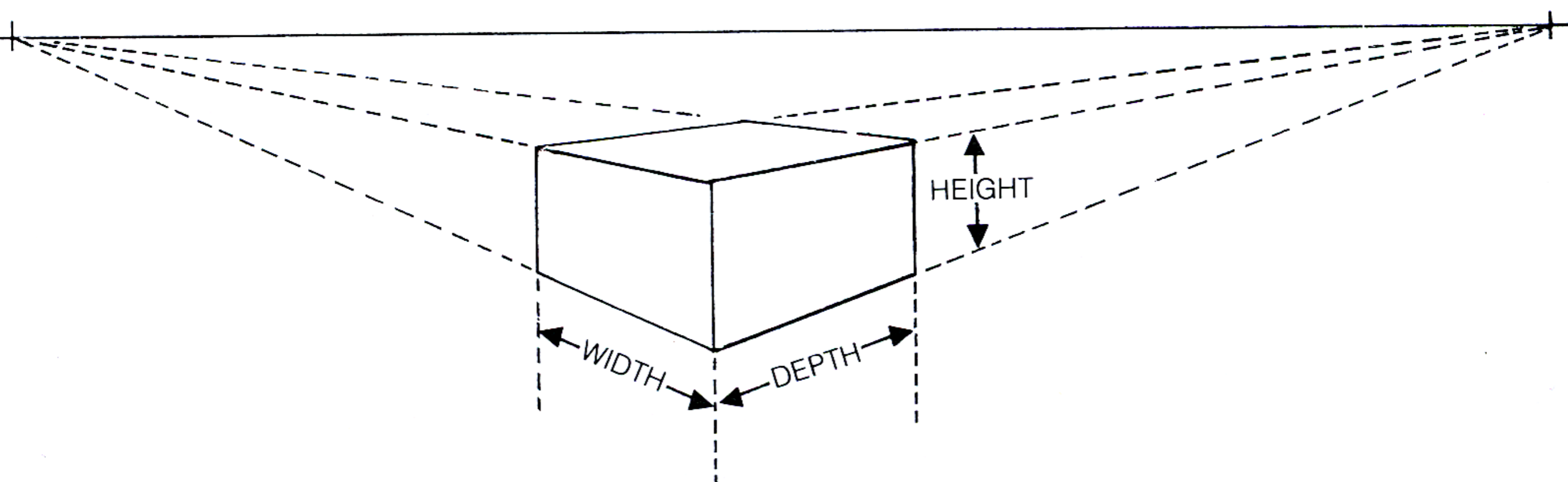


FIGURE 3.6

Some drawings are made with a centrally located vanishing point for one set of parallel edges. Other sets of parallel edges are drawn as if parallel to the picture plane.



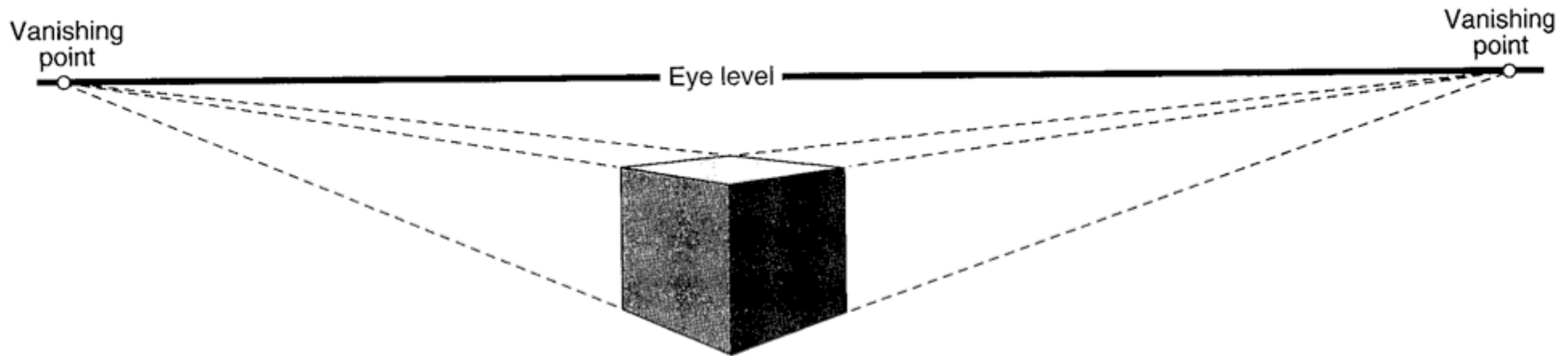


FIGURE 3.2

All horizontal edges of the subject that are parallel to each other project to the same vanishing point on eye level. A rectangular solid will have two or more sets of parallel horizontal edges. Each set has a separate vanishing point.

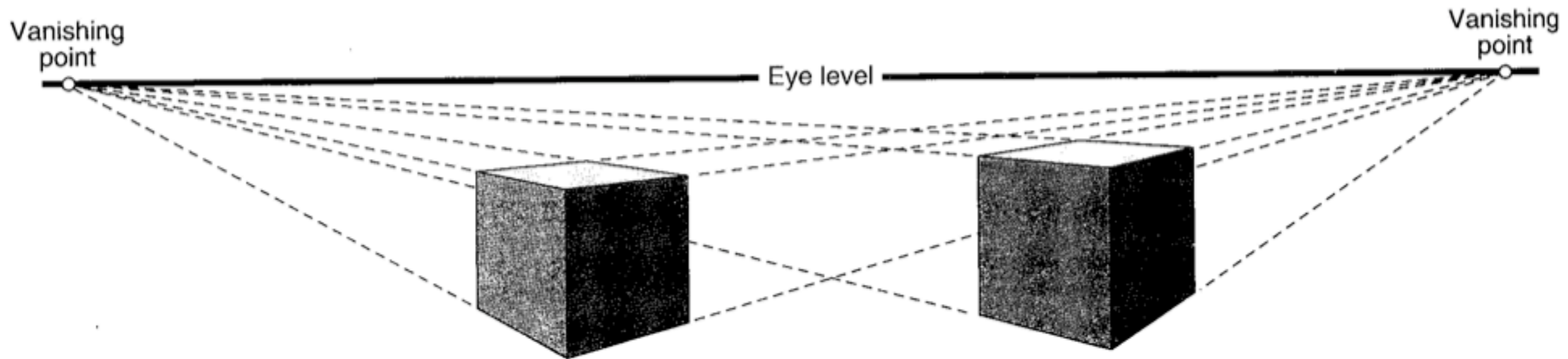


FIGURE 3.3

Each set of parallel edges has a common vanishing point, whether the edges are part of one object or many objects.

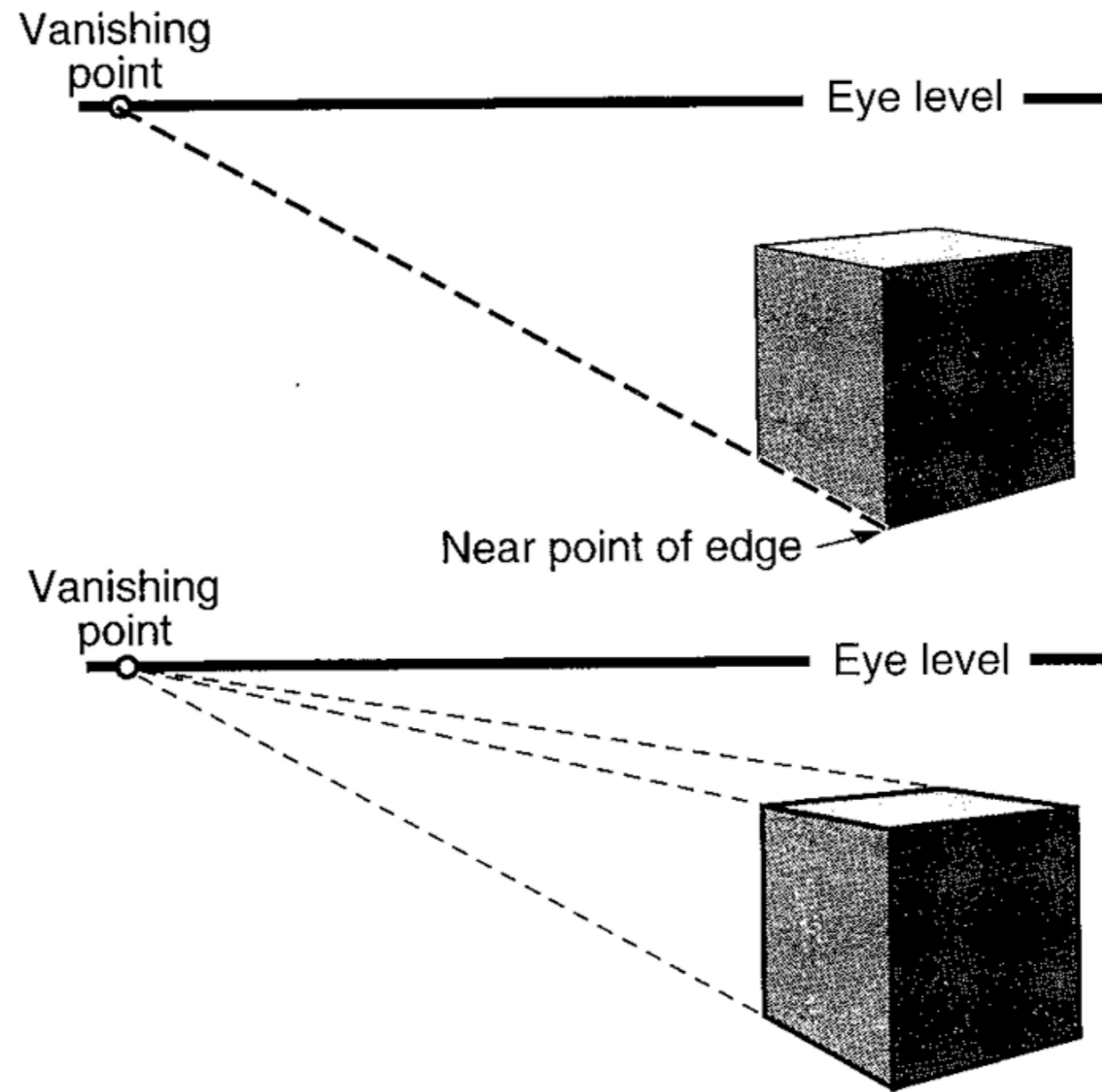


FIGURE 3.1

When you project one of the horizontal edges of the subject to the eye-level, all other parallel edges project toward the same point, or "vanish" in the far distance.

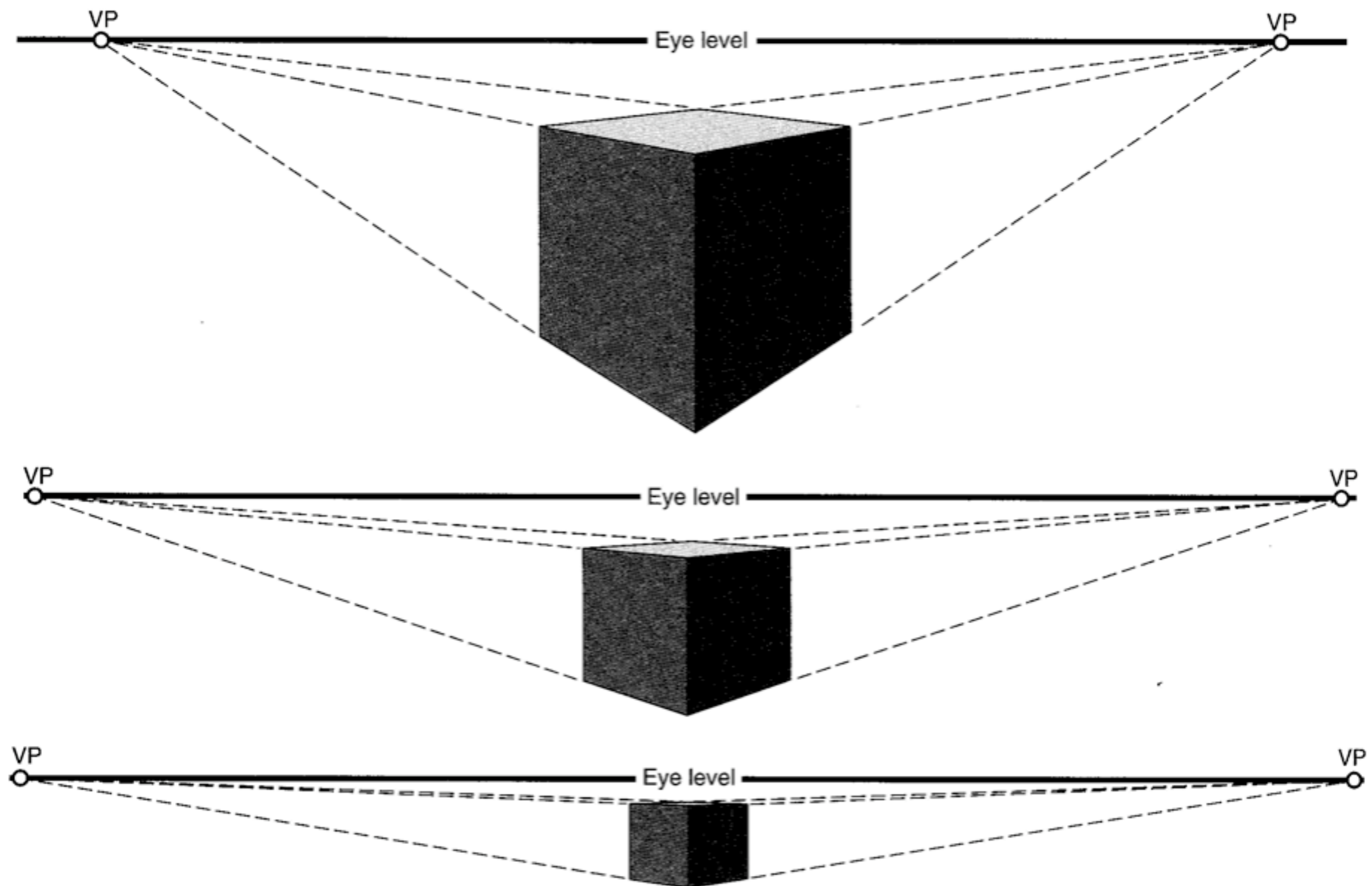


FIGURE 3.10

Vanishing points move farther apart relative to the apparent decrease in the size of the subject as it moves farther away.

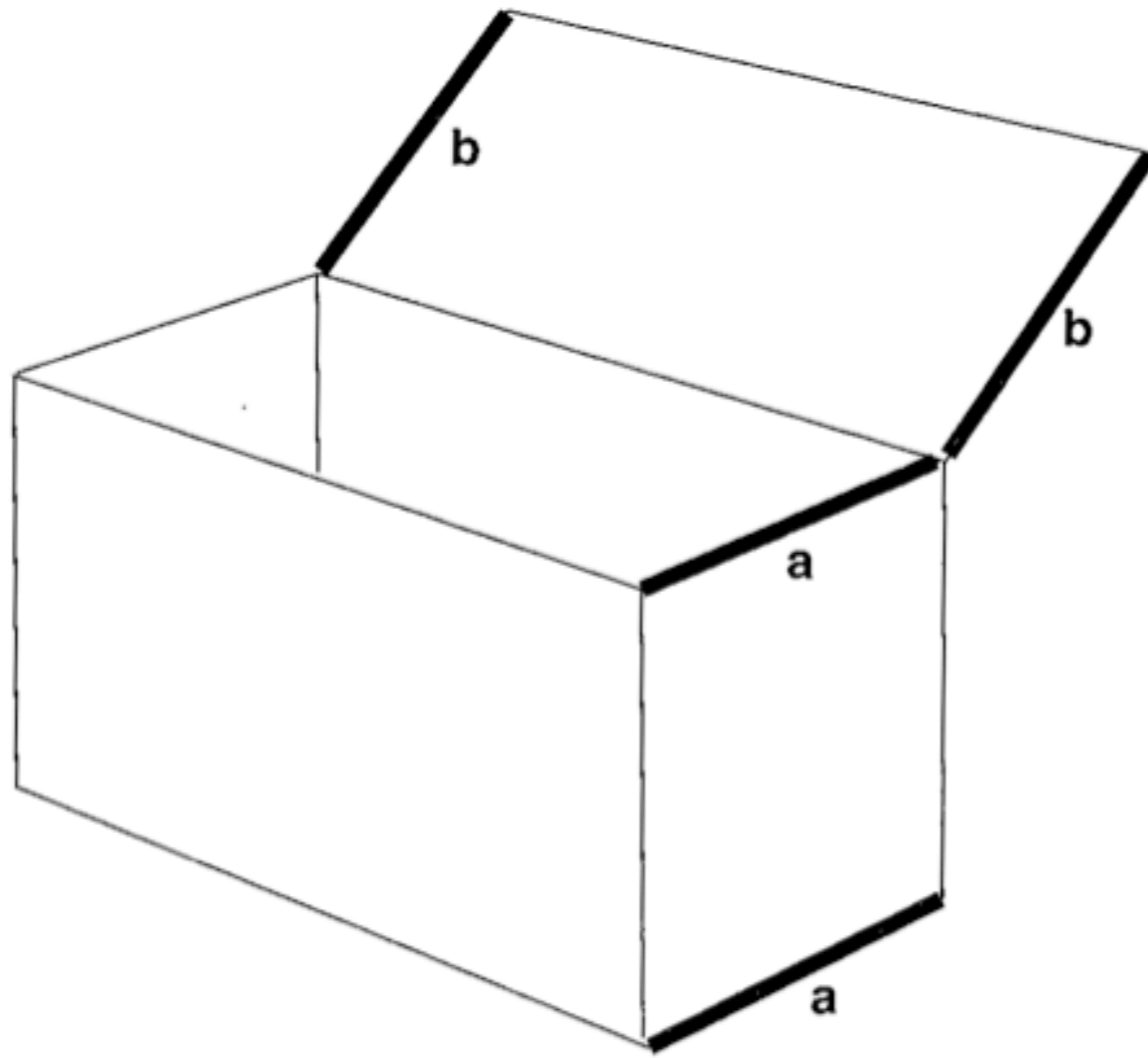


FIGURE 4.1
Horizontal edges (a) and inclined edges (b) in the subject.

edges parallel to them converge toward a common vanishing point on the eye-level line. Lines labeled **b** represent inclined edges in the subject.

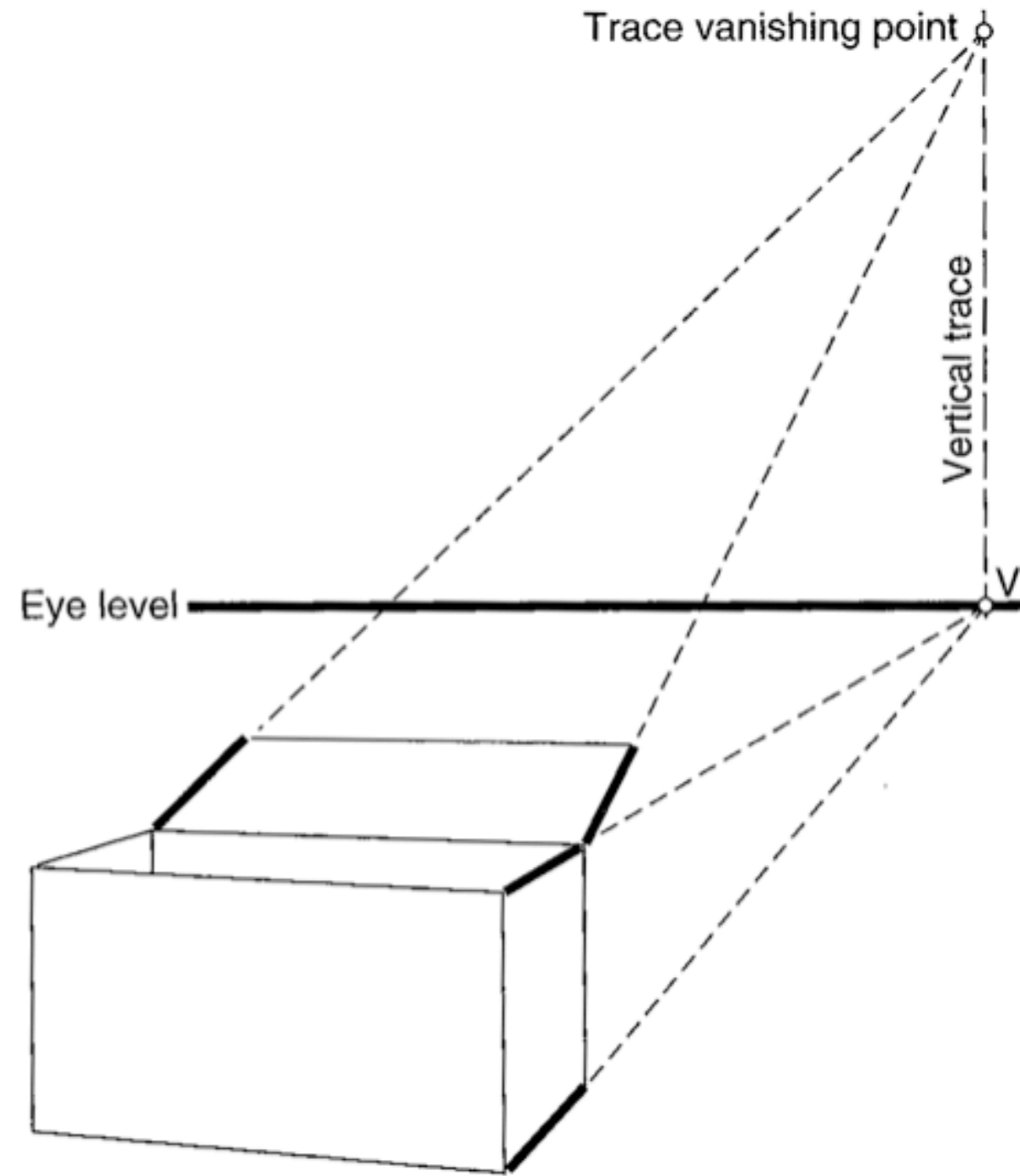


FIGURE 4.2
Parallel inclined edges converge toward a trace point above the vanishing point for horizontal edges.

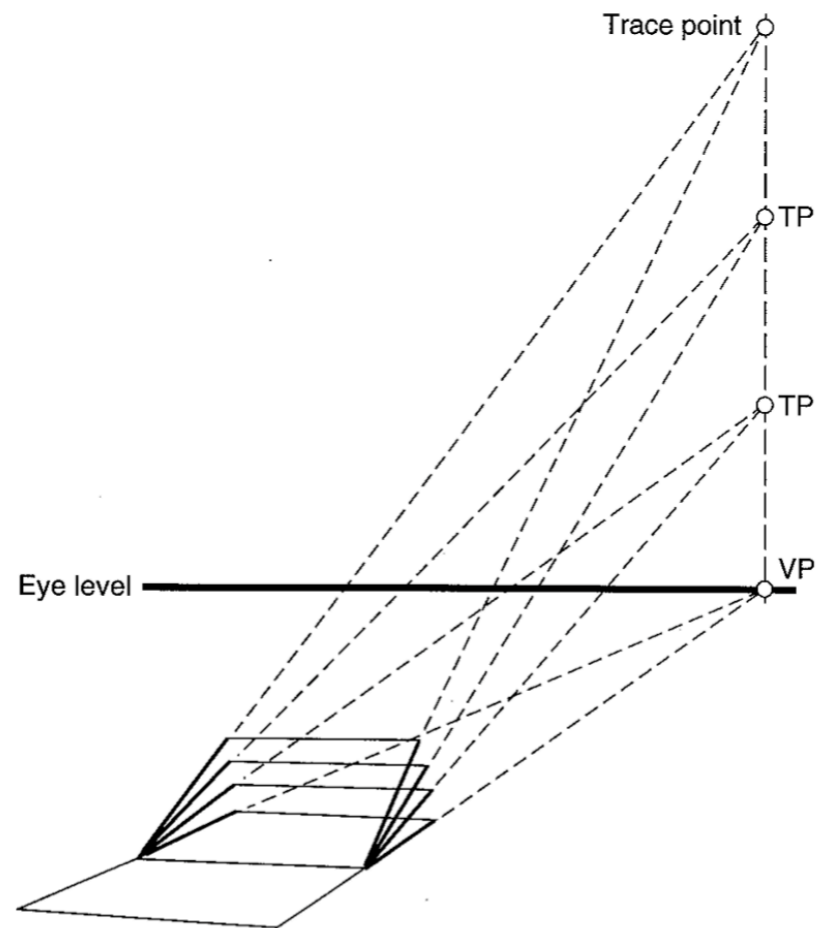


FIGURE 4.3
 The distance between the trace point and the vanishing point increases as the edges are increasingly inclined from the horizontal.

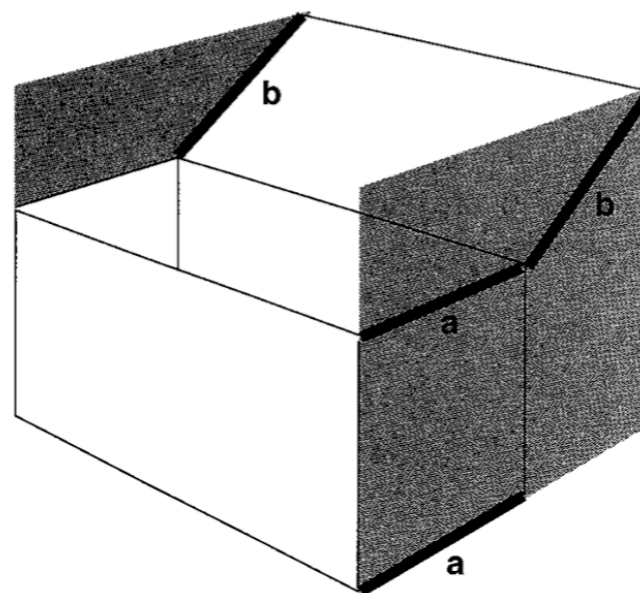
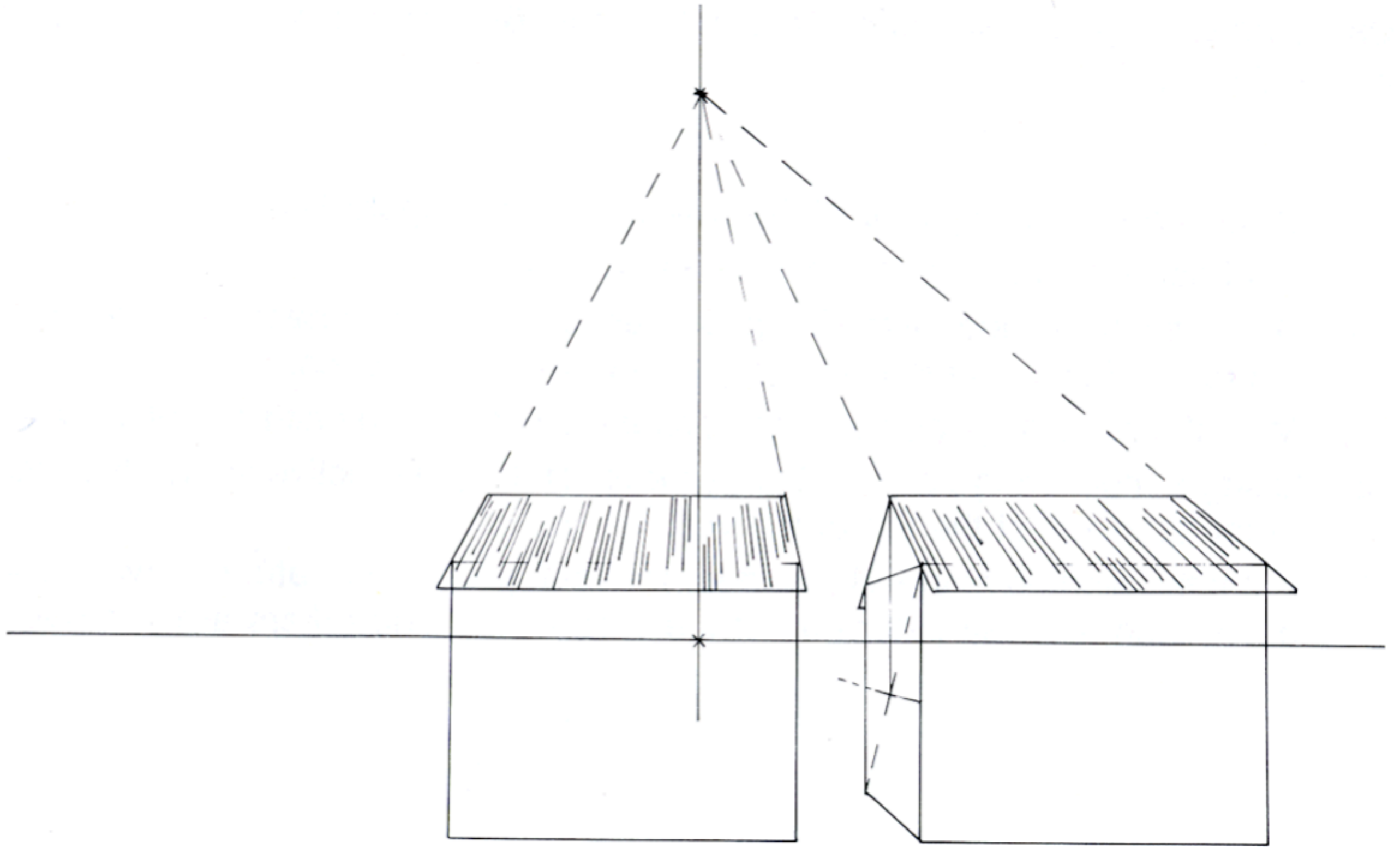


FIGURE 4.4
 Horizontal and inclined edges that are in the same plane.



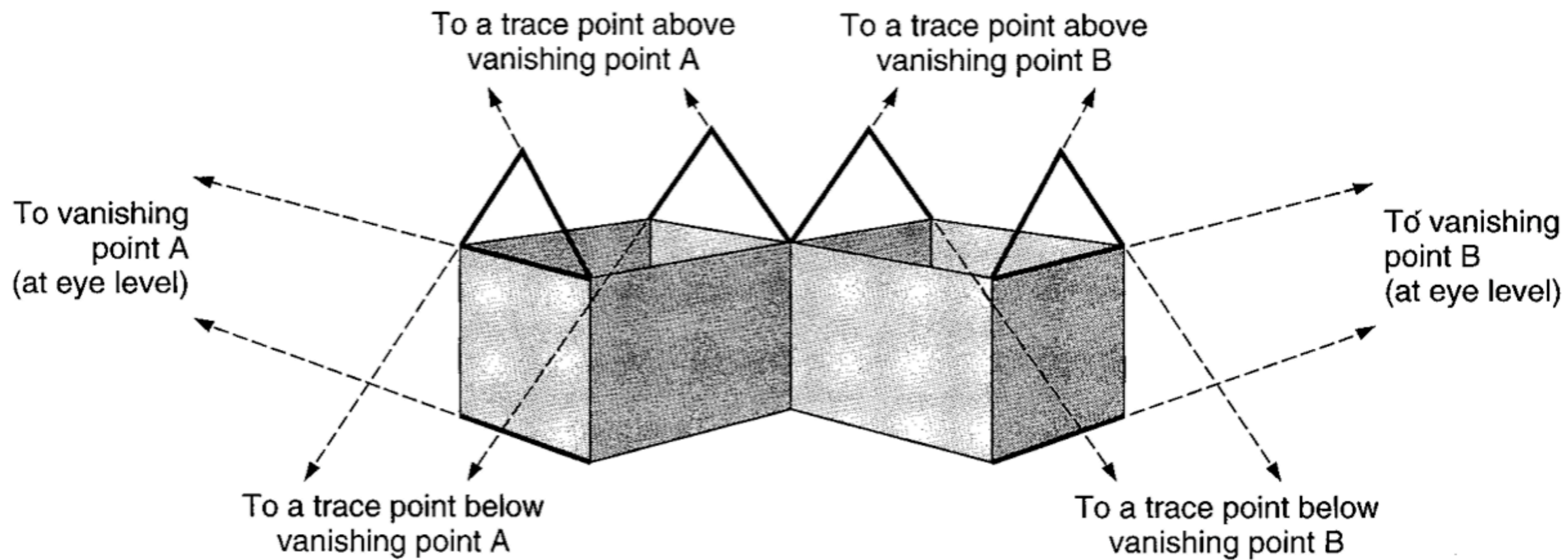
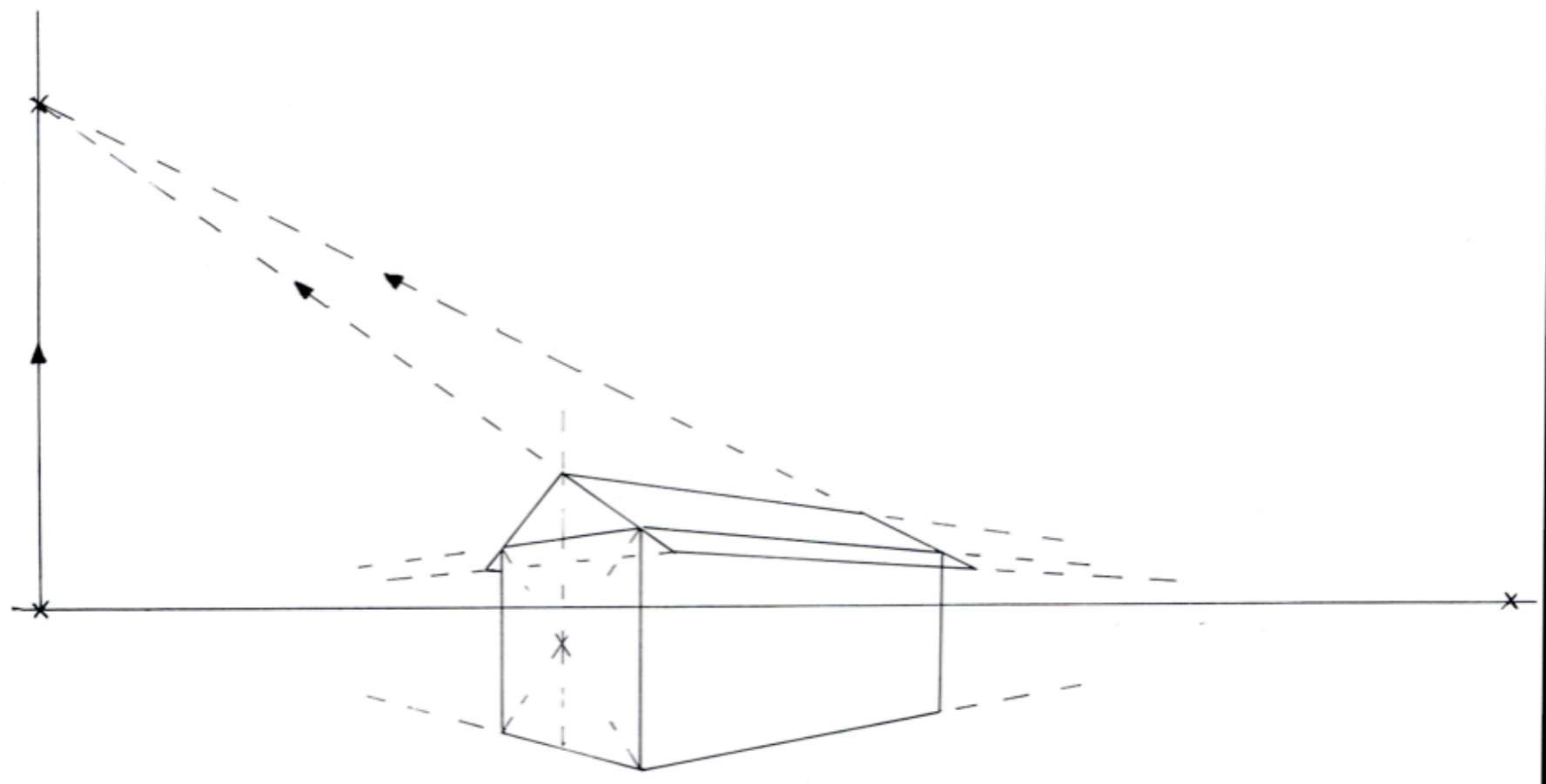
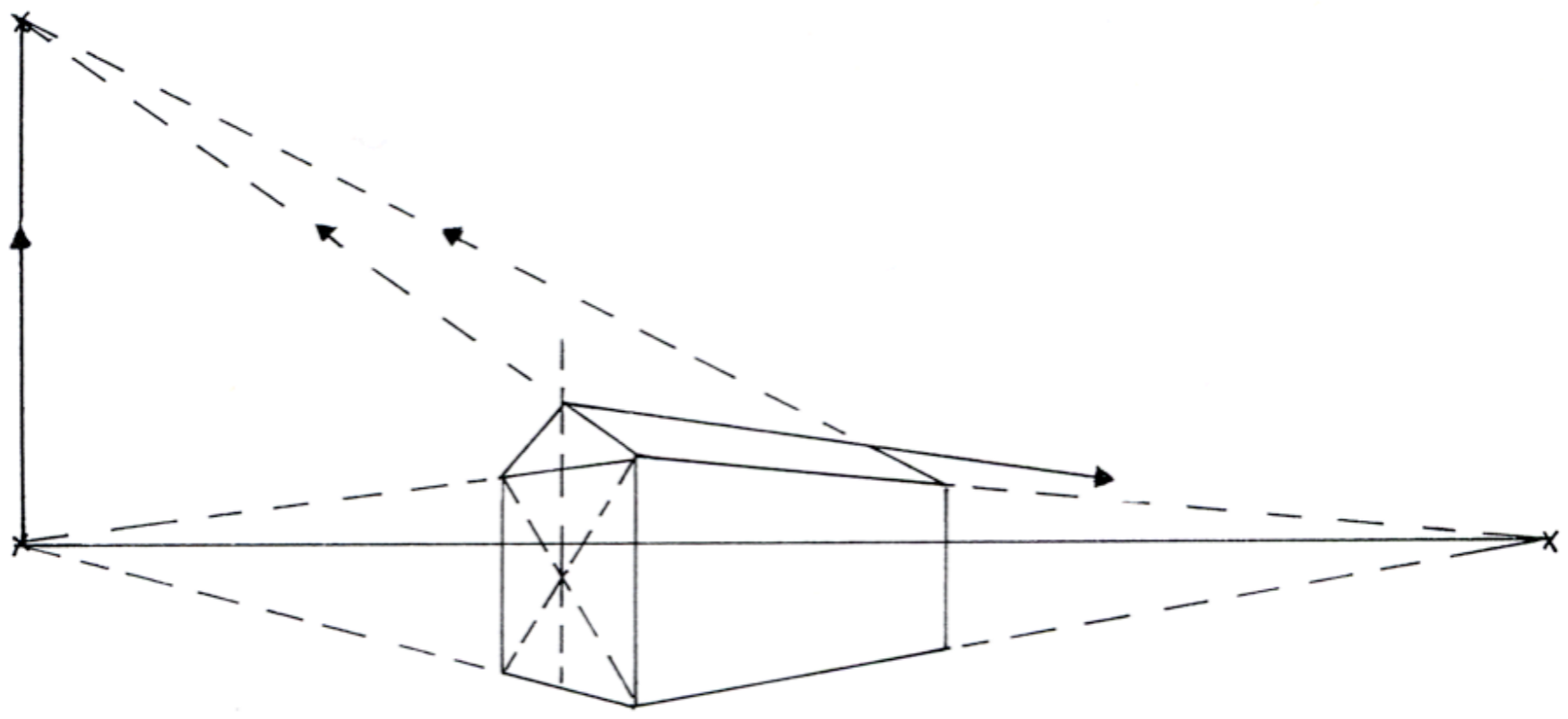
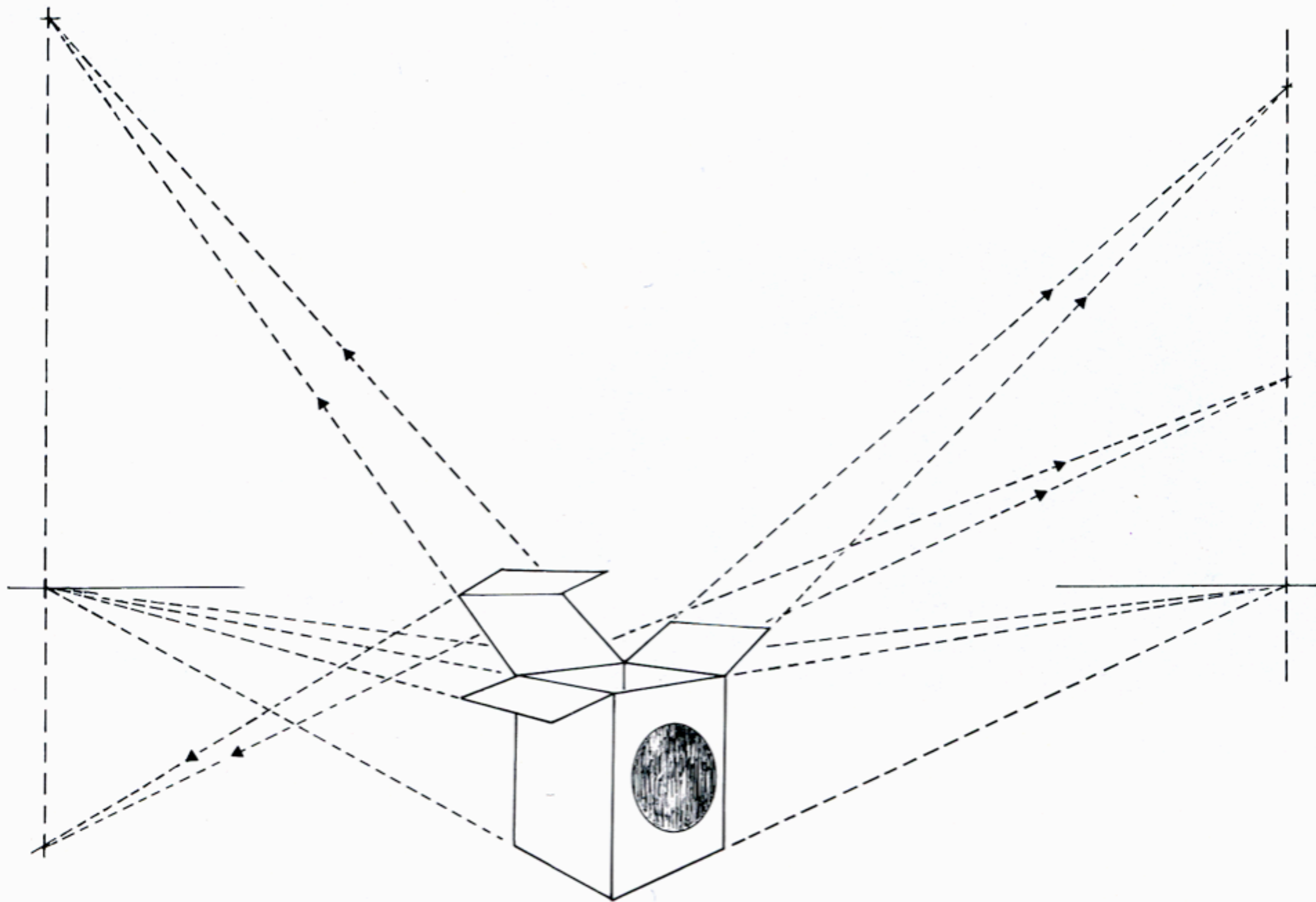
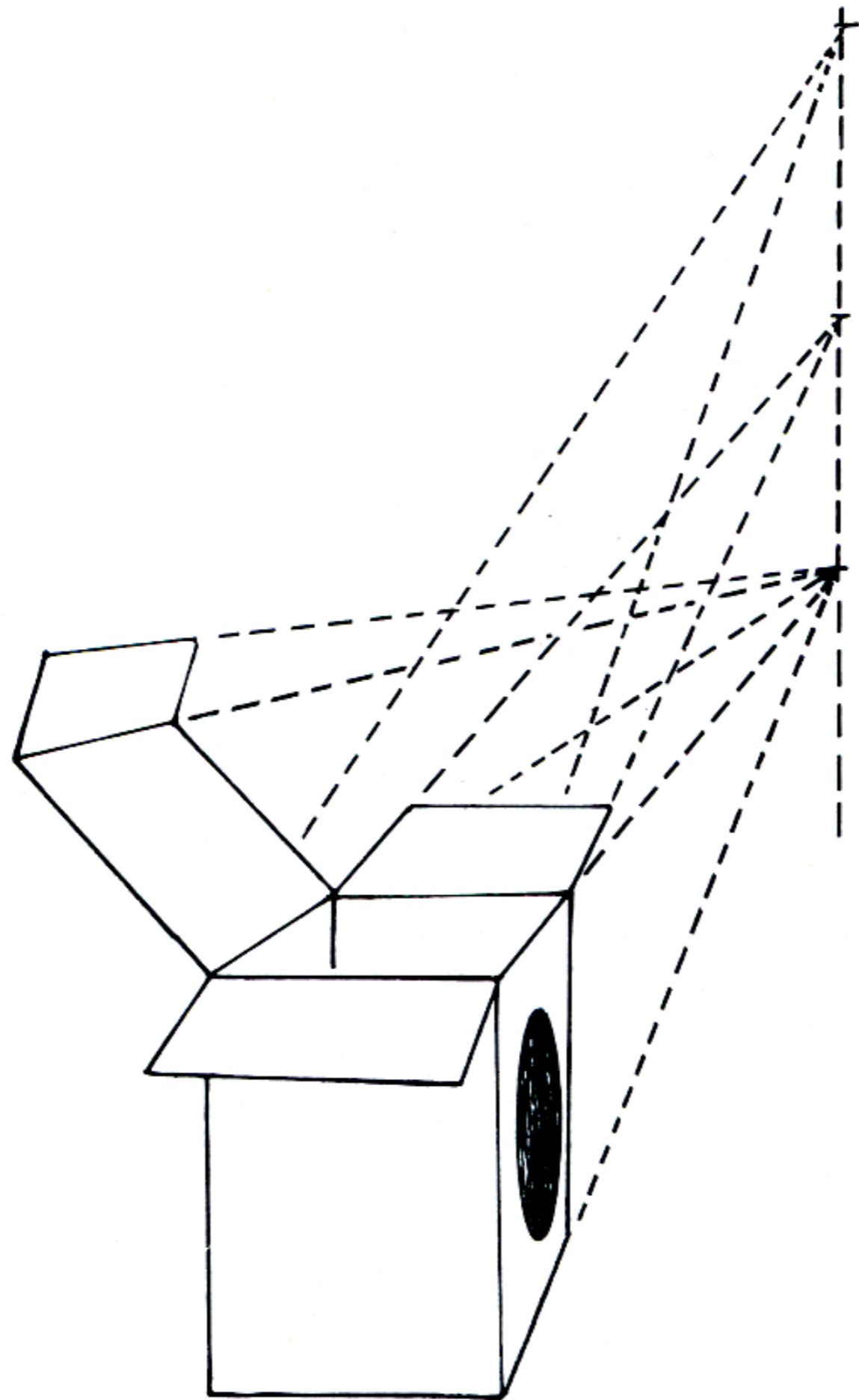


FIGURE 4.10

A subject can have multiple trace points above and below their parent vanishing points.







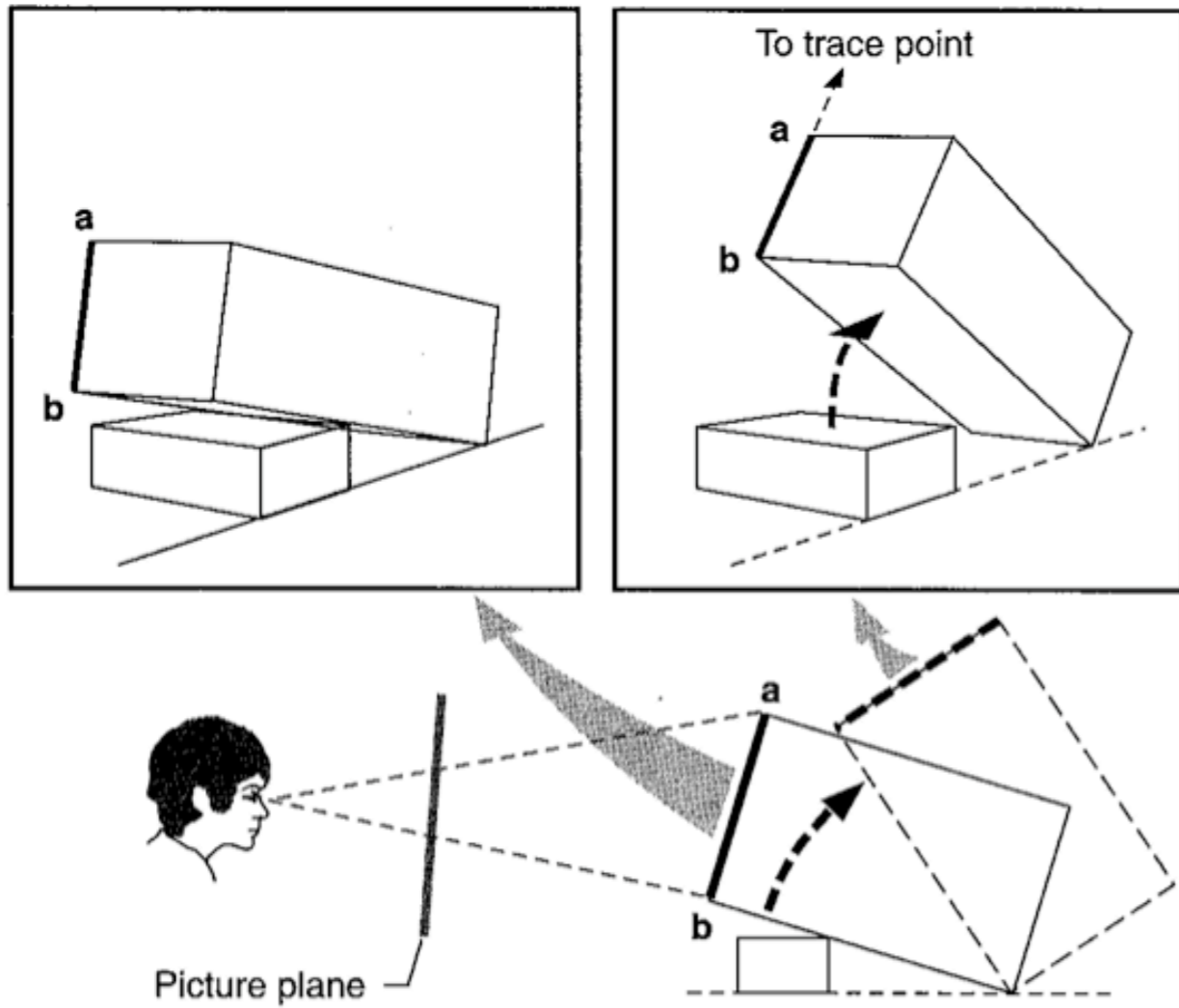


FIGURE 4.7
 Finding the direction of the trace point for an inclined edge is simplified by rotating the edge to a greater angle from the picture plane.

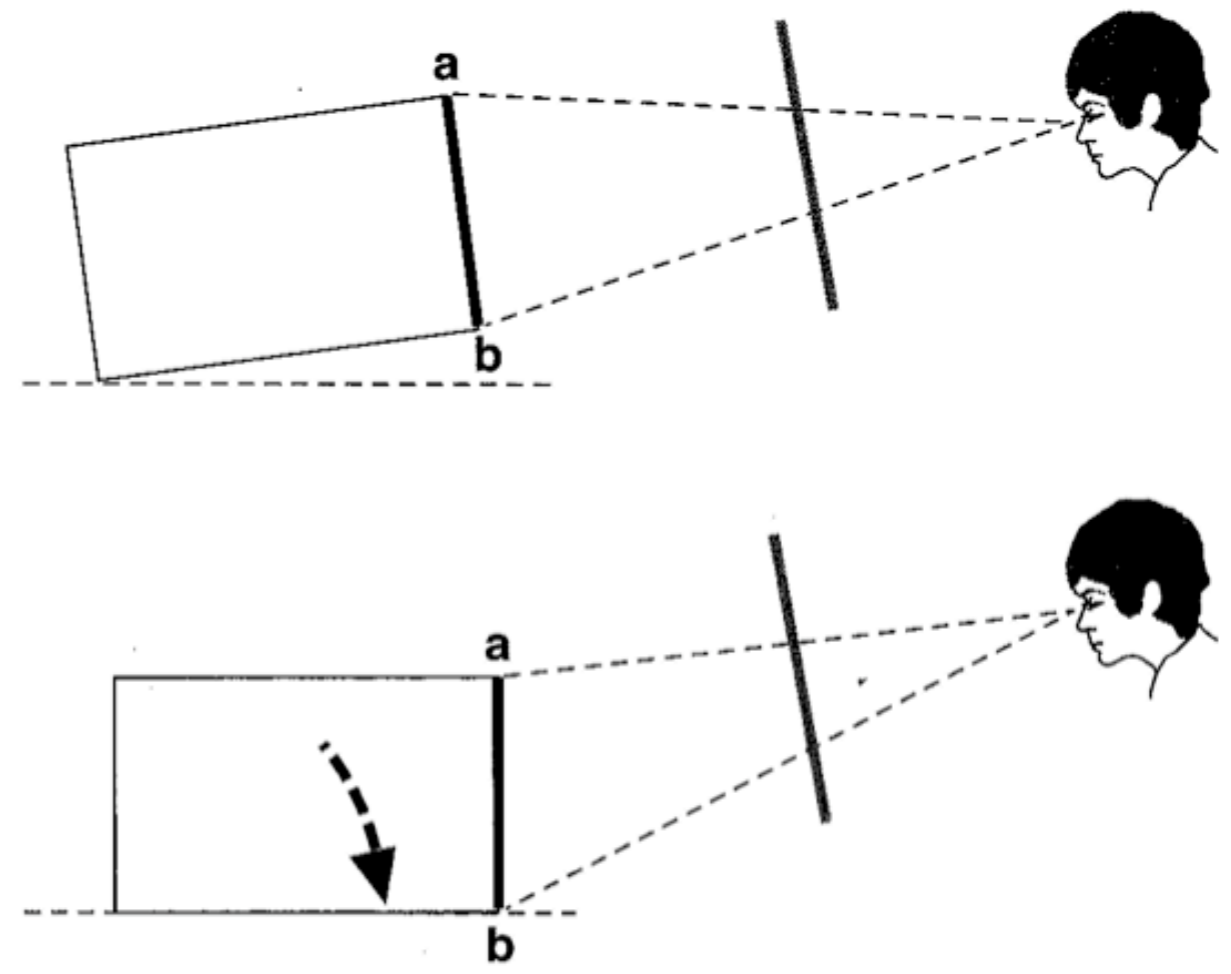
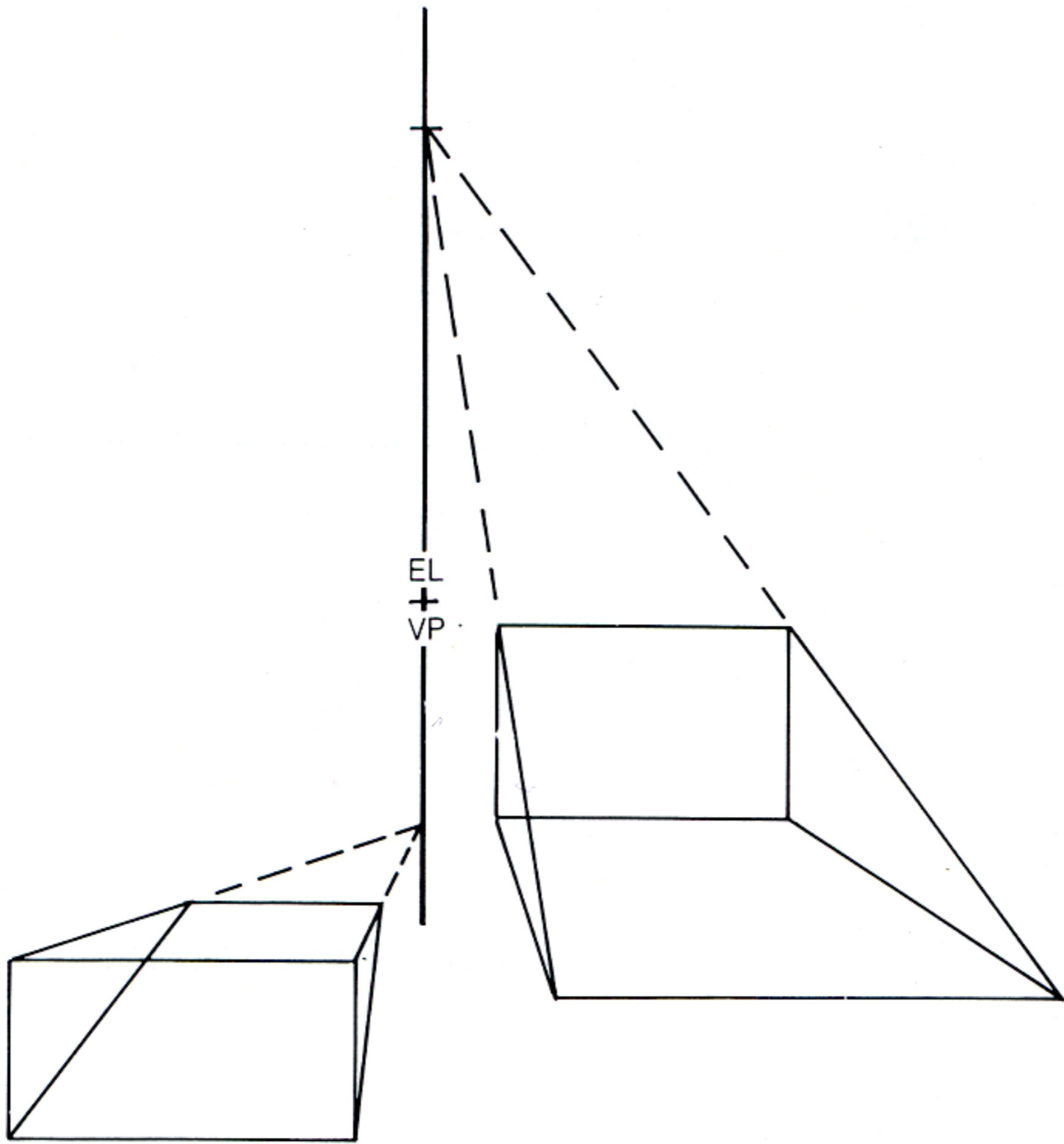
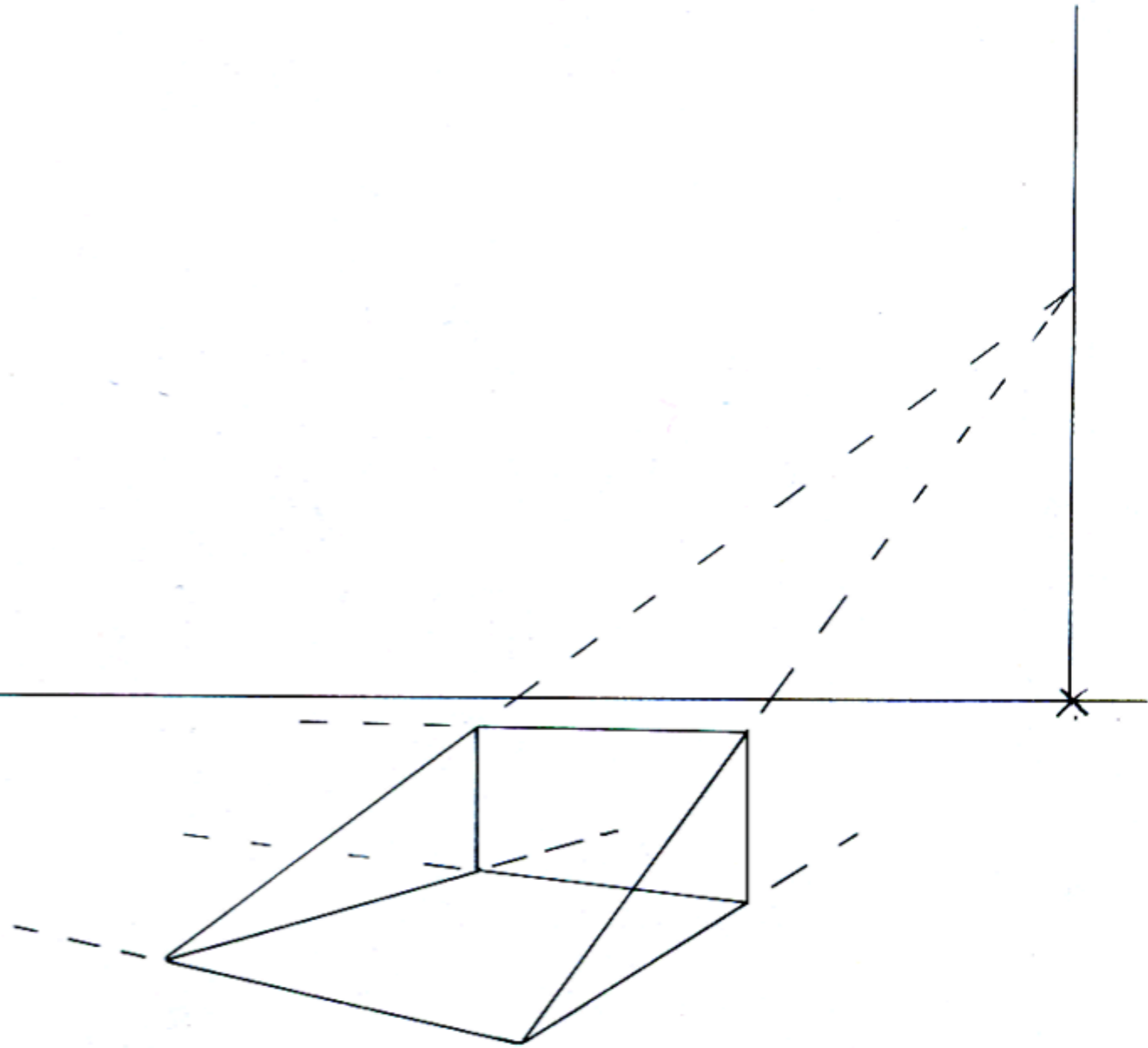


FIGURE 4.8
 When the edge is parallel to the picture plane, points **a** and **b** are the same distance from the observer. When the edge is rotated downward, point **b** is farther away. The reverse is true when the edge is rotated upward, as in Figure 4.7.



EYE LEVEL



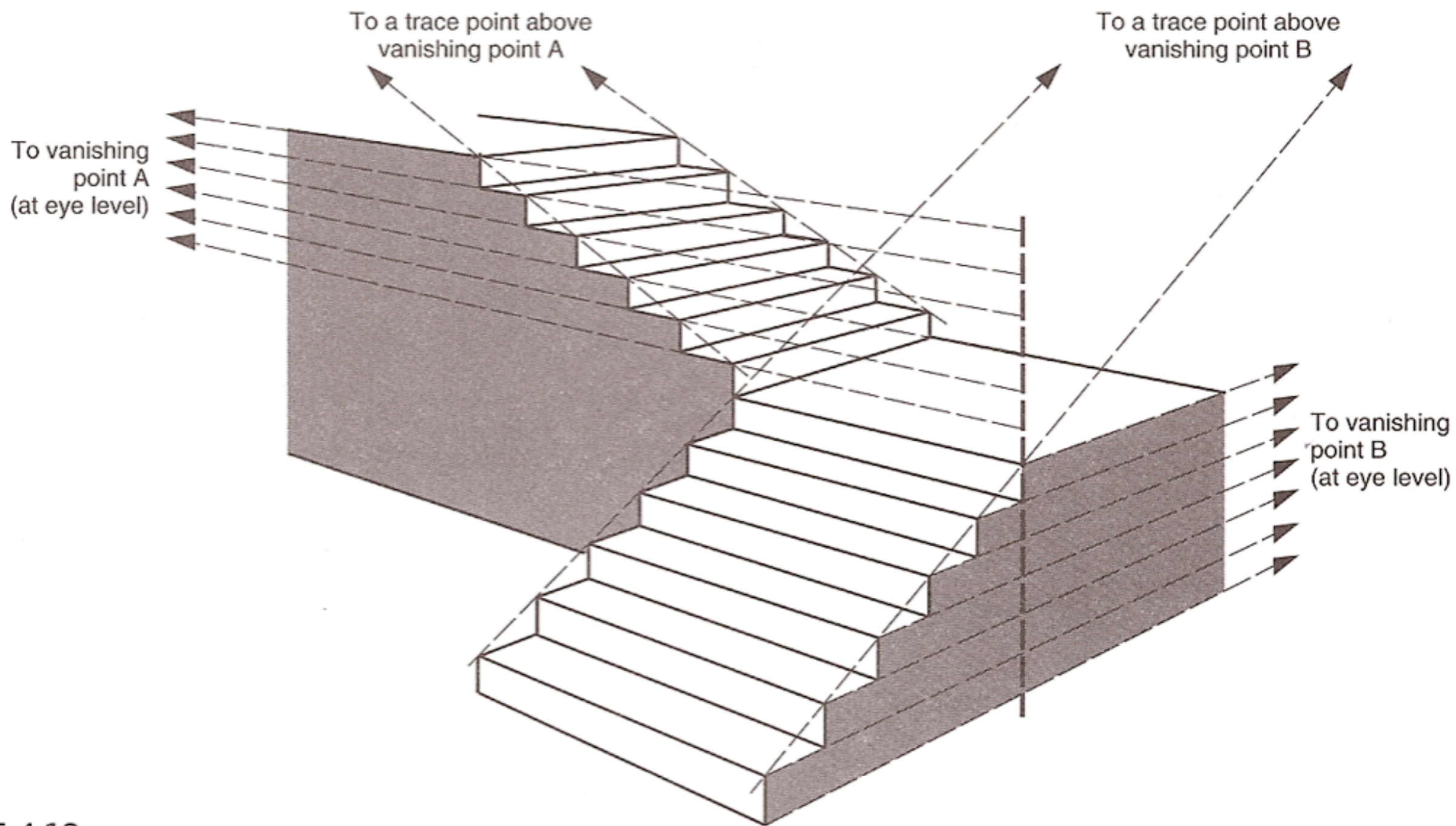
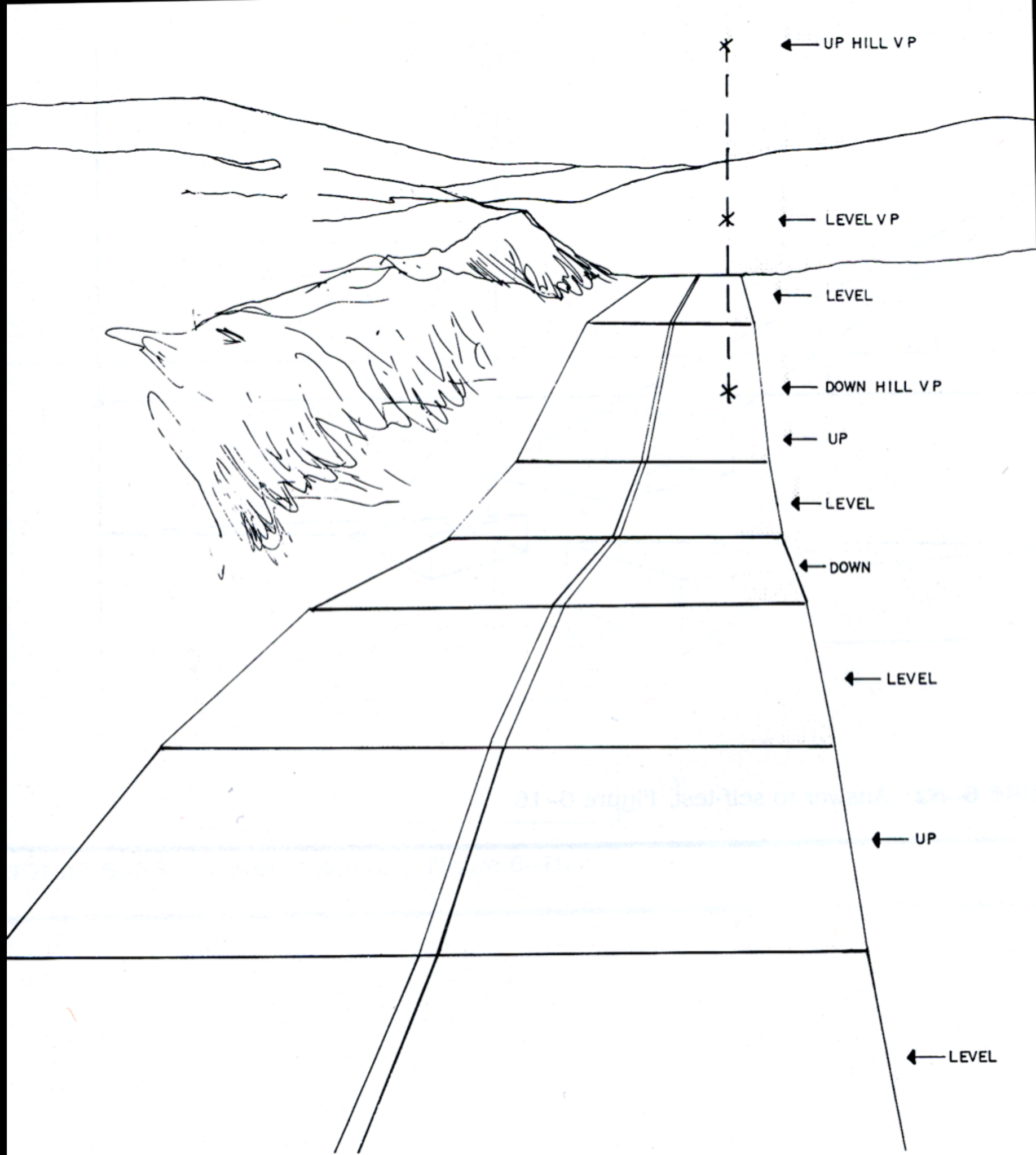
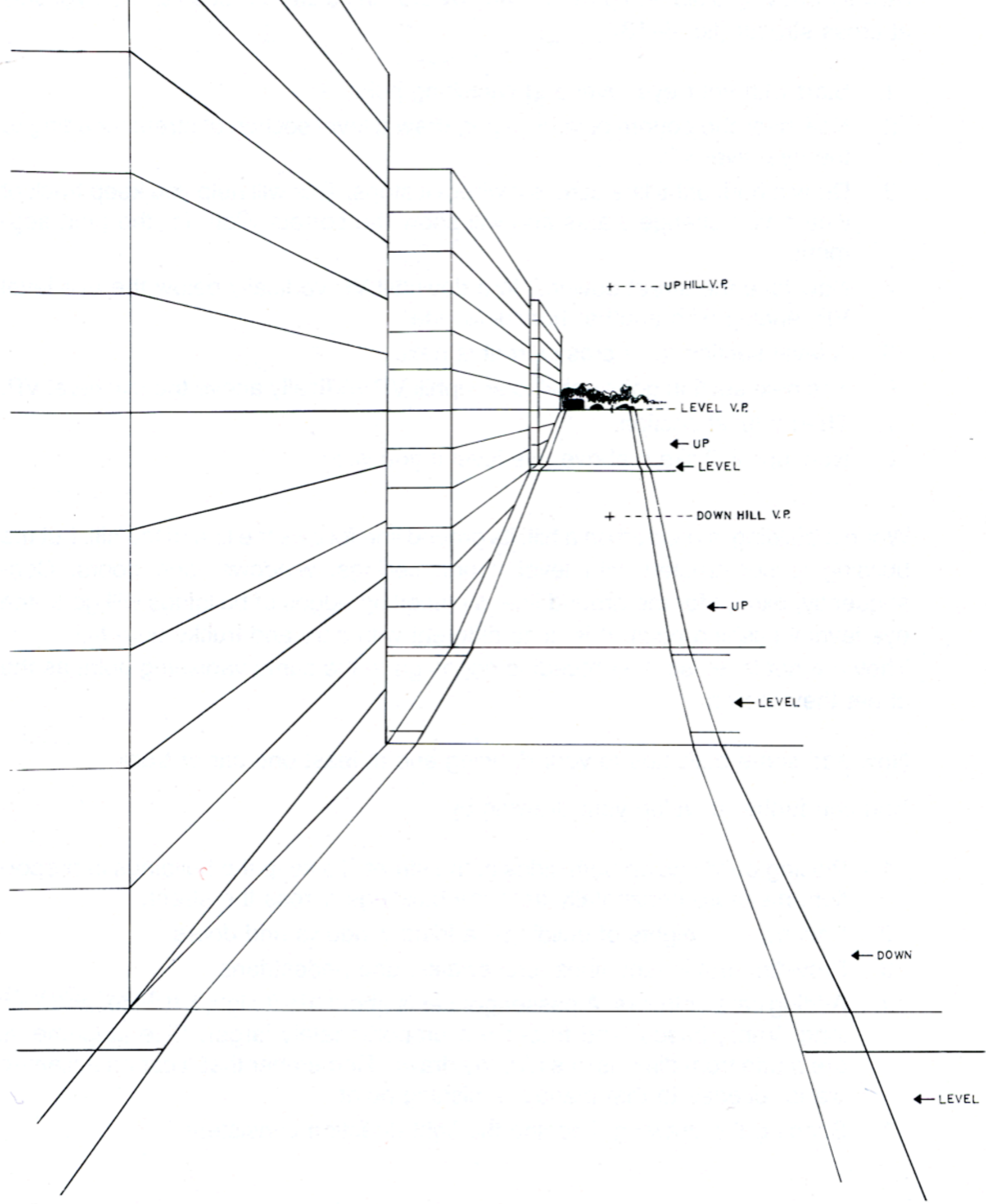
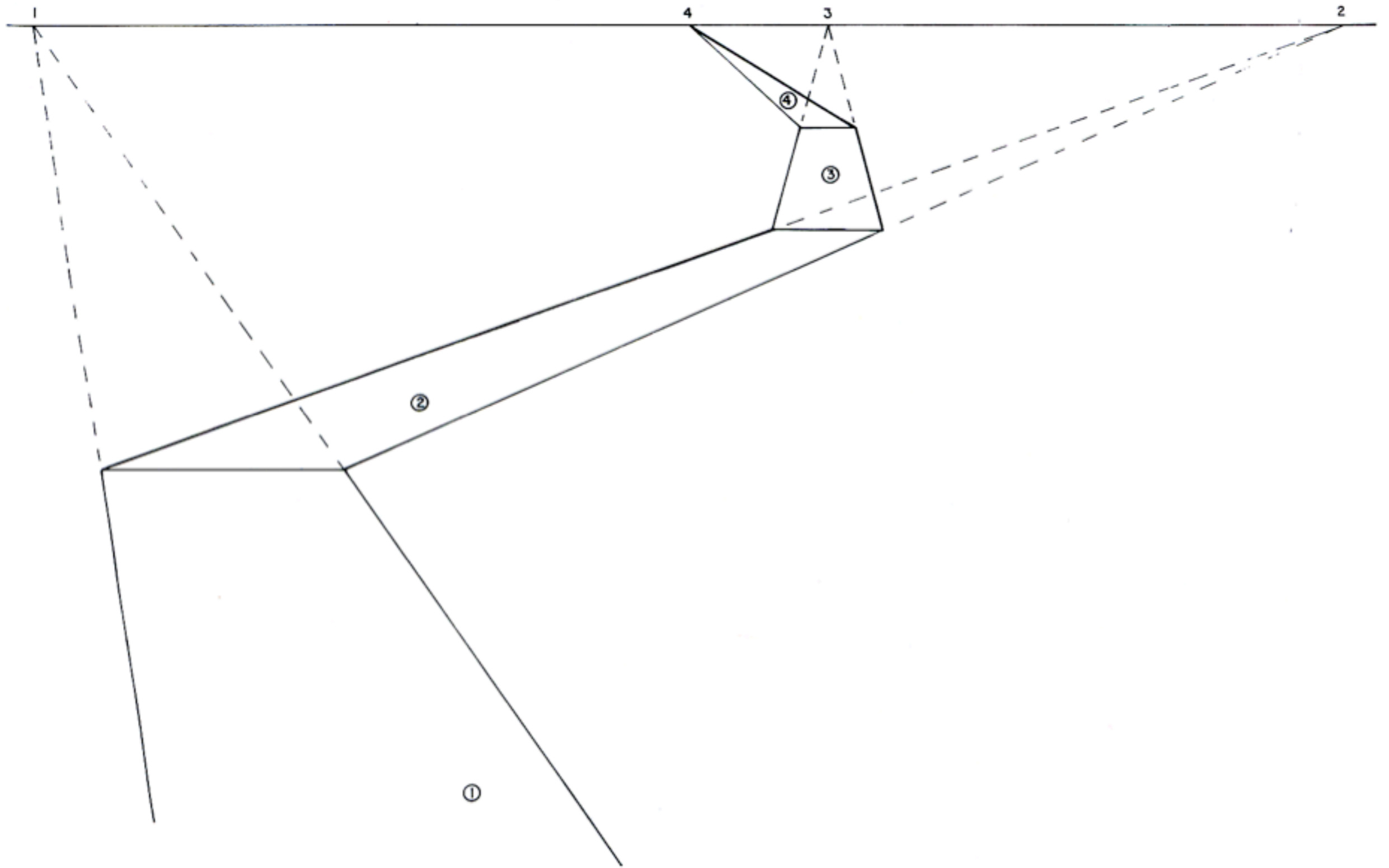


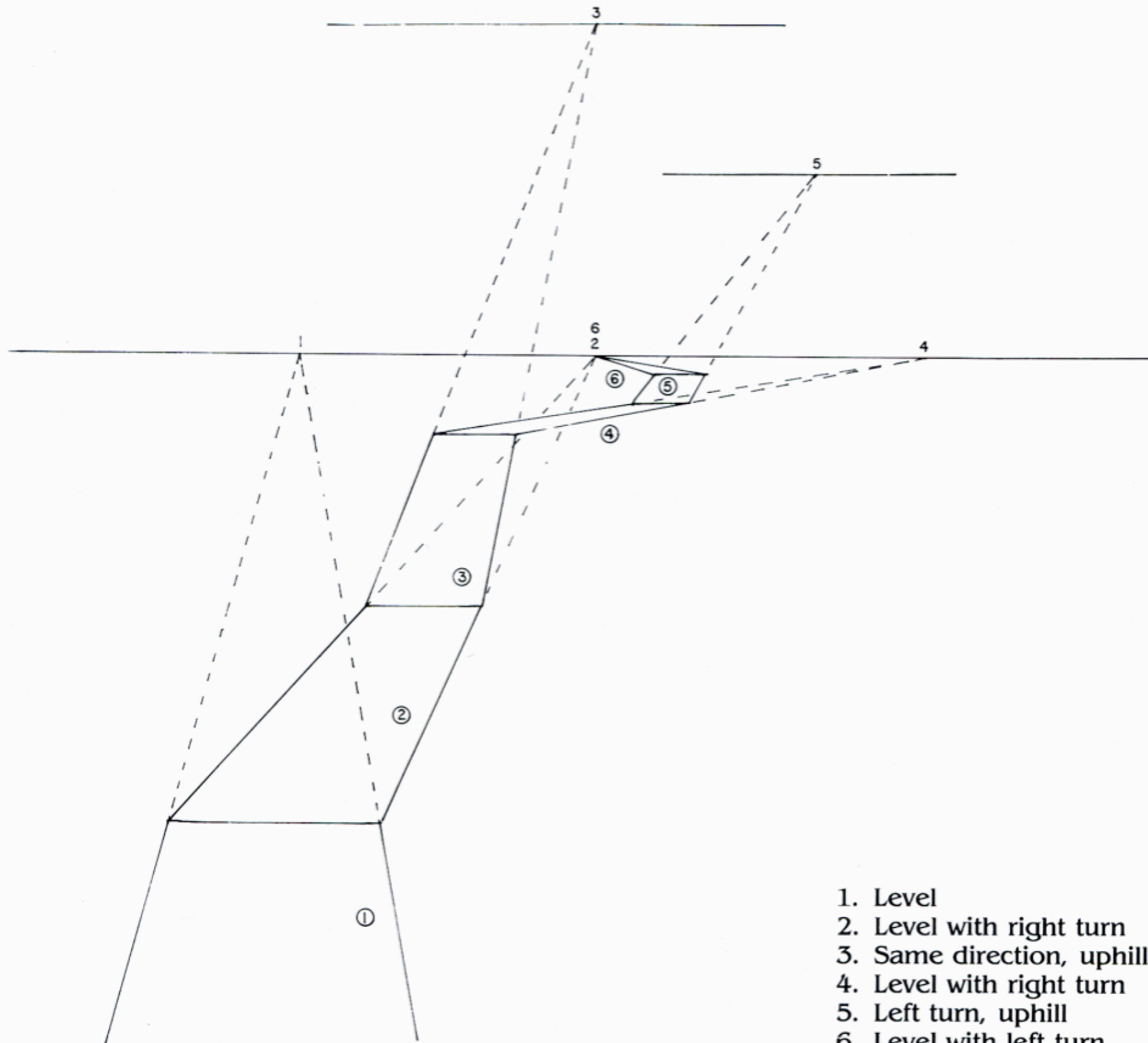
FIGURE 4.12

Using trace points to establish the convergence in stairs or ramps.









3

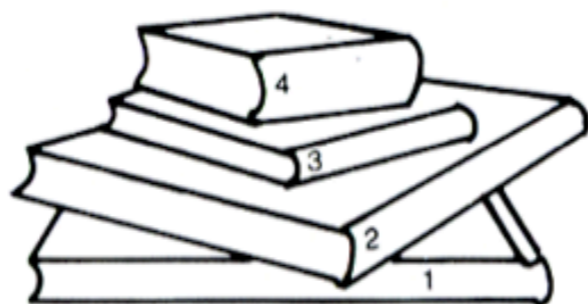
4

1

2

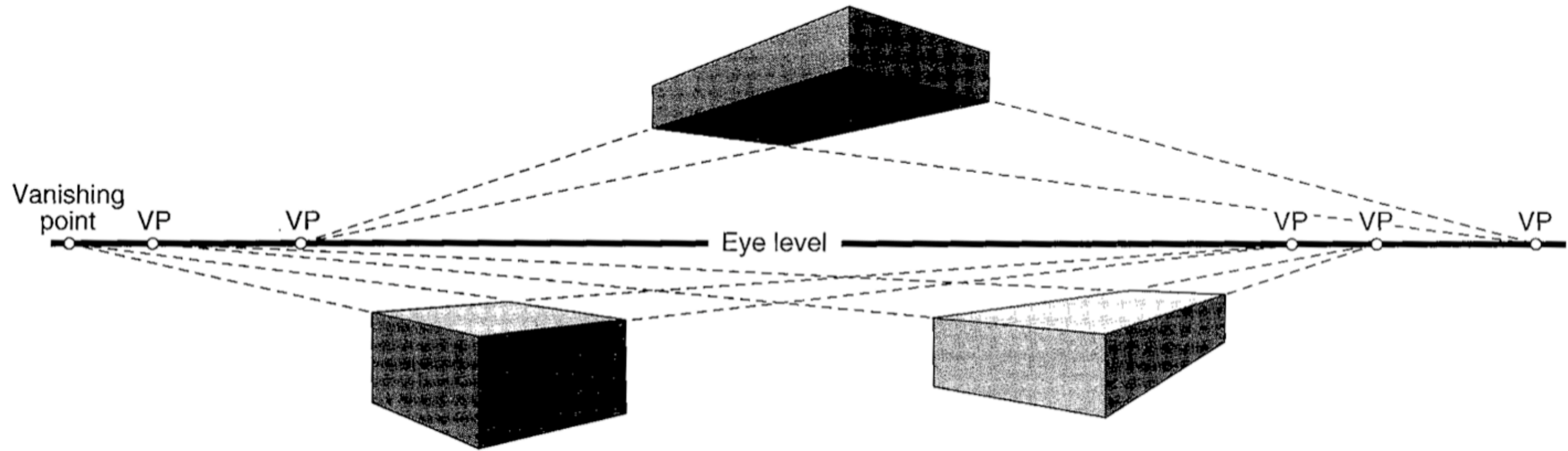
3

4



+

SP

**FIGURE 3.4**

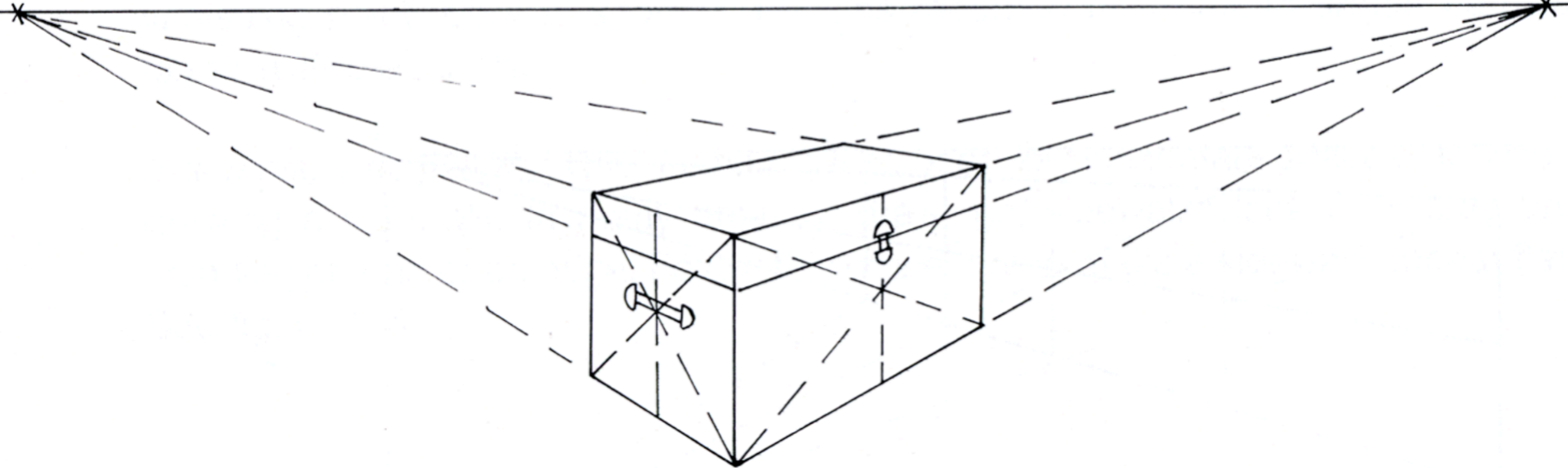
A drawing may have many vanishing points, one for each set of parallel edges in the subject.

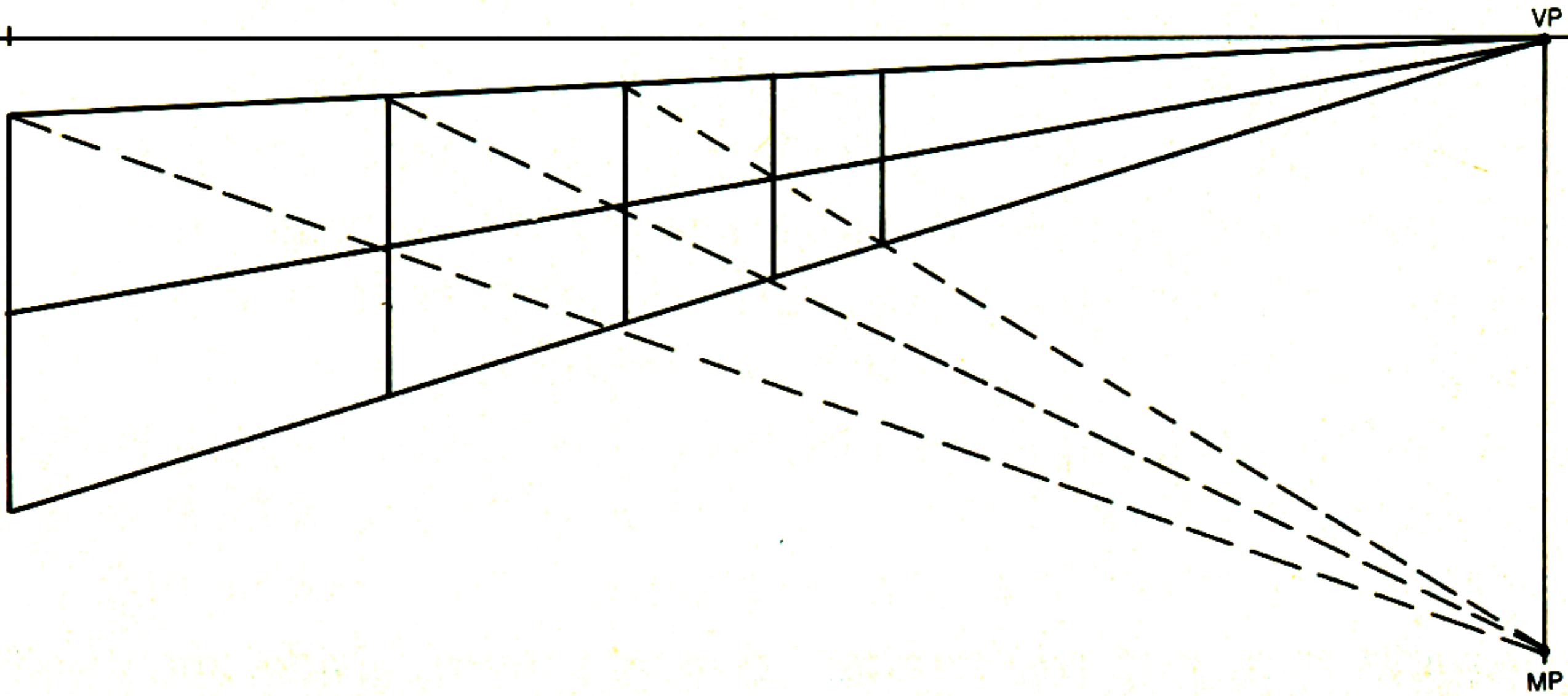
A drawing may have many vanishing points, one for each set of parallel edges in the subject.

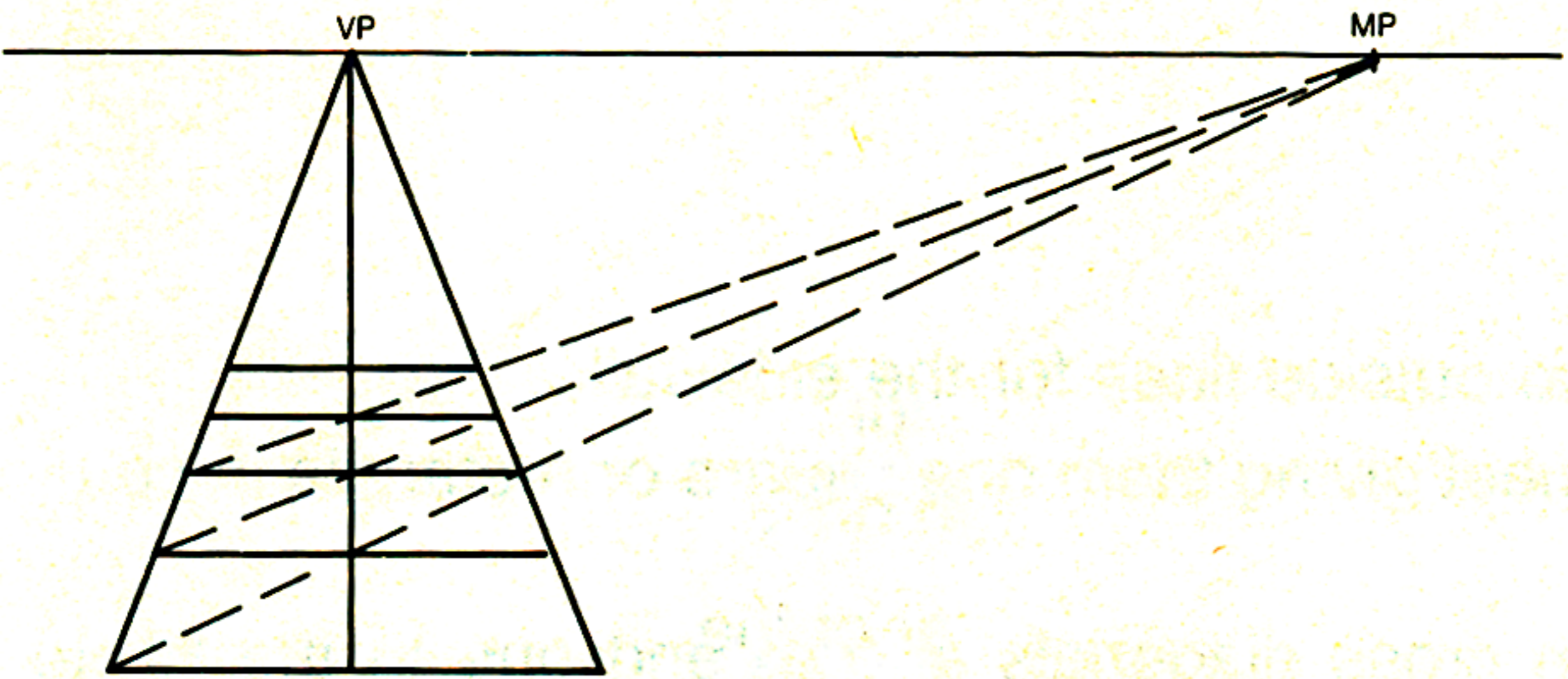
V.P.

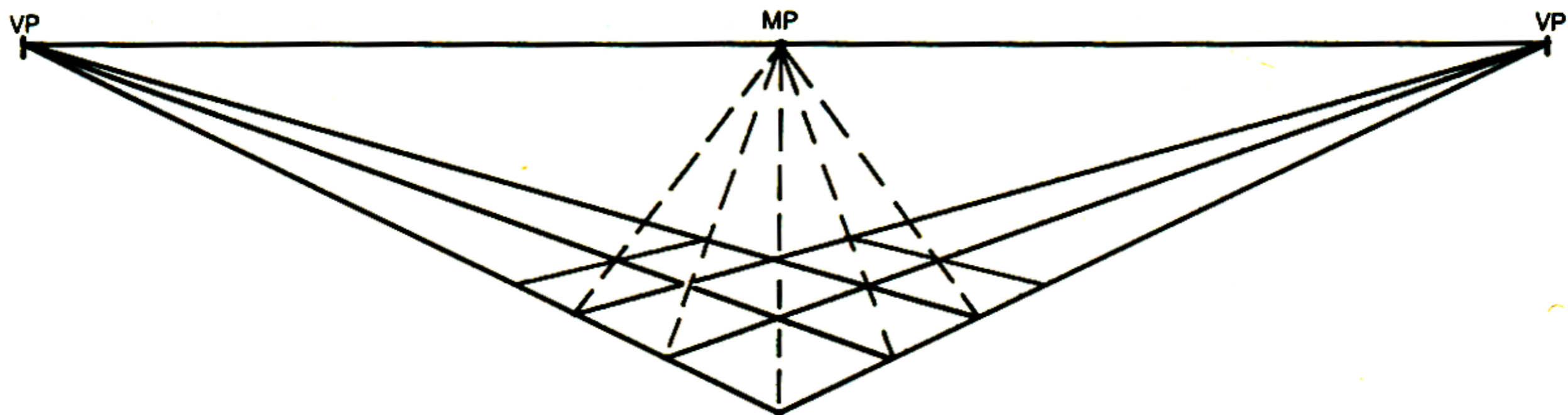
EYE LEVEL

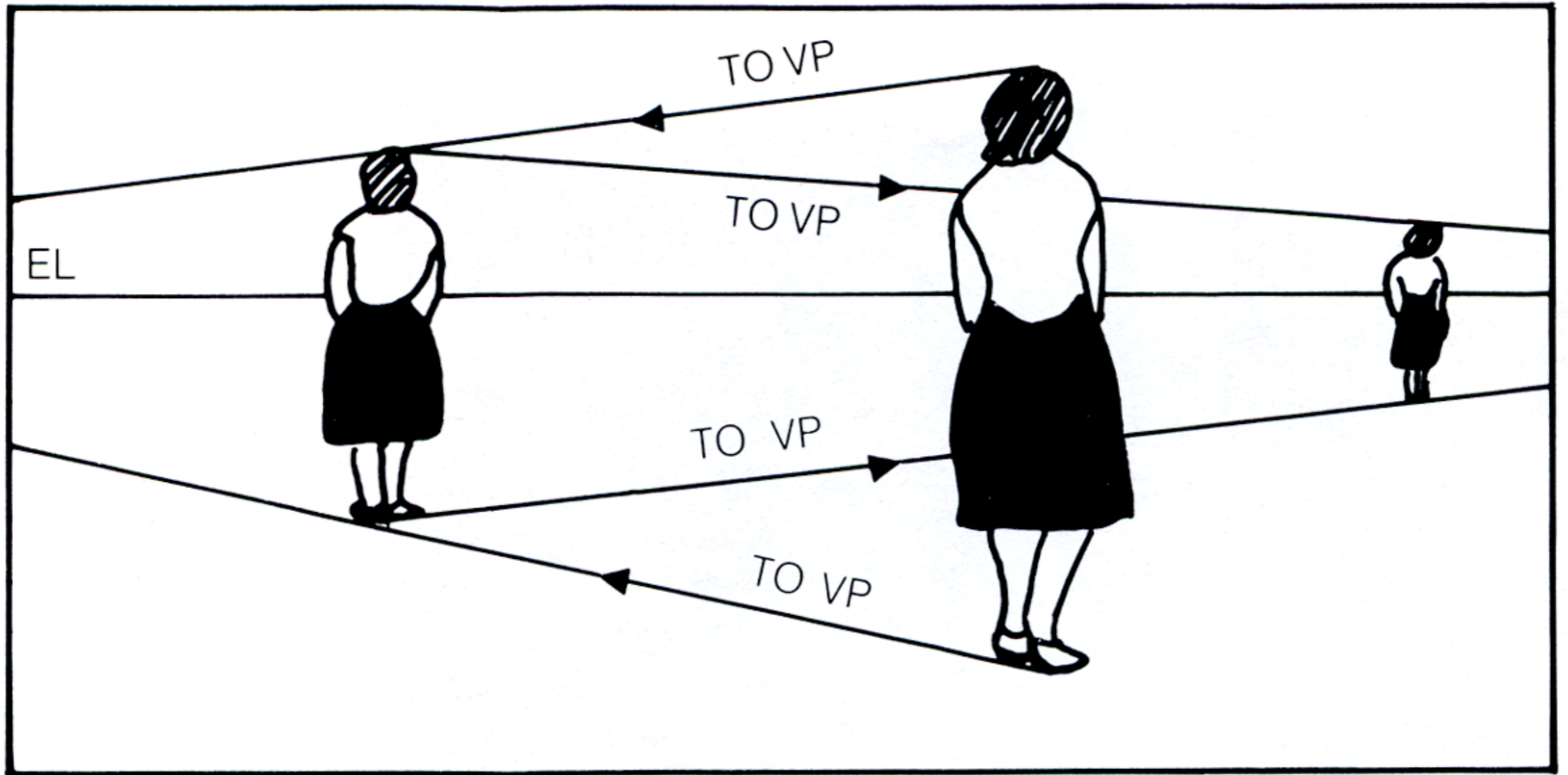
V.P.

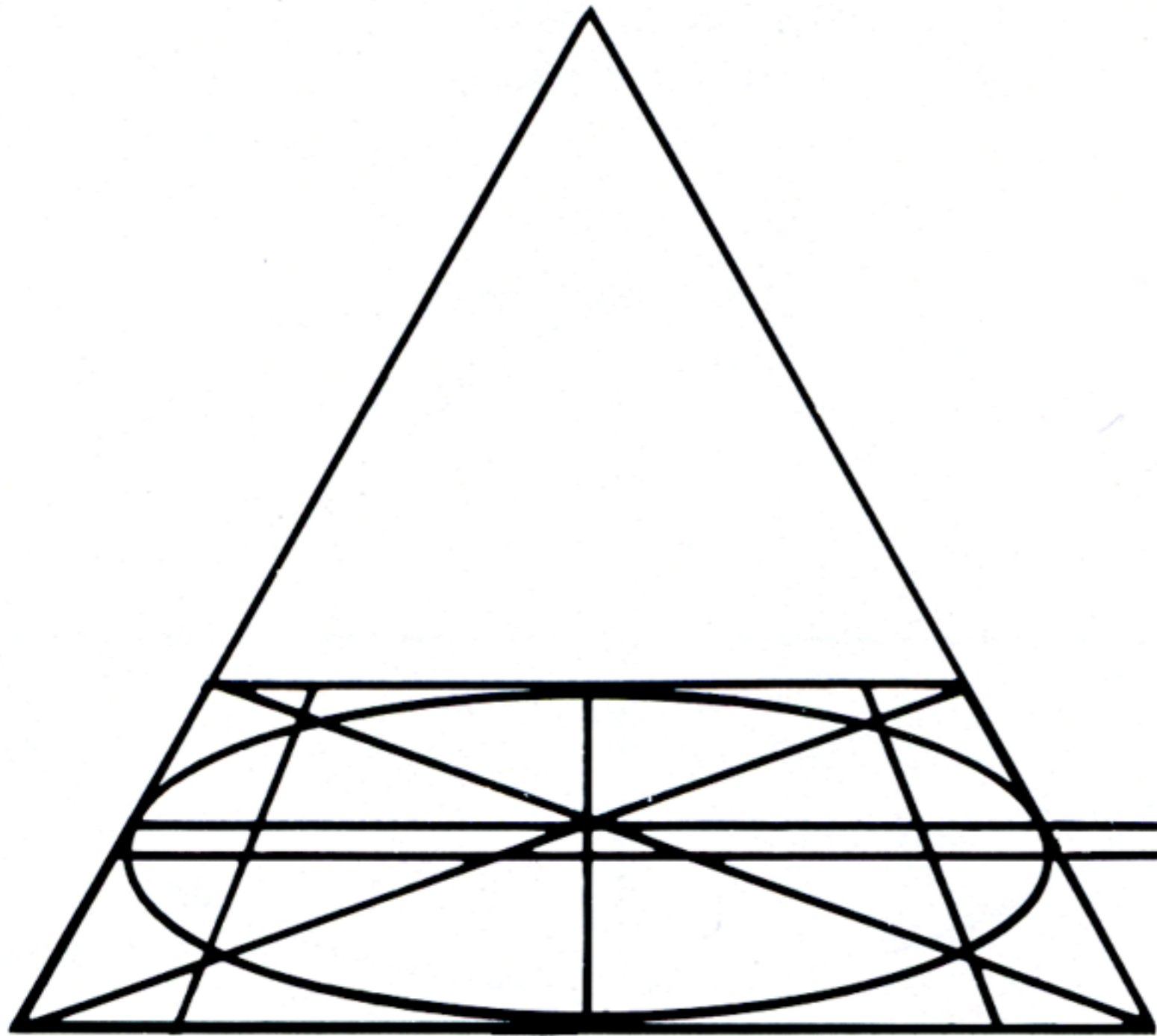




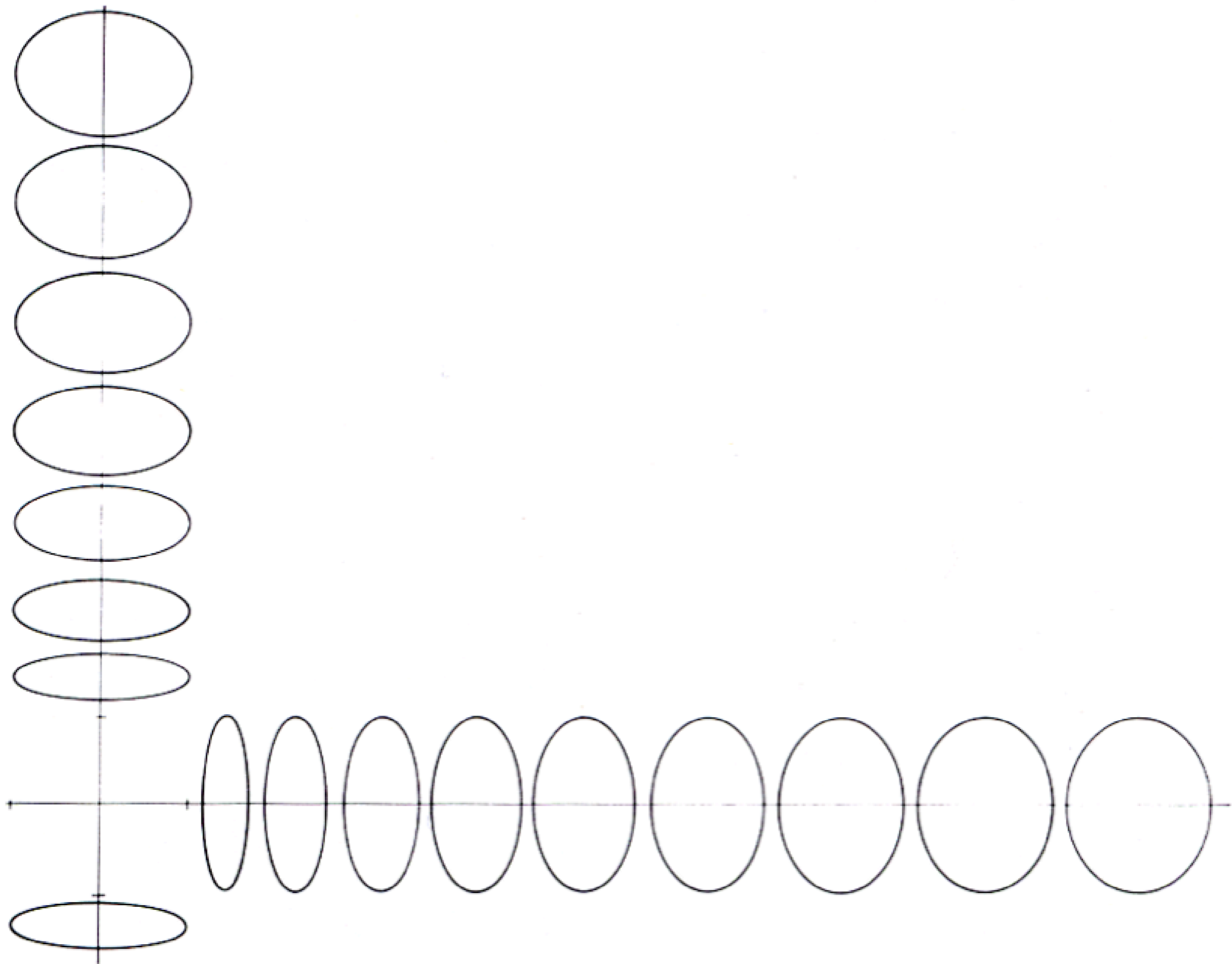


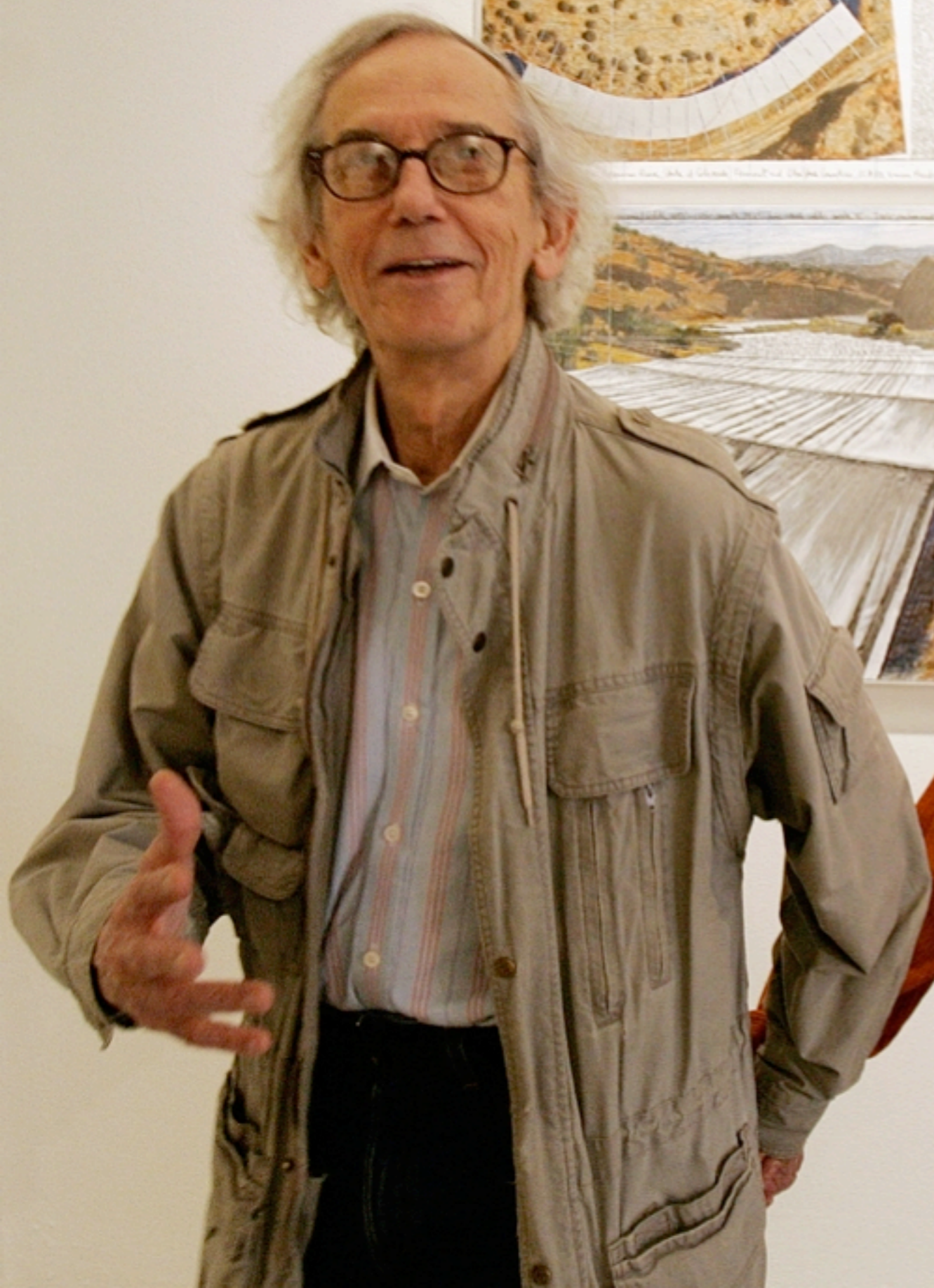






CENTER OF CIRCLE
LONG AXIS OF ELLIPSE



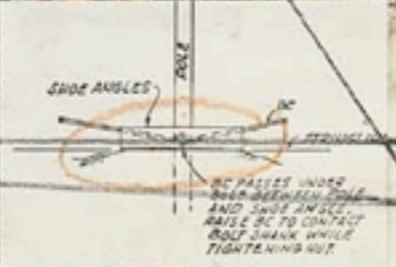




with 18°

VERTICAL RIBBING - SIDE ANGLE

Use 5/16" dia. PREFORMED WIRE steel wire Rope
to SOIL ANCHORS each 20' - 24.0'



DETAIL 8-B
USE WHERE SIDE ANGLES
ARE PERPENDICULAR TO
LATERAL GUYS.

(LAT. GUYS) TO SOIL ANCHOR - ULT. CAPY REQ'D = 9,900 LB.

Chandi 1976













Tom Christy, Photo

