

N4 N5

Graphic communication

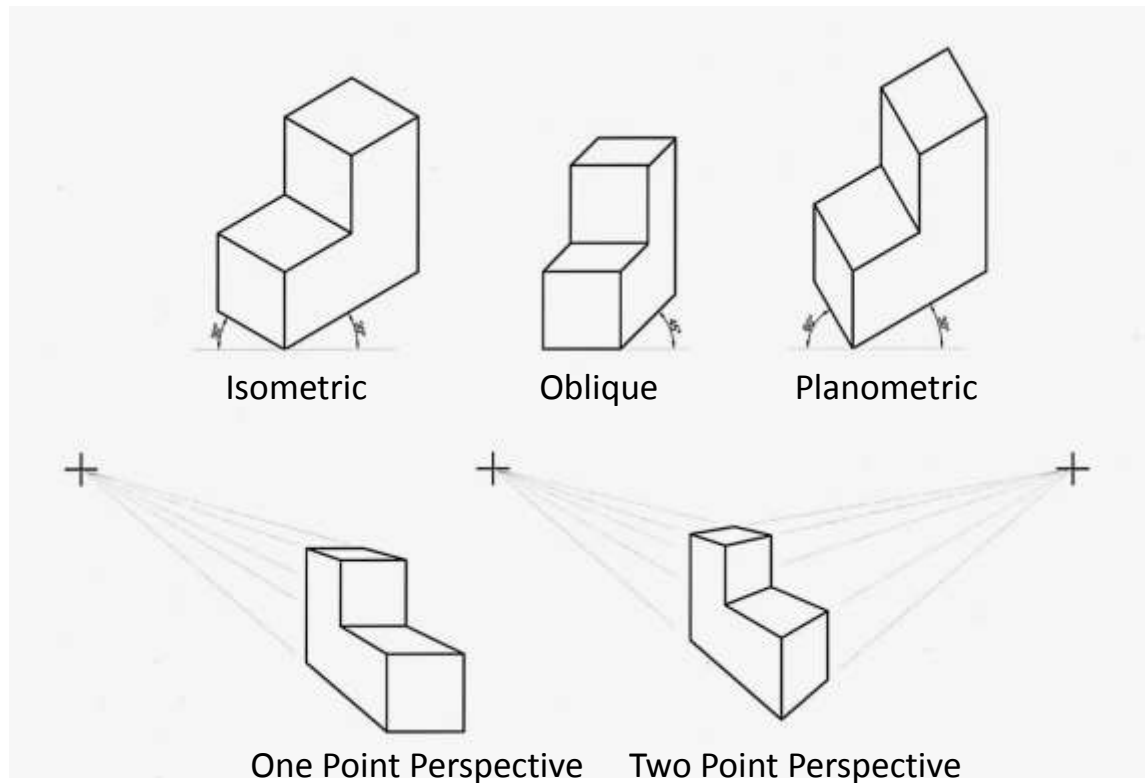
# Pictorial Drawing

Name: ..... Class:..... Teacher:.....

## Introduction

Pictorial drawing is a method of drawing where all three dimensions and three surfaces are shown in one view. There are five main type of pictorial drawing, which you will attempt on a drawing board in class in addition to being able to recognise in an exam question paper. The five method are:

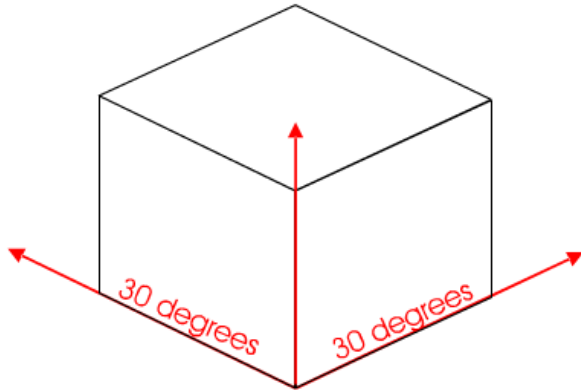
- Isometric
- Oblique
- Planometric
- One Point Perspective
- Two Point Perspective



## Isometric Views

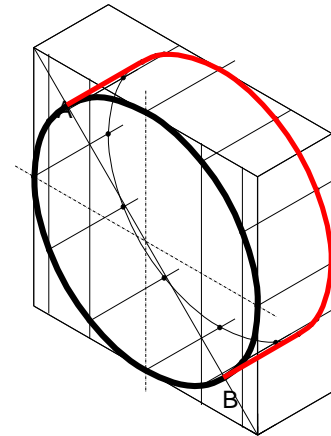
Isometric drawing is a method of pictorial drawing where all three dimensions and three surfaces are shown in one view.

Lengths and breadths are projected at  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal and heights are projected vertically upwards. All measures along the height, length and breadth are full size.

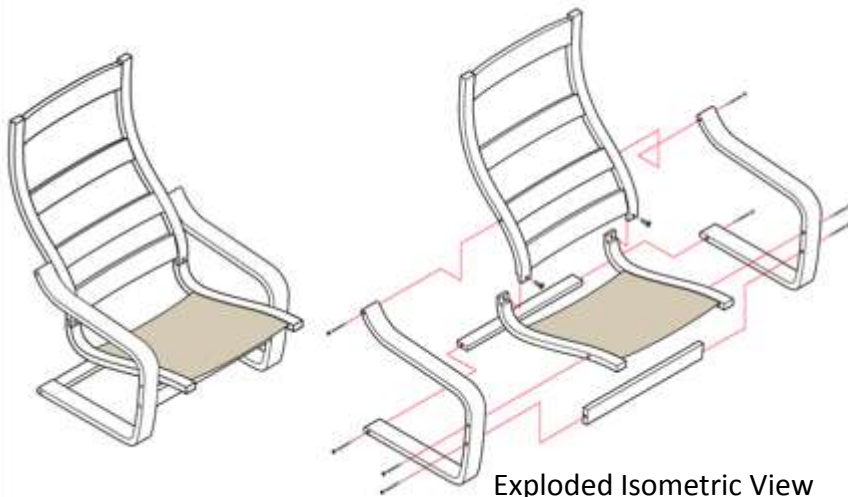


Isometric View

Curves or circles when represented in Isometric cannot be drawn using a compass. Circles and arc appear as ellipses when drawn in isometric projection.



Isometric Circle



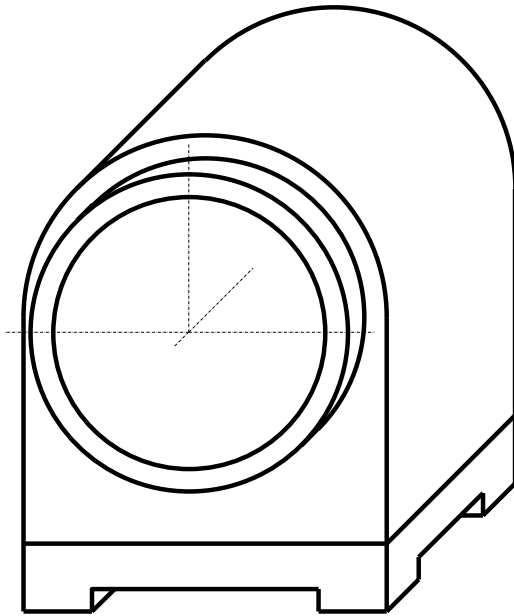
Exploded Isometric View

An exploded view is a drawing in which the parts making up an assembly are separated along a connection axis. Exploded views are commonly drawn as exploded isometric views. In an exploded view all of the parts should be separated and have clear space between each part.

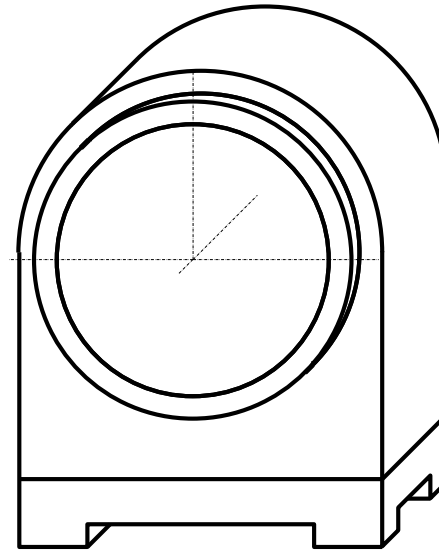
## Oblique Views

Oblique drawing is a simple form of pictorial drawing, often used because it shows the true front view of an object and circles can often be drawn using a compass.

The front of the object is shown as a true shape, breadths are projected back at  $45^\circ$ . Breadths are often reduced by half actual size to improve the realism of the view (cabinet oblique), but can be left full depth (cavalier oblique).



Oblique view using full sizes  
(Cavalier Projection)

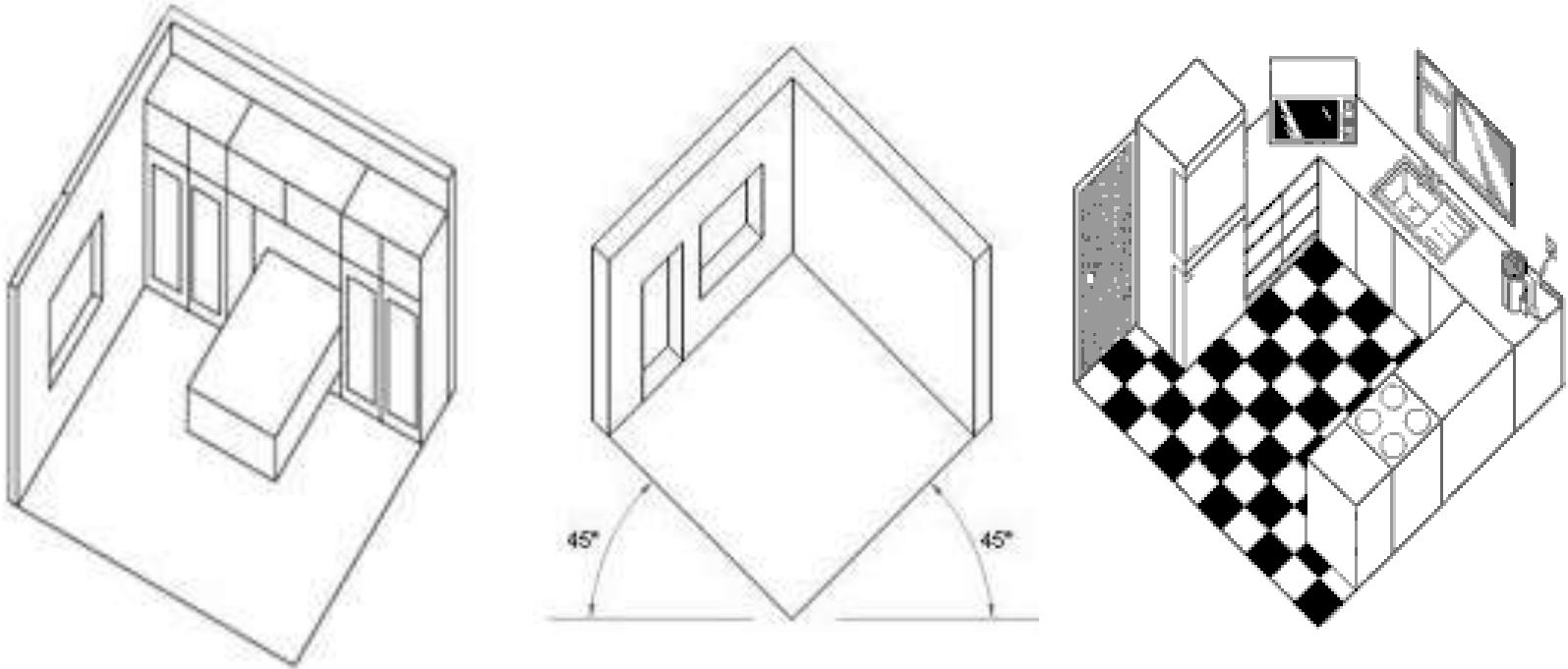


Oblique view using half full sizes  
(Cabinet Projection)

## Planometric views

Planometric drawings are used by architects, civil engineers and interior designers. Planometric projection is easy to draw and offers a clear view of interior spaces. It gives a viewing position looking down from above.

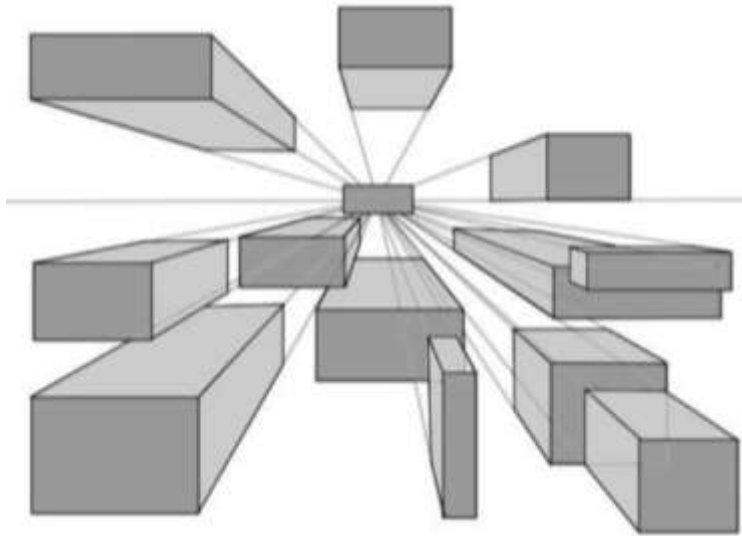
The base is a true plan view rotated at an angle to the horizontal, usually  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$  or  $60^\circ$ . All vertical edges remain vertical and project upwards from the base. All measurements on the base are true. Vertical measurements should be full height.



## One Point Perspective

One point perspective is a method of drawing or sketching that gives a realistic look to an object. This is because as the drawing gets further into the distance, heights are reduced as they are in real life. Perspective drawing starts with a horizon line and a vanishing point (the point where all lines travel towards).

Perspective has the effect of shortening the depths which go back towards the vanishing point.



## Two Point Perspective

Two point perspective is a method of drawing or sketching very similar to one point perspective, but makes use of two vanishing points placed on the horizon line.

The drawing usually starts with a leading edge; the part of the drawing furthest forward and the biggest part of the drawing.

