

## Chapter 8

# Pictorial Drawing 1

We saw in chapter 7 that elevations and plans are useful for communicating precise details about the shape and size of an object. However, such drawings can be difficult to interpret. A **pictorial drawing** gives an overall impression of what an object looks like which is easy to visualise.

There are many different types of pictorial drawing. In this chapter we shall consider:

- Common oblique drawing.
- Isometric drawing.

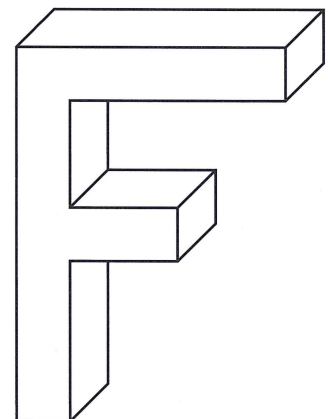
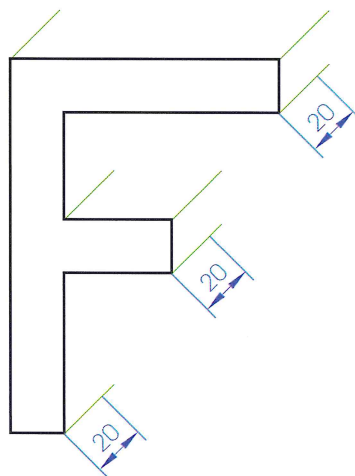
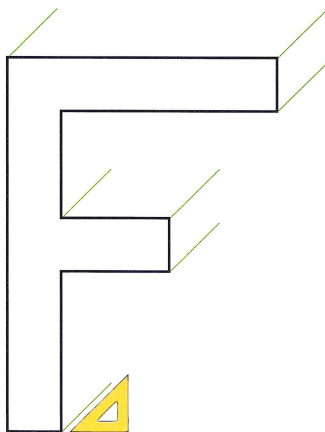
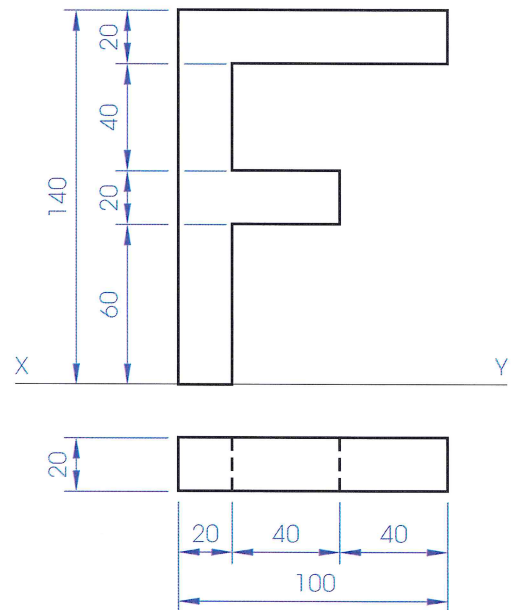
## Common Oblique Drawing

In **oblique drawing** the front face of the object is drawn full-size. Receding lines are drawn at  $45^\circ$  to the horizontal.

### Example

The elevation and plan of a letter **F** are shown over. Draw an **oblique view** of the letter.

1. Draw the front face of the given letter **F** full-size.
2. Draw light lines at  $45^\circ$  from the corners as shown below, left. These lines may be drawn to the left or to the right depending on which will convey more information.
3. Mark the true depth of 20 mm off along the  $45^\circ$  lines as shown below, middle.
4. Complete the drawing as shown below, right.

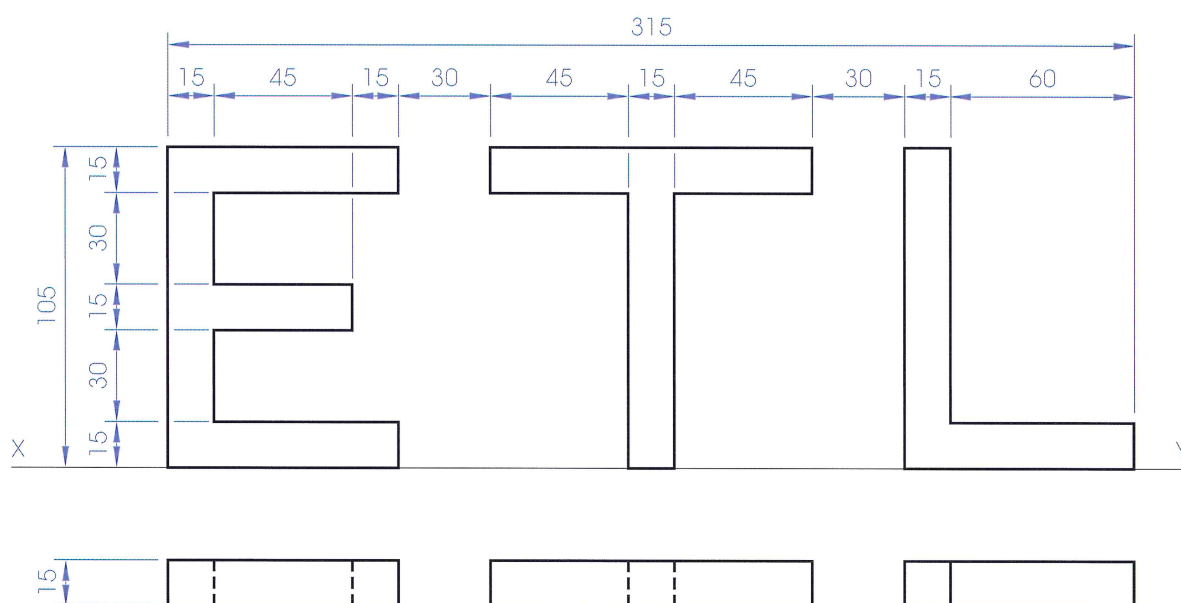


The front face is a **true shape** in an oblique drawing. This means that it appears in its actual shape and size. **Hidden lines** are normally omitted from pictorial drawings.

## Exercises

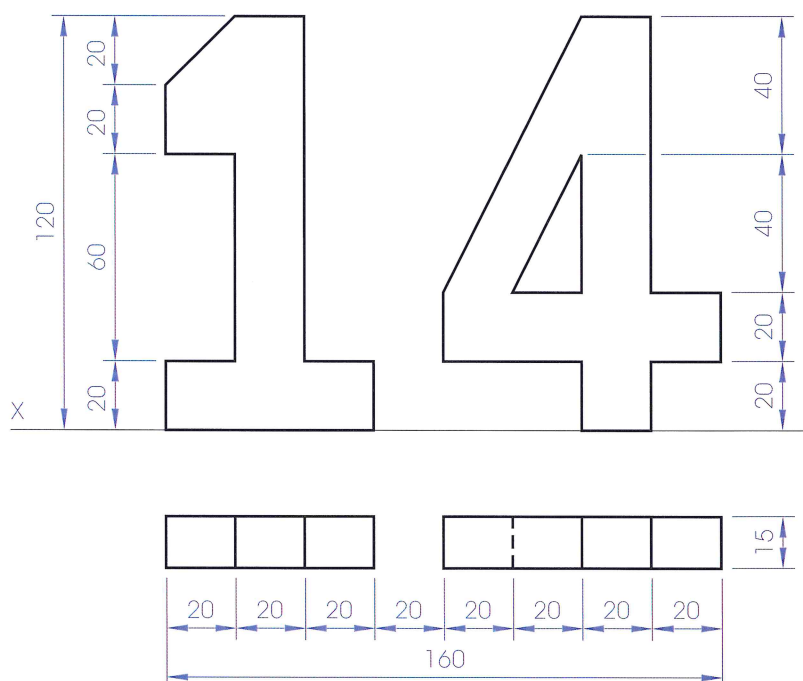
1. The figure below shows the elevation and plan of a logo for **Eldon Transport Limited**.

Draw an **oblique view** of the logo.

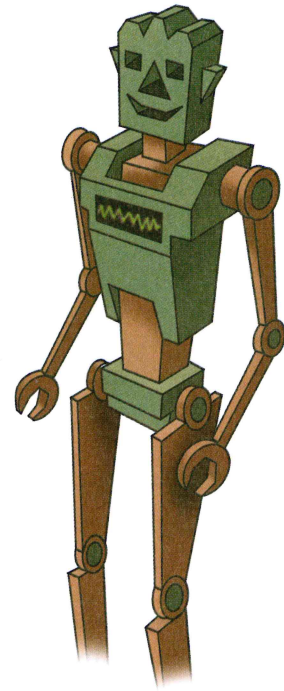
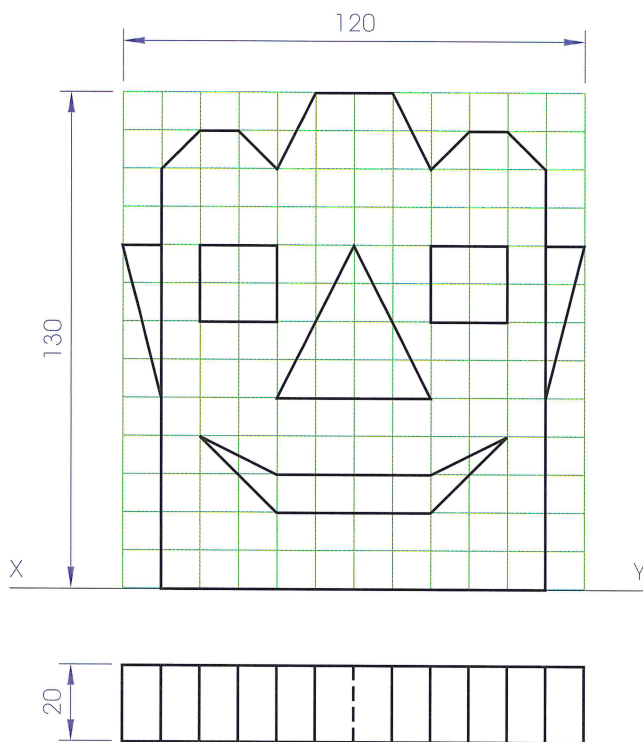


2. The elevation and plan of a **number 14** are shown below. A pictorial view of the number is to be placed on a **football jersey**.

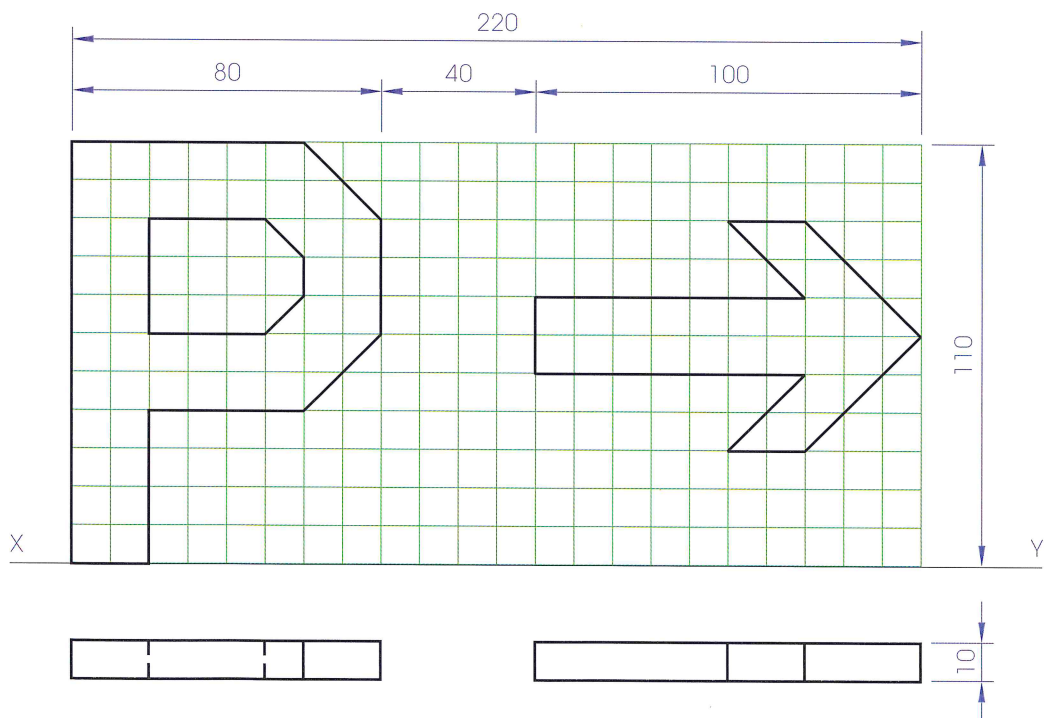
Draw an **oblique view** of the number.



3. The figure below shows the elevation and plan of a **Robot's face**. The grid is made up of 10 mm squares. Draw an **oblique view** of the face.



4. The elevation and plan of a logo, which is to be used as a **Parking Sign** are shown below. The grid is made up of 10 mm squares. Draw an **oblique view** of the logo.



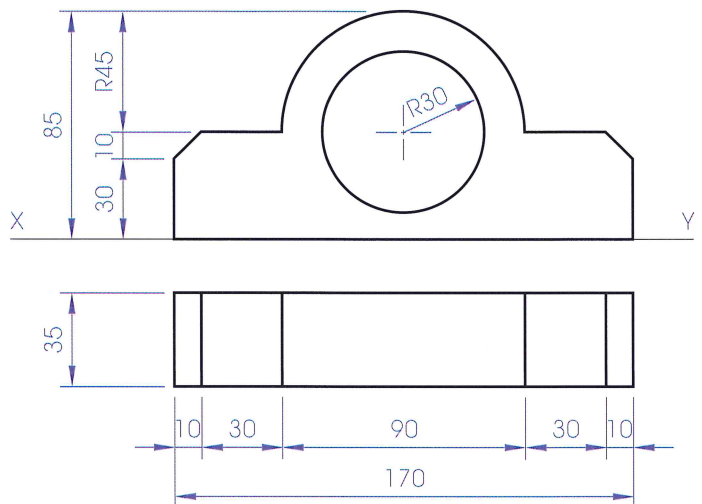
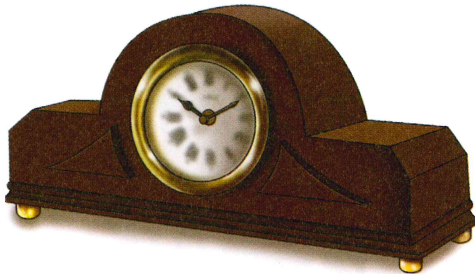


## 64 Understanding Technical Graphics

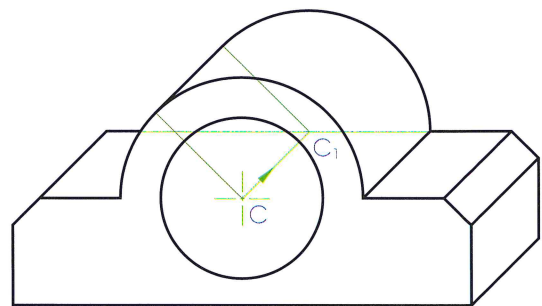
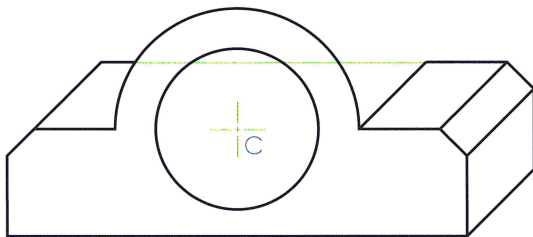
### Example

The elevation and plan of a **clock** are shown over.

Draw an **oblique view** of the clock.



1. Draw the front face of the clock full-size and draw light lines at  $45^\circ$  from the corners.
2. Mark the true depth of 35 mm off along a  $45^\circ$  line and complete the base of the clock as shown below, left.
3. The semicircle on the back surface of the clock will appear as a semicircle because it is parallel to the front face of the clock. Its centre  $C_1$  can be located by drawing a line at  $45^\circ$  from C as shown below, right.
4. Draw the visible part of the rear semicircle with a compass and complete the drawing as shown.



### Exercise

1. The elevation and plan of the **Carter Printers** company monogram are shown over.

Draw an **oblique view** of the monogram.

