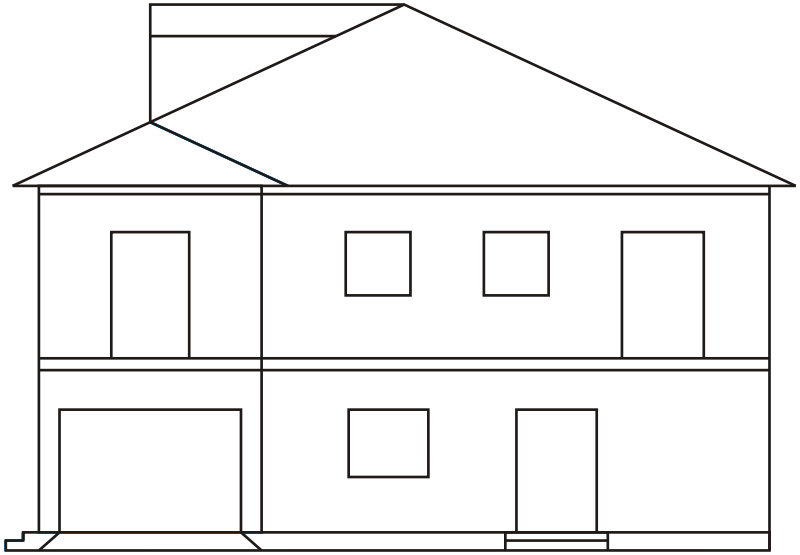
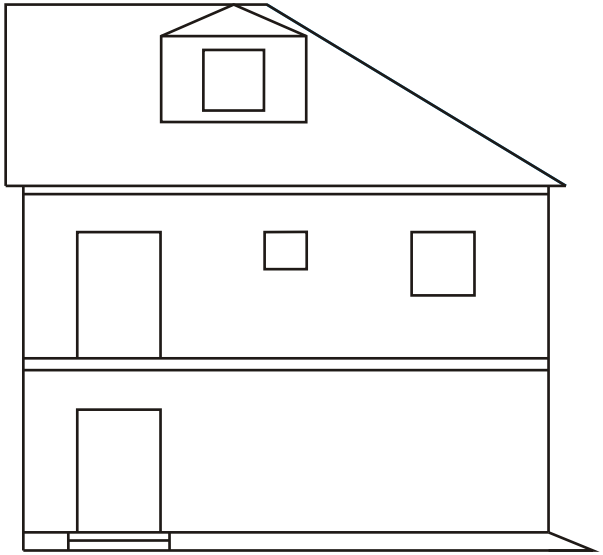
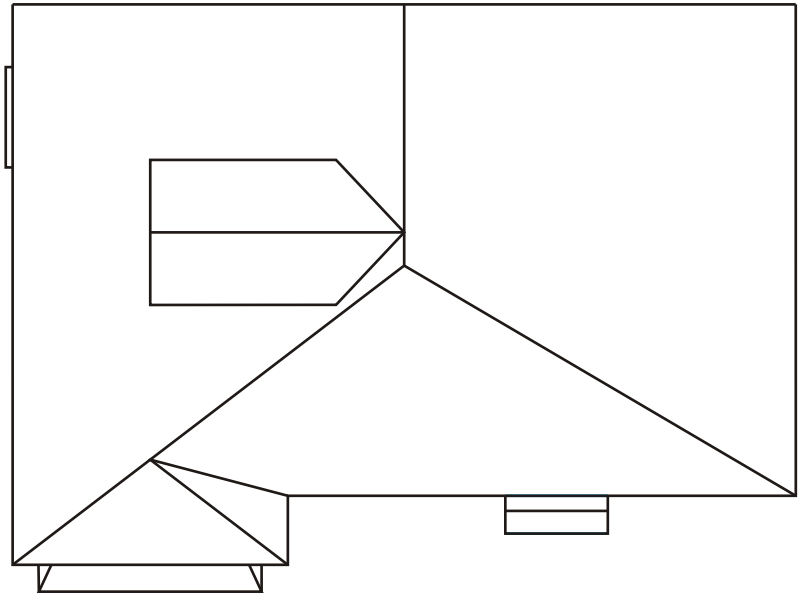
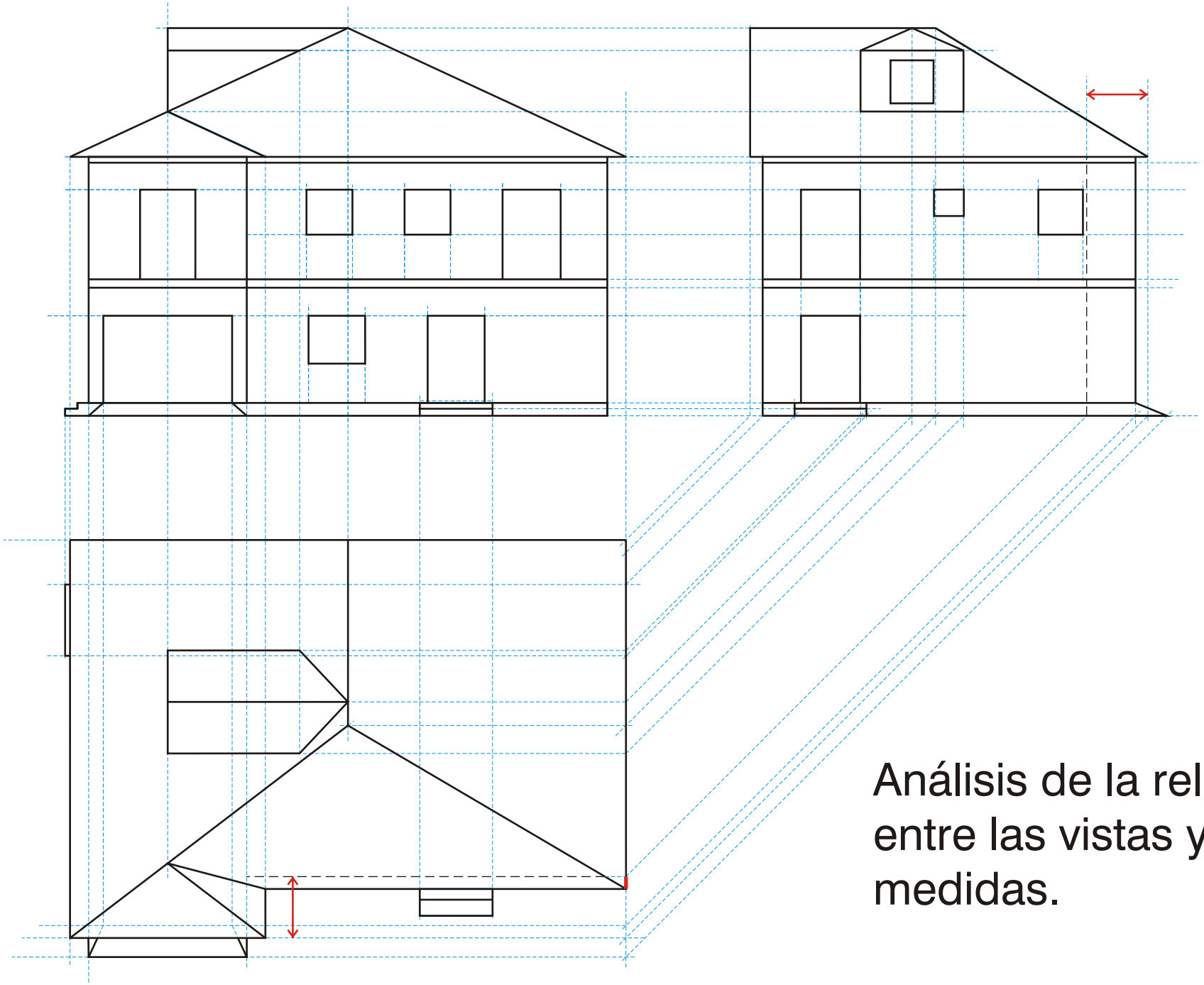
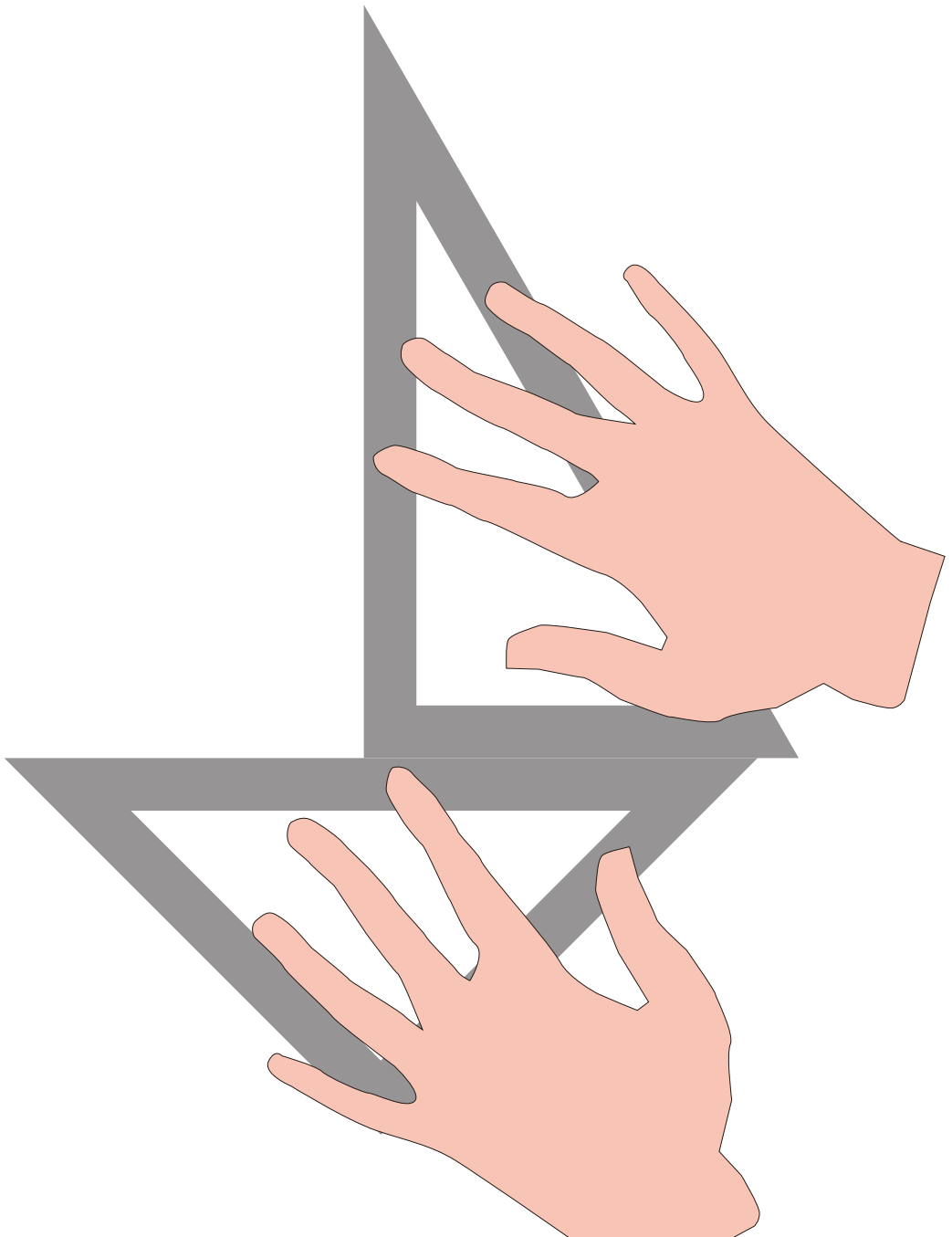


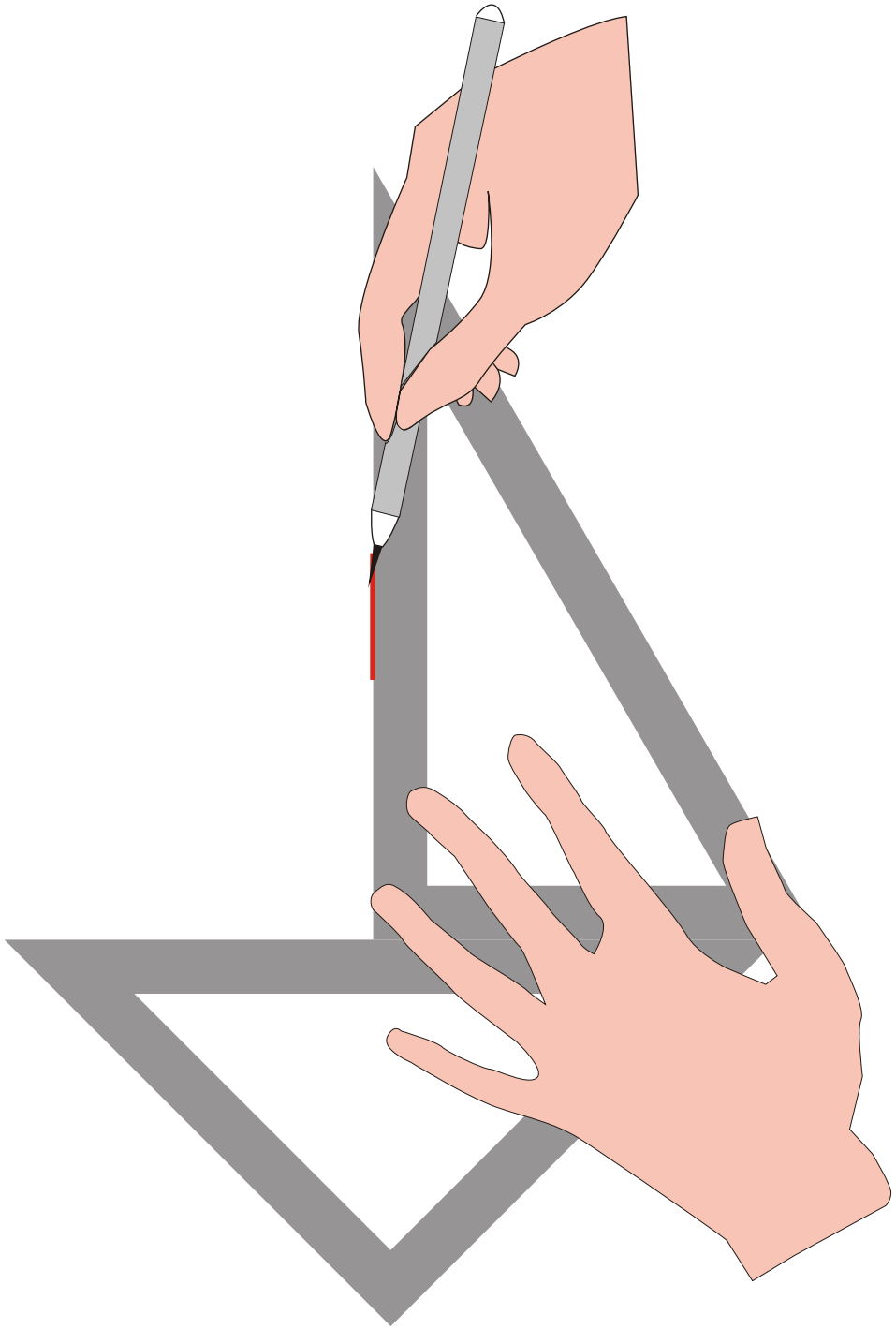






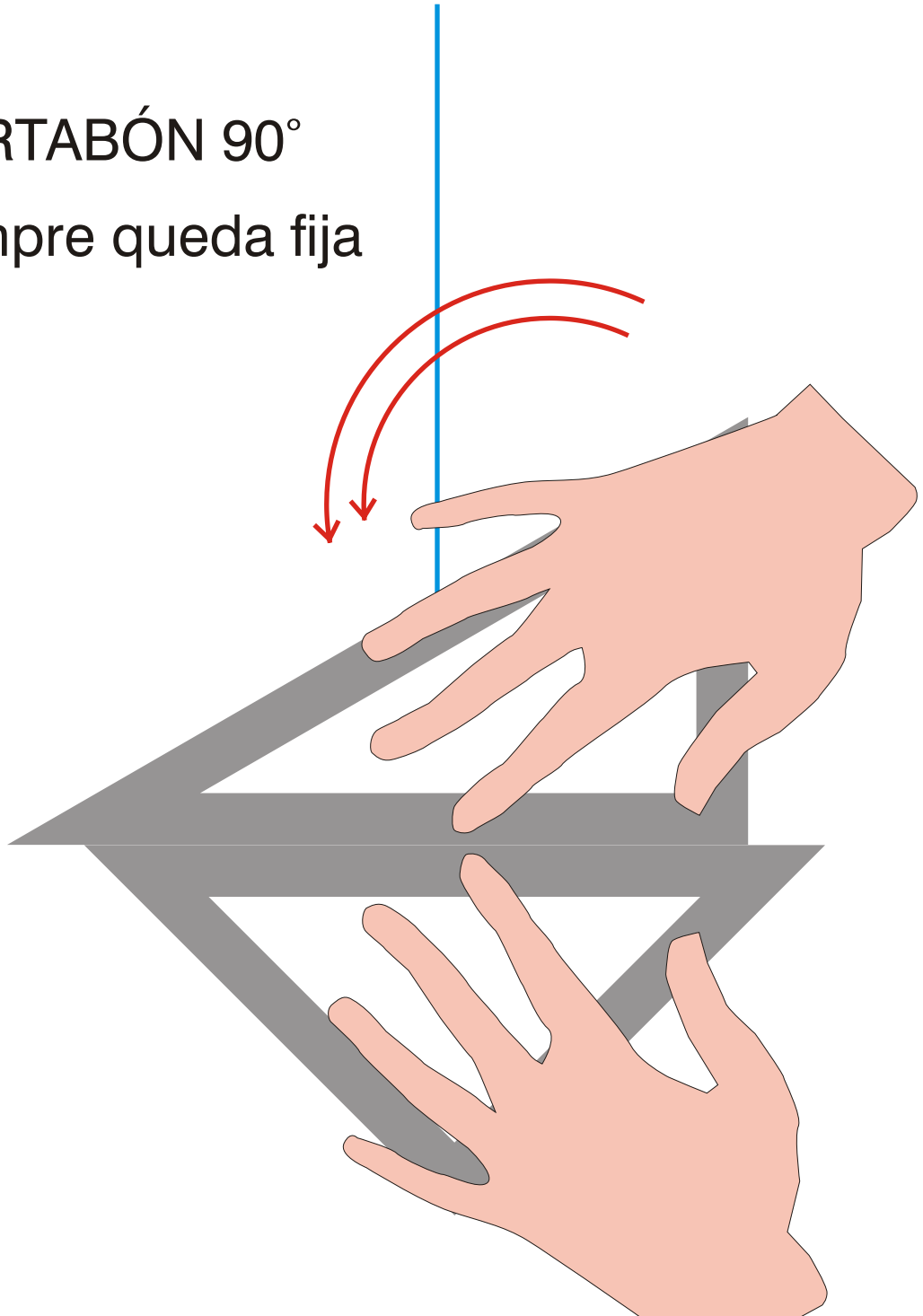
Análisis de la relación entre las vistas y sus medidas.

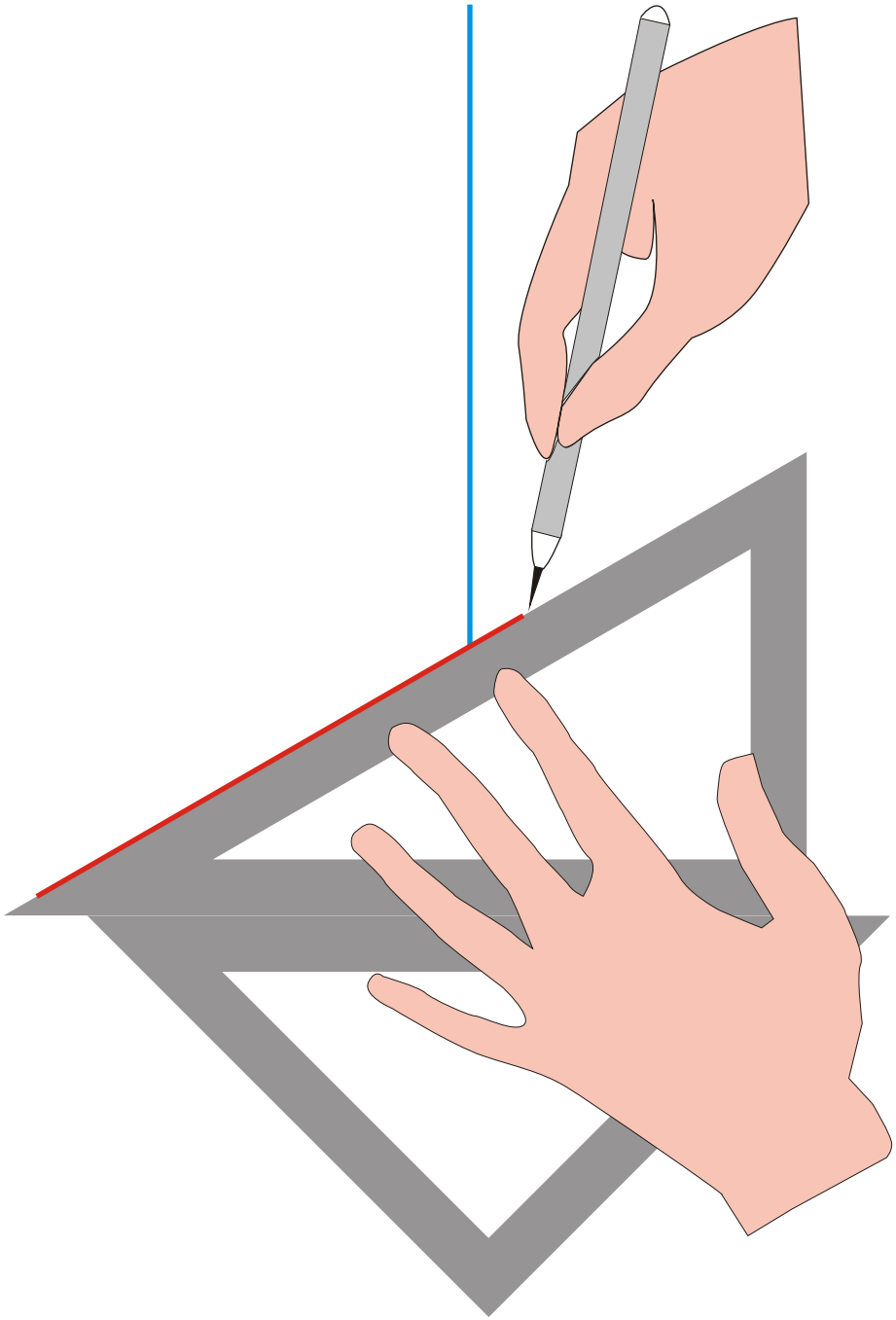




GIRAMOS EL CARTABÓN 90°

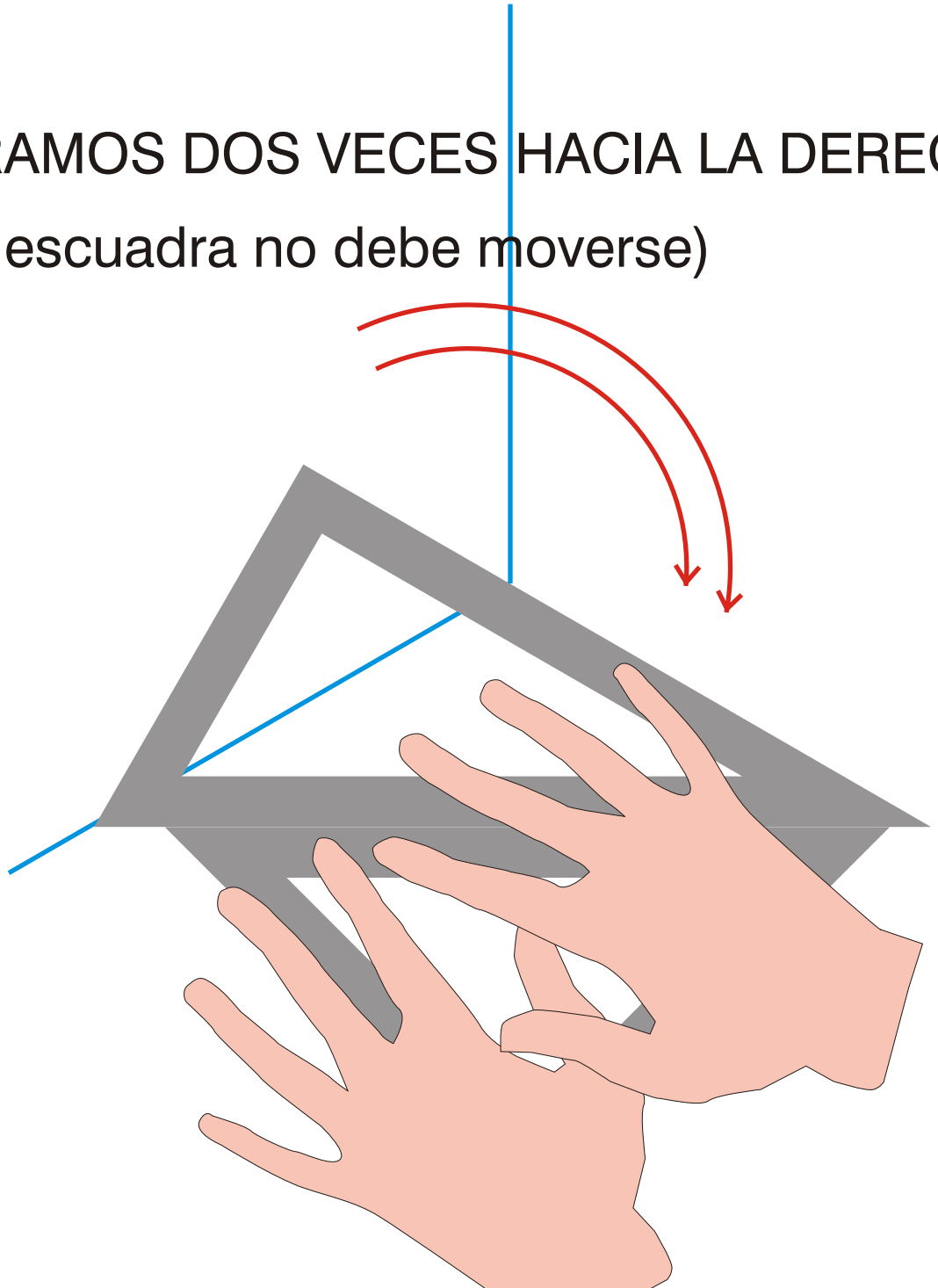
(La escuadra siempre queda fija en estos giros)

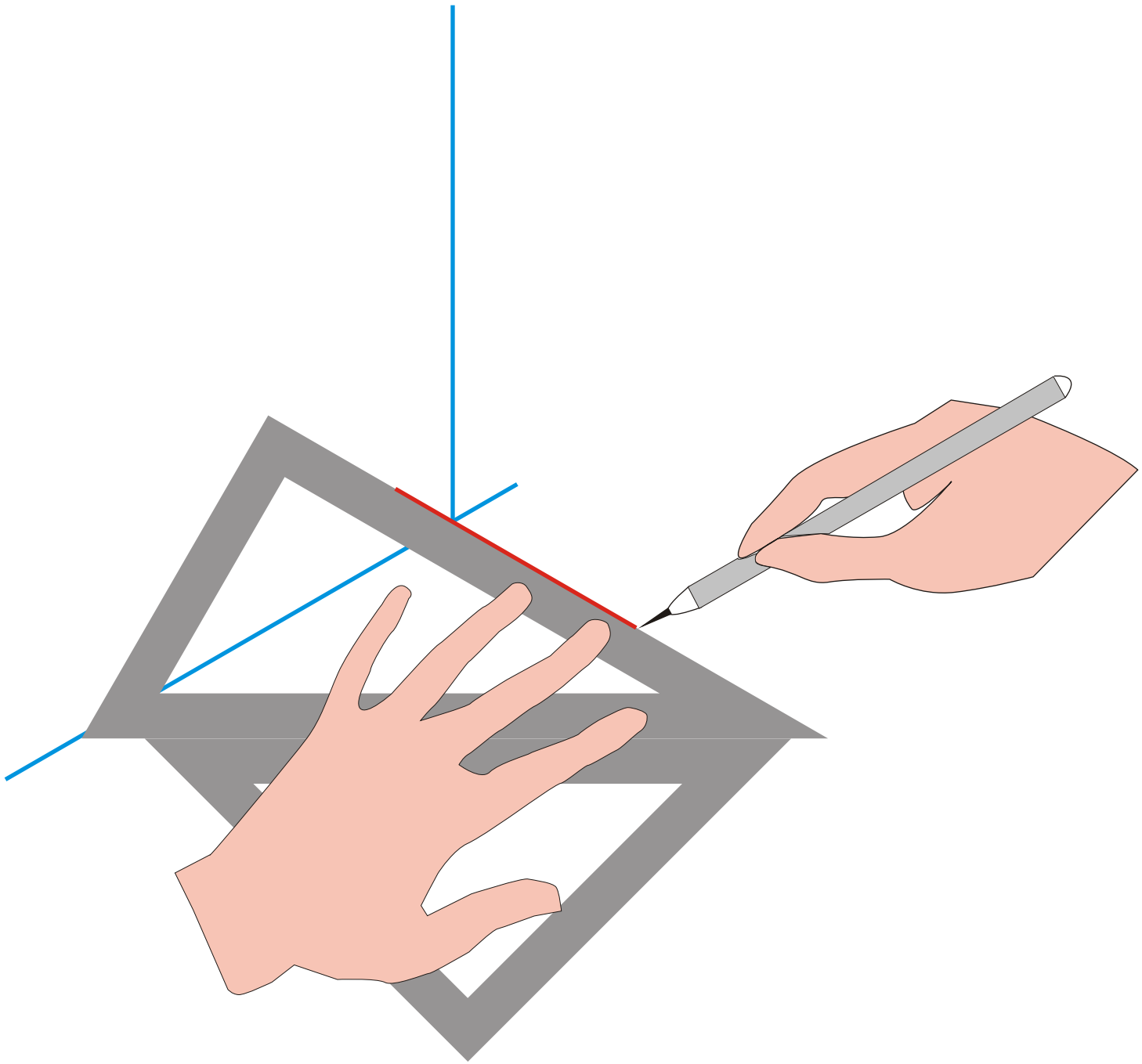


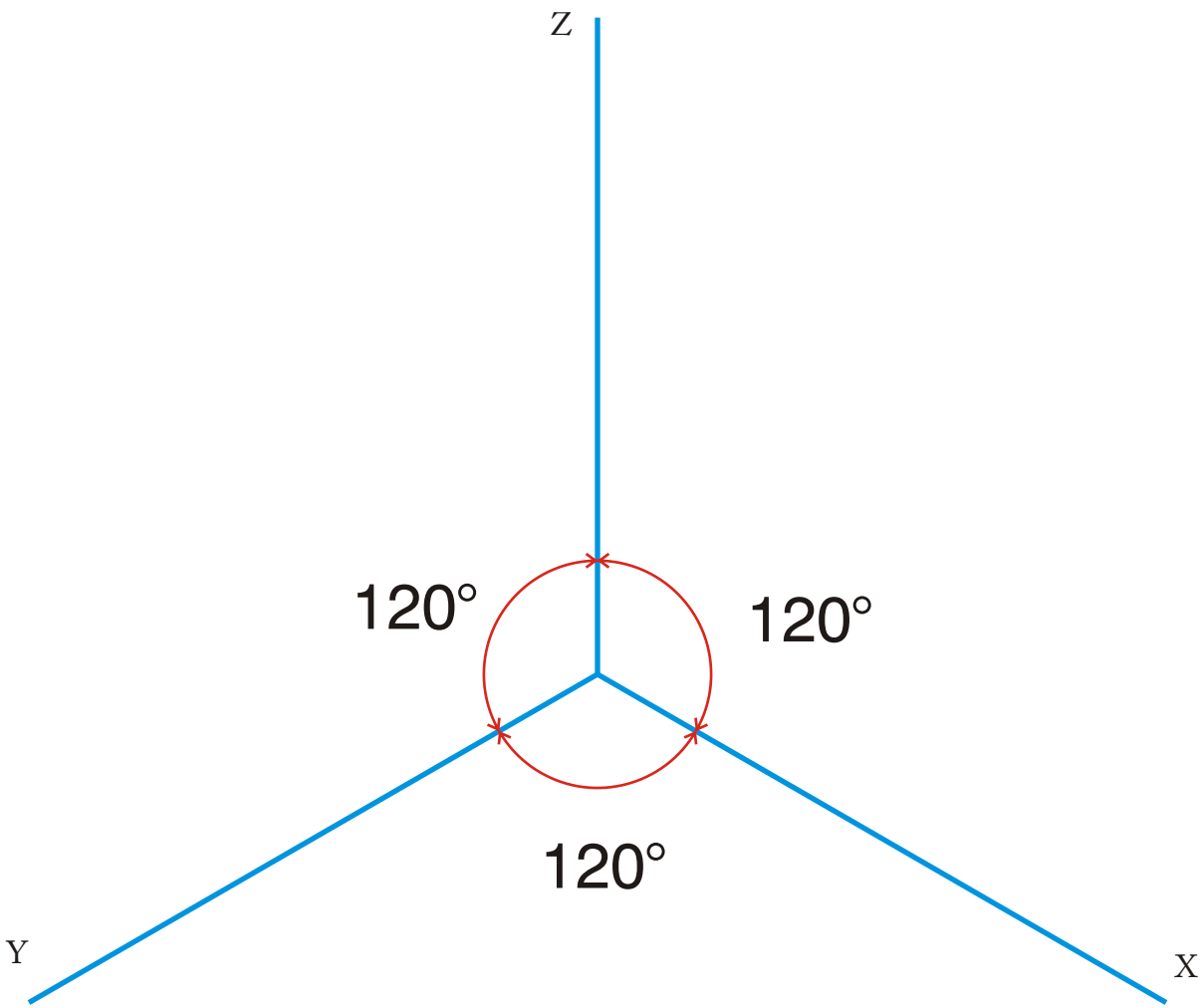


GIRAMOS DOS VECES HACIA LA DERECHA (120°)

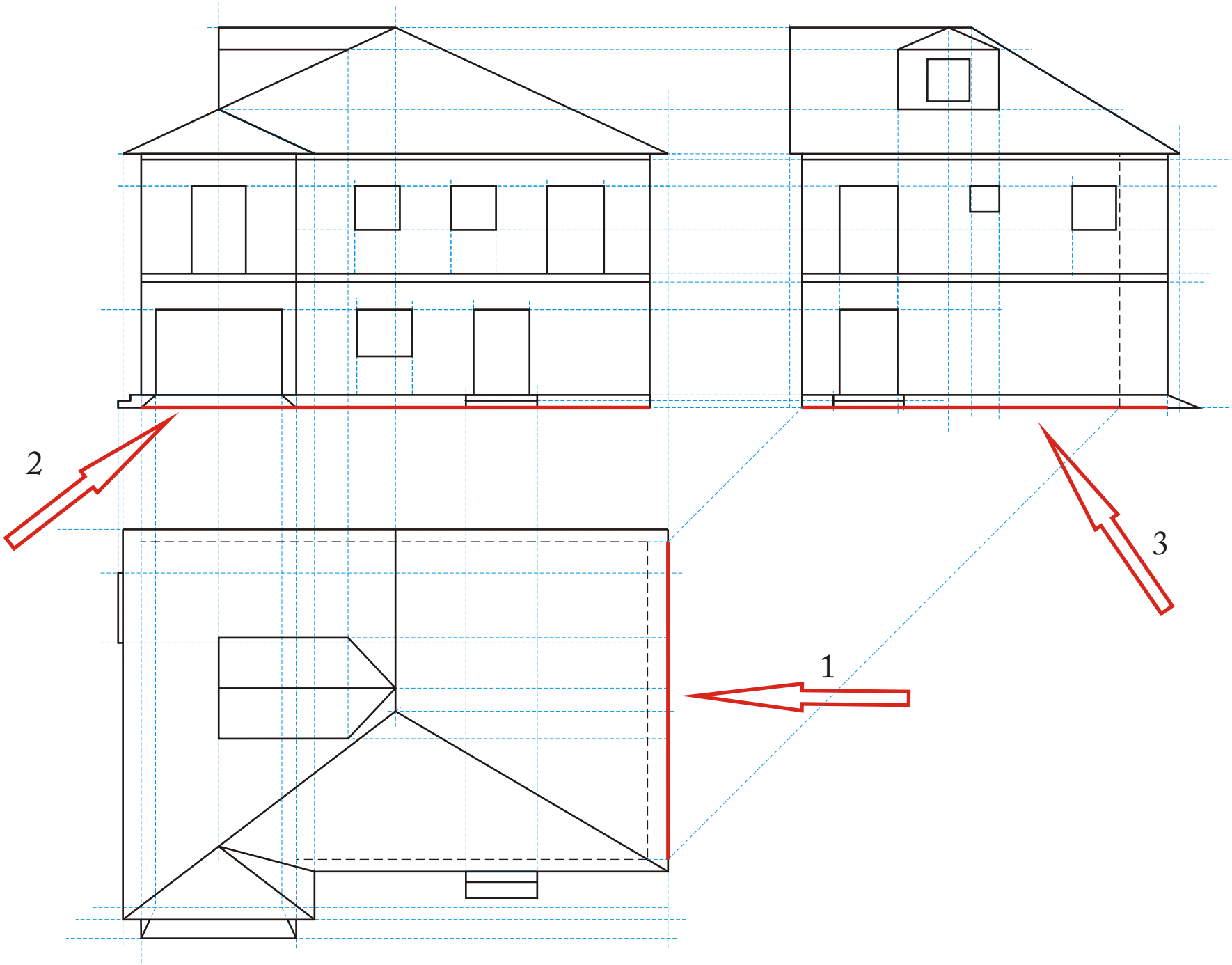
(La escuadra no debe moverse)



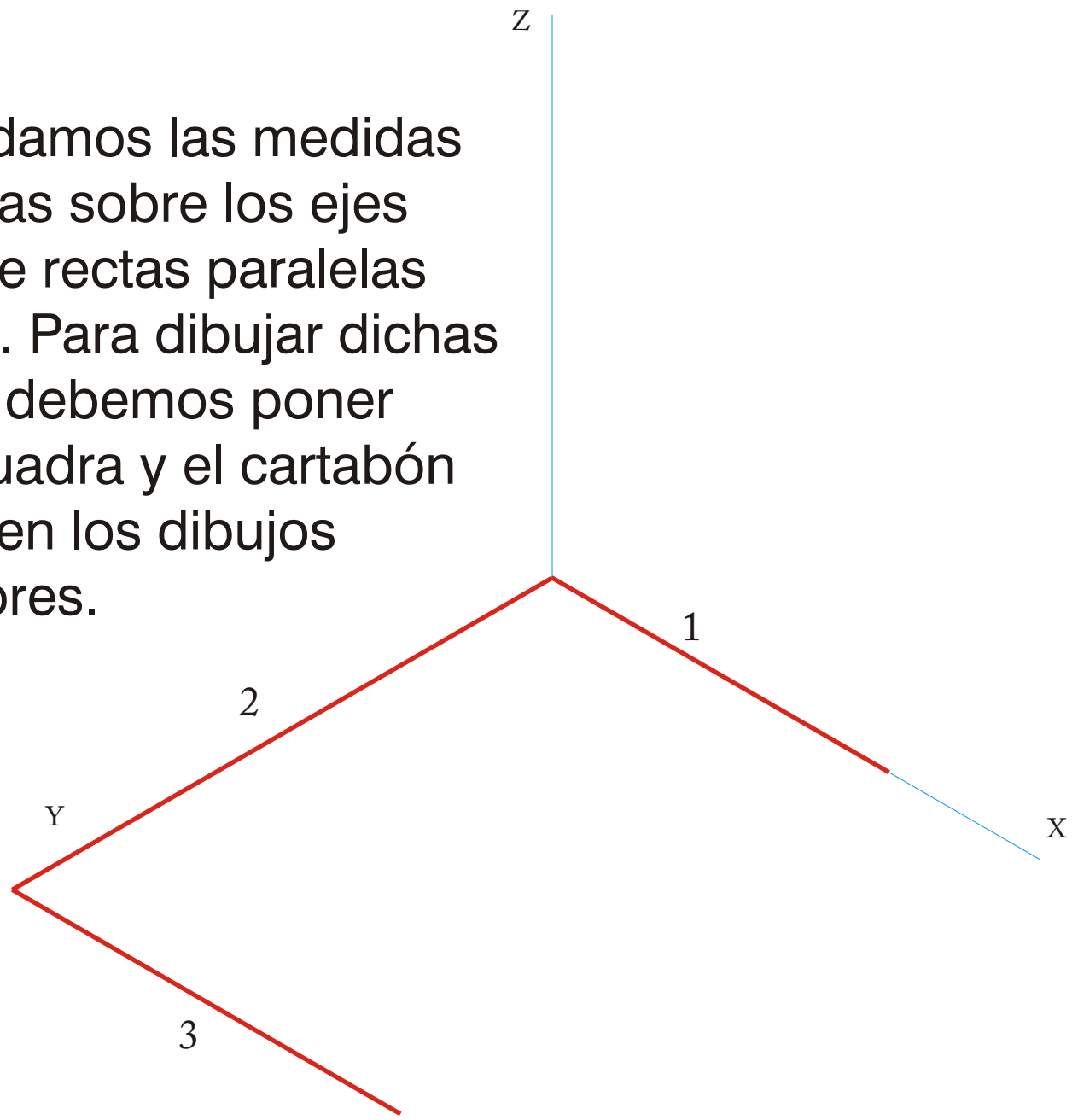


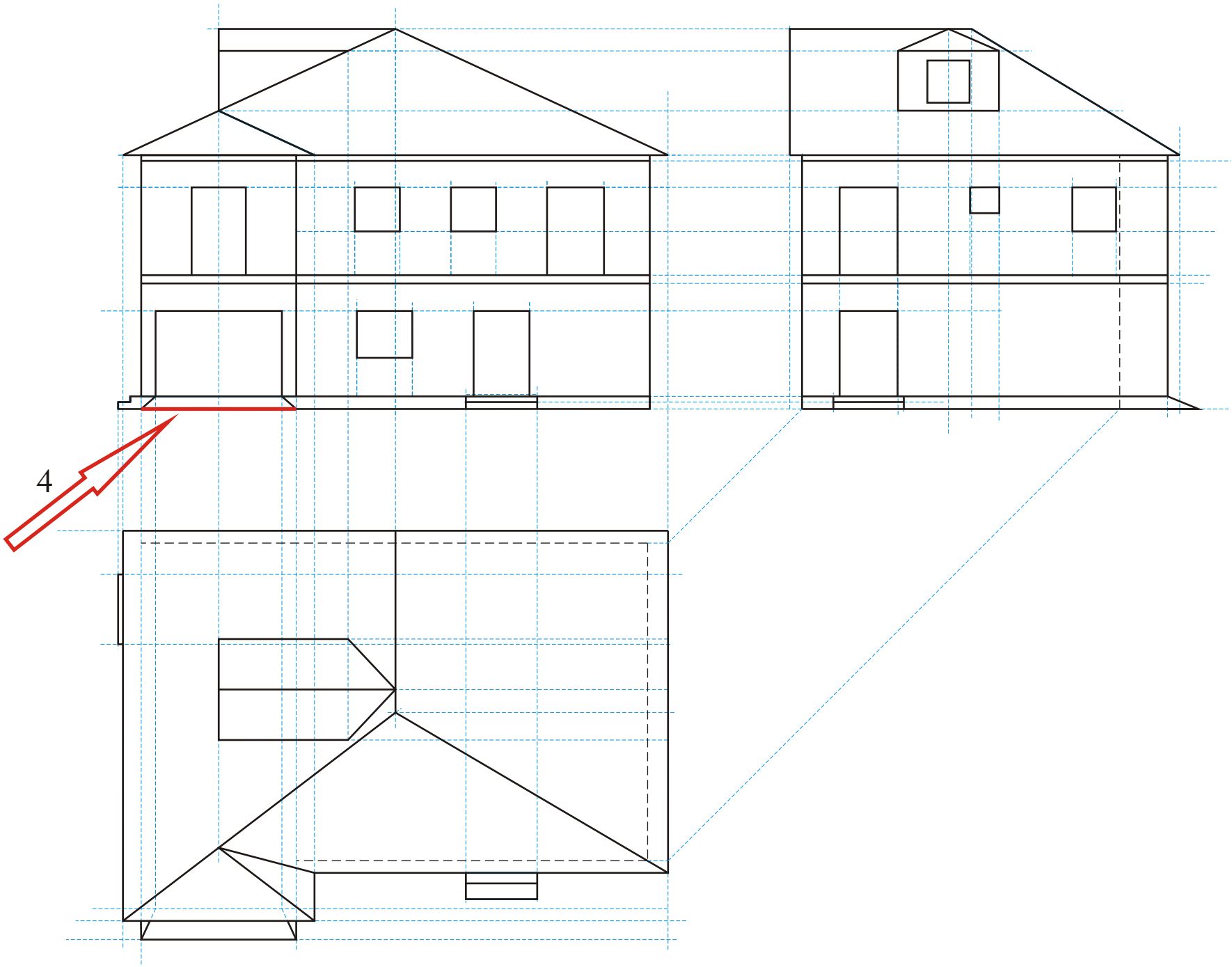


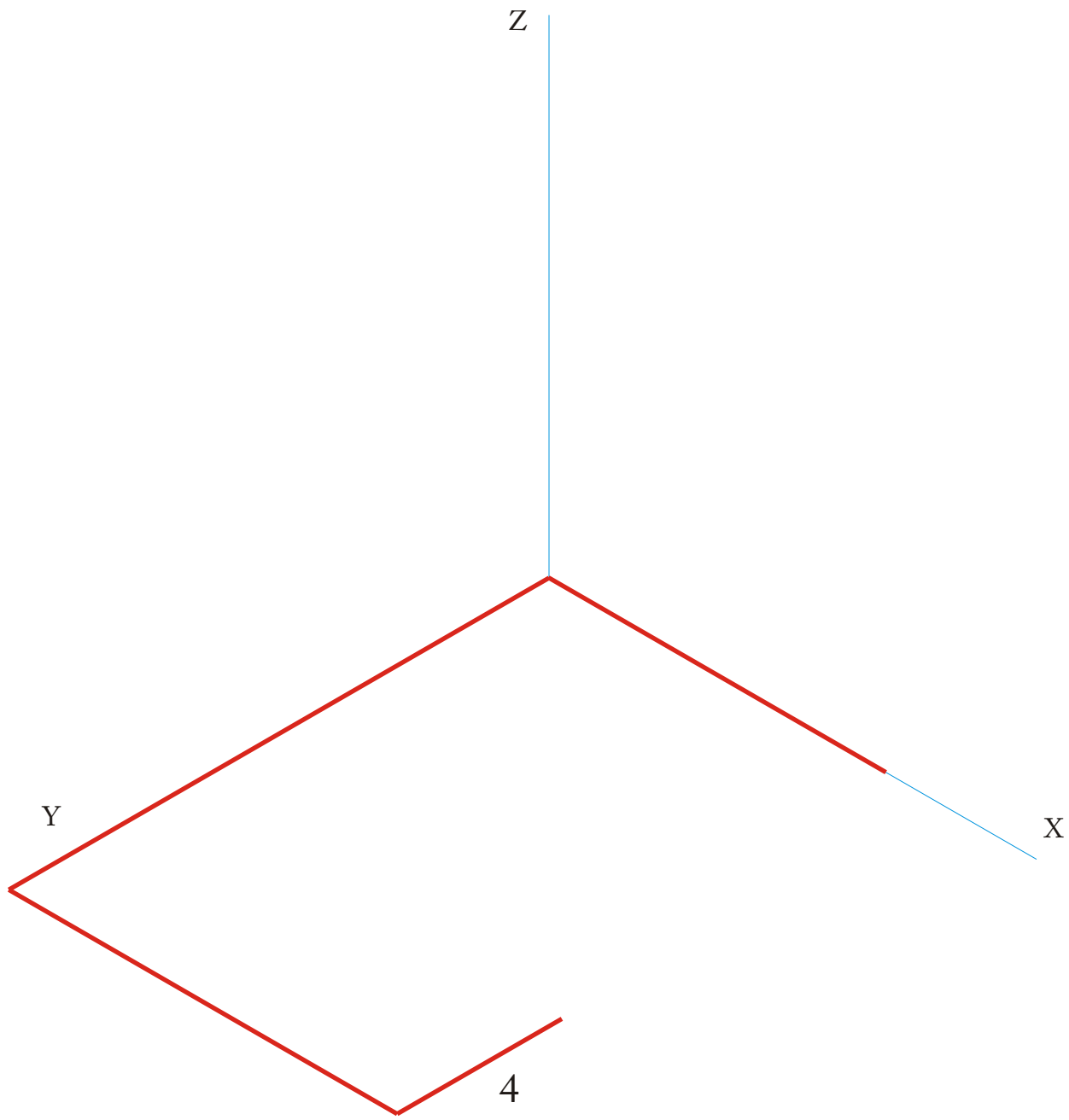
ESTOS SON LOS TRES EJES DE LA PERSPECTIVA ISOMÉTRICA. FORMAN 120° ENTRE SÍ.


2
3
1

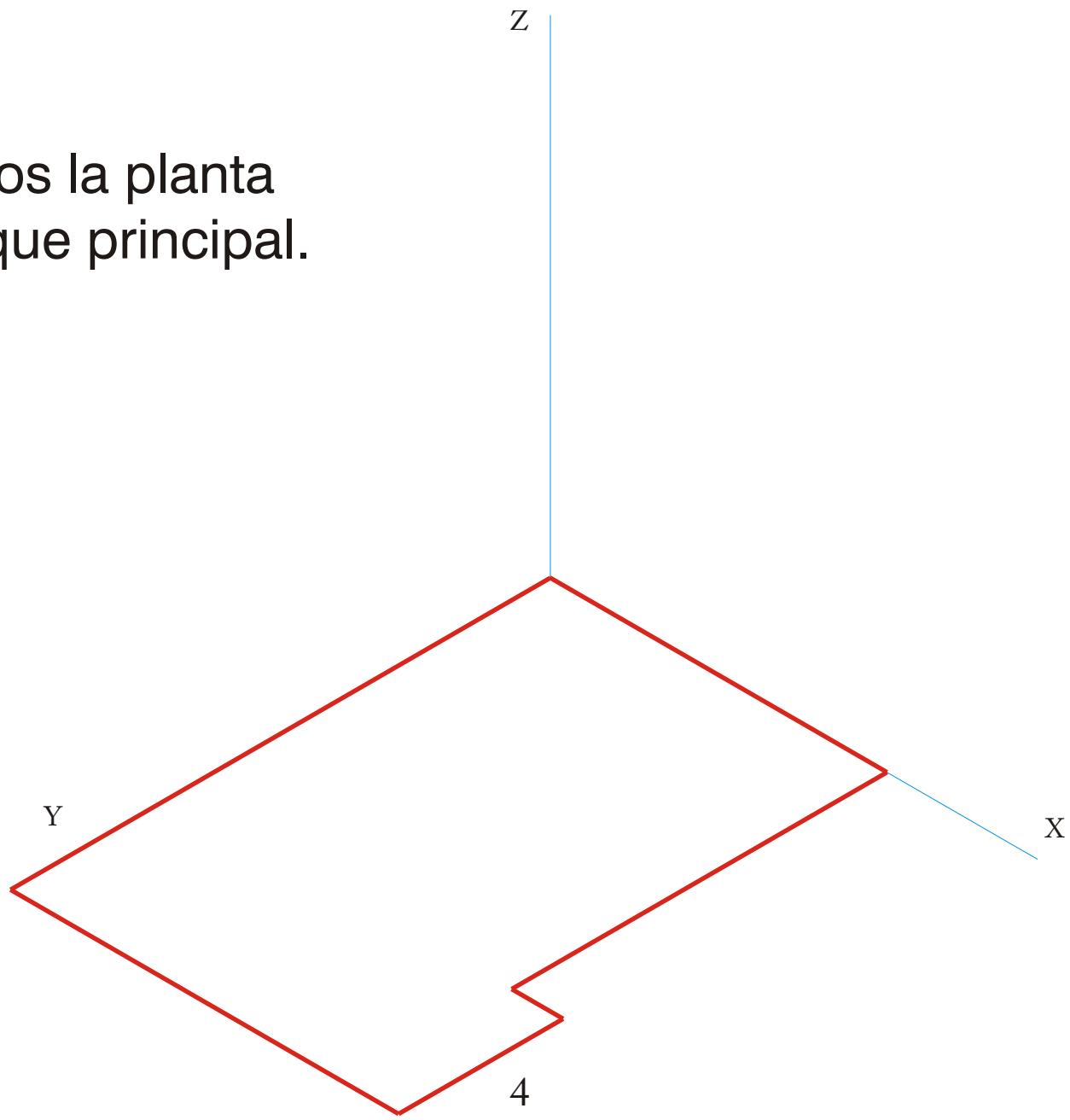
Trasladamos las medidas tomadas sobre los ejes o sobre rectas paralelas a ellos. Para dibujar dichas rectas debemos poner la escuadra y el cartabón como en los dibujos anteriores.

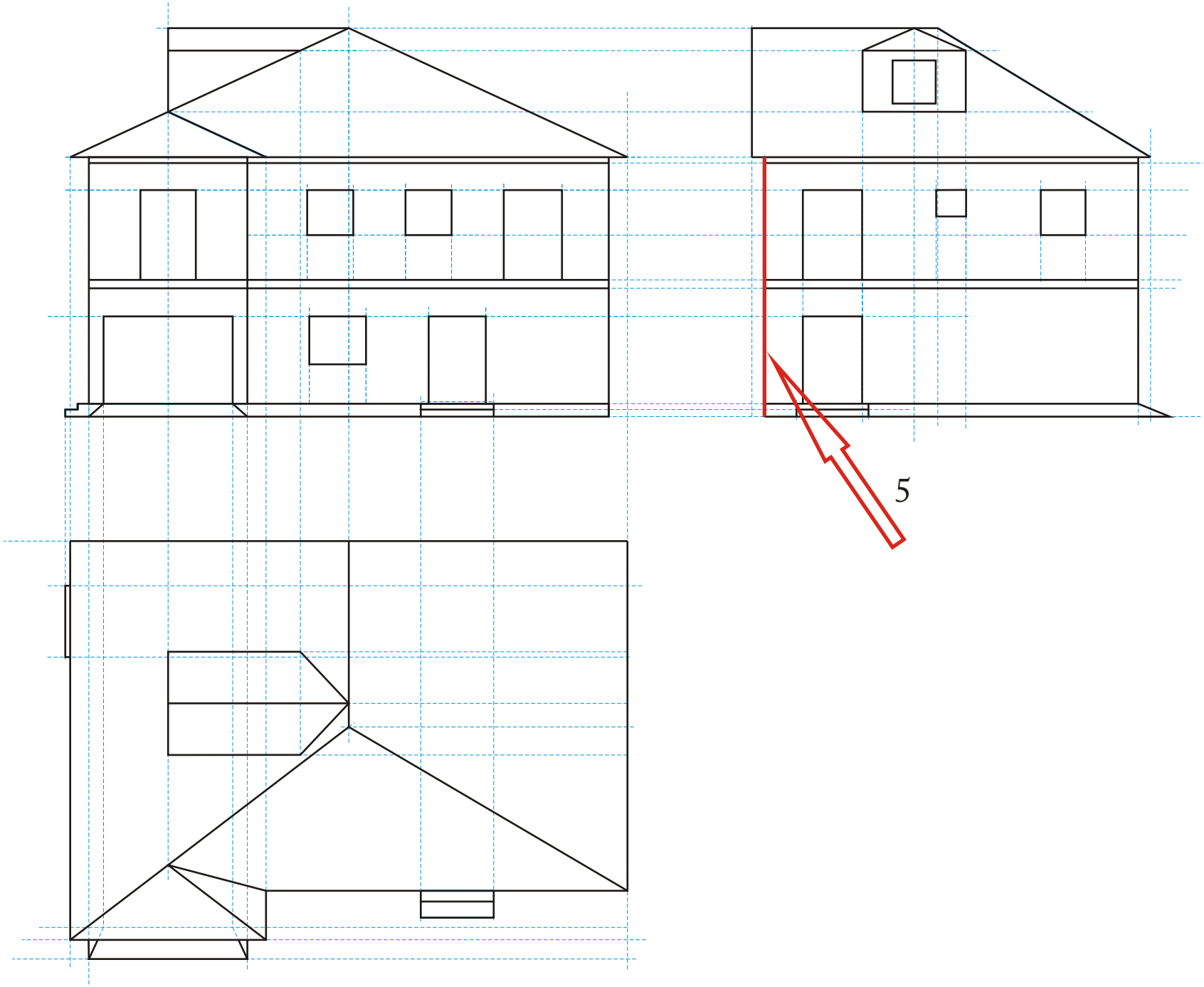


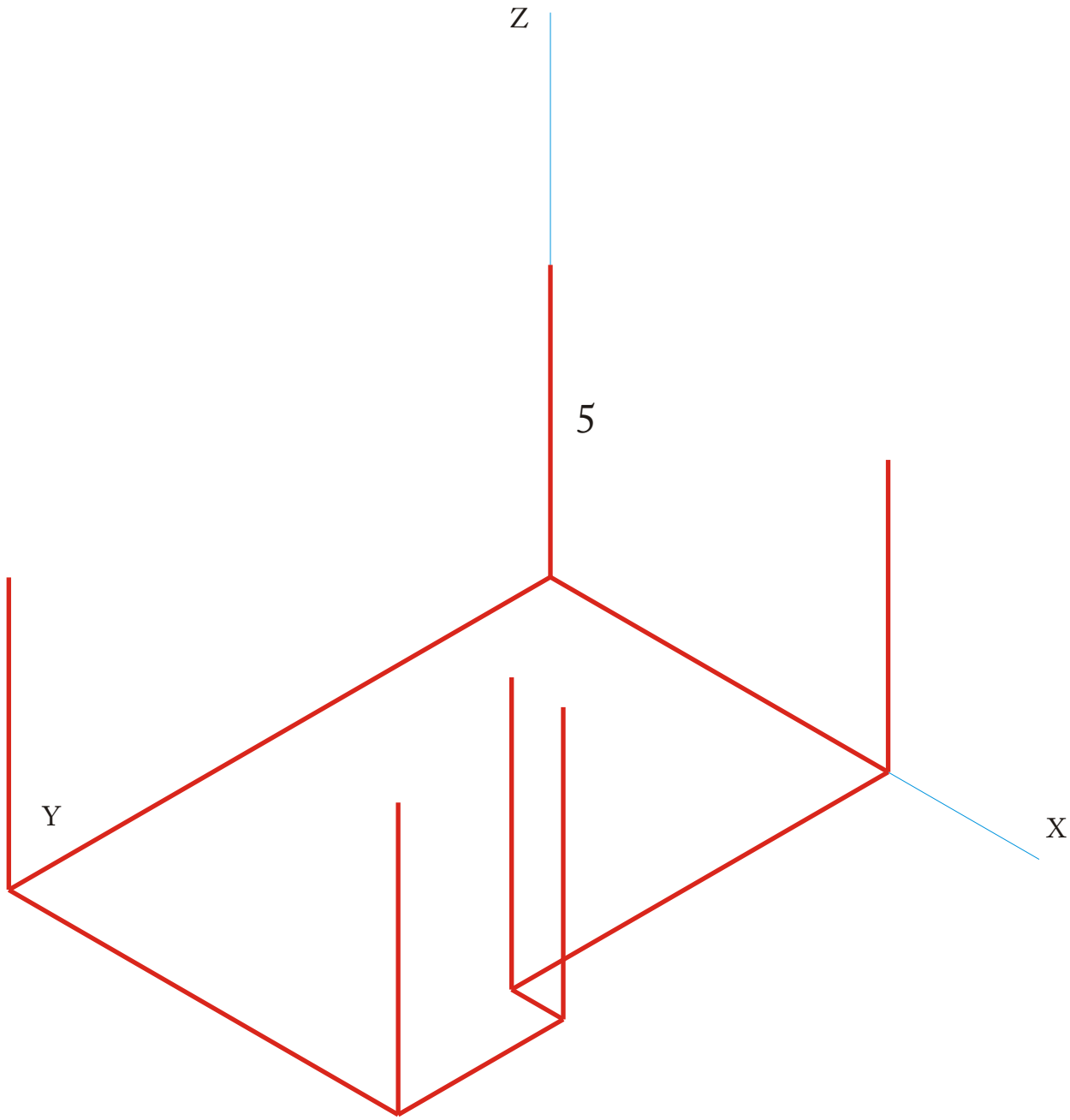

4


Z
Y
X
4

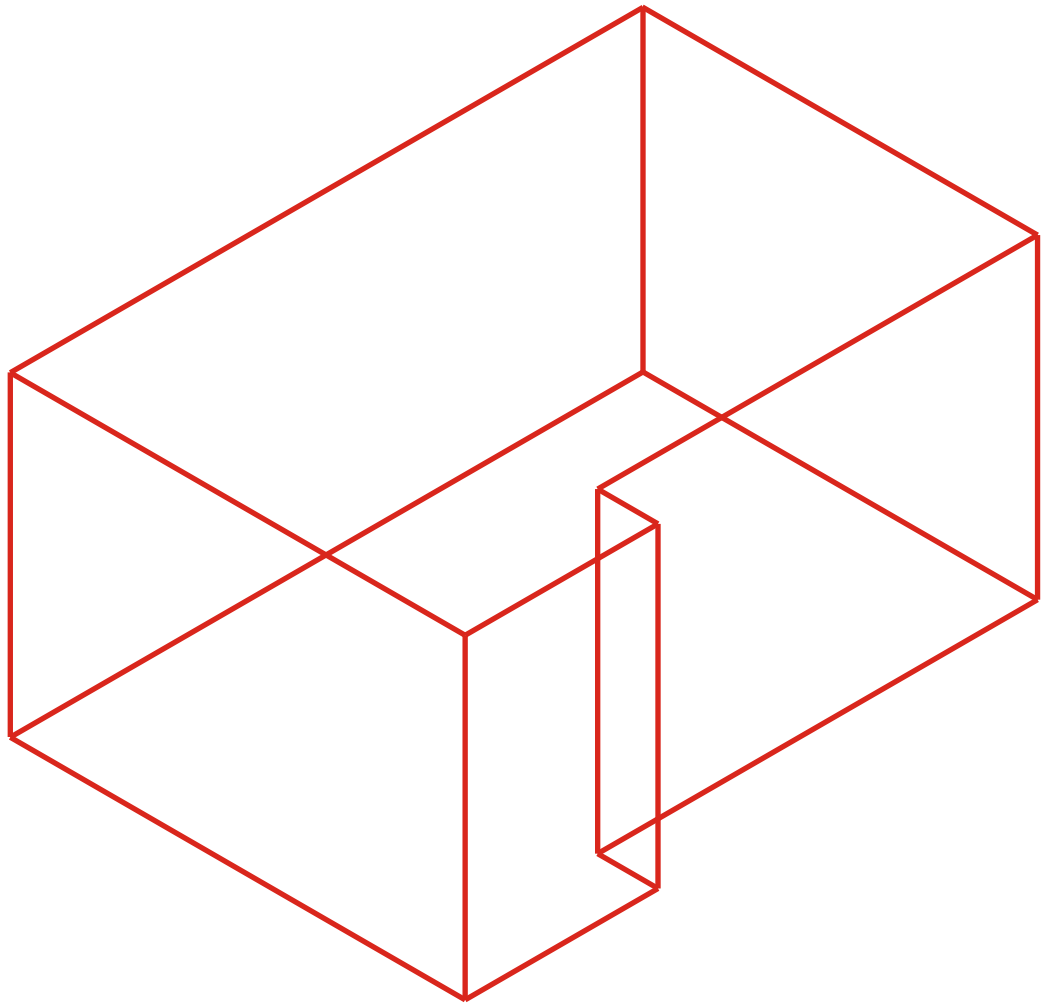
Cerramos la planta
del bloque principal.

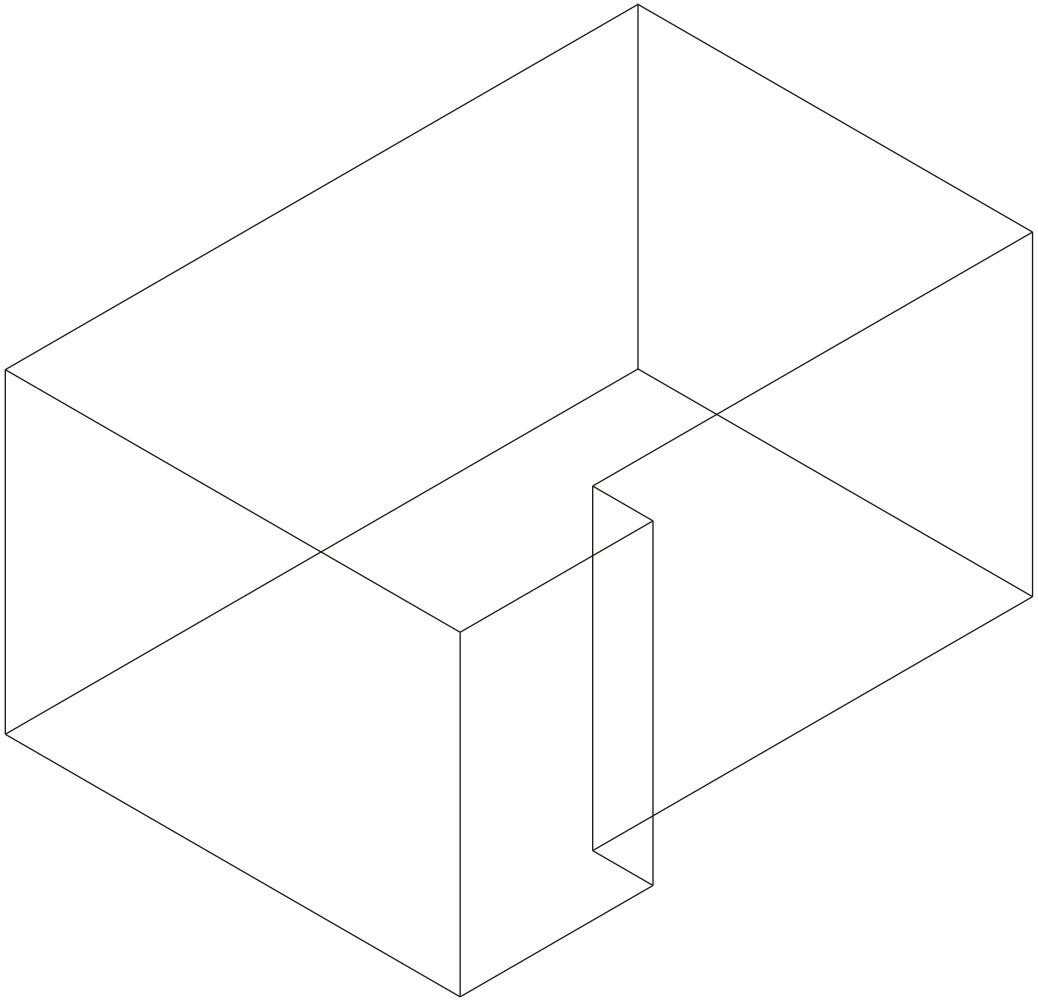


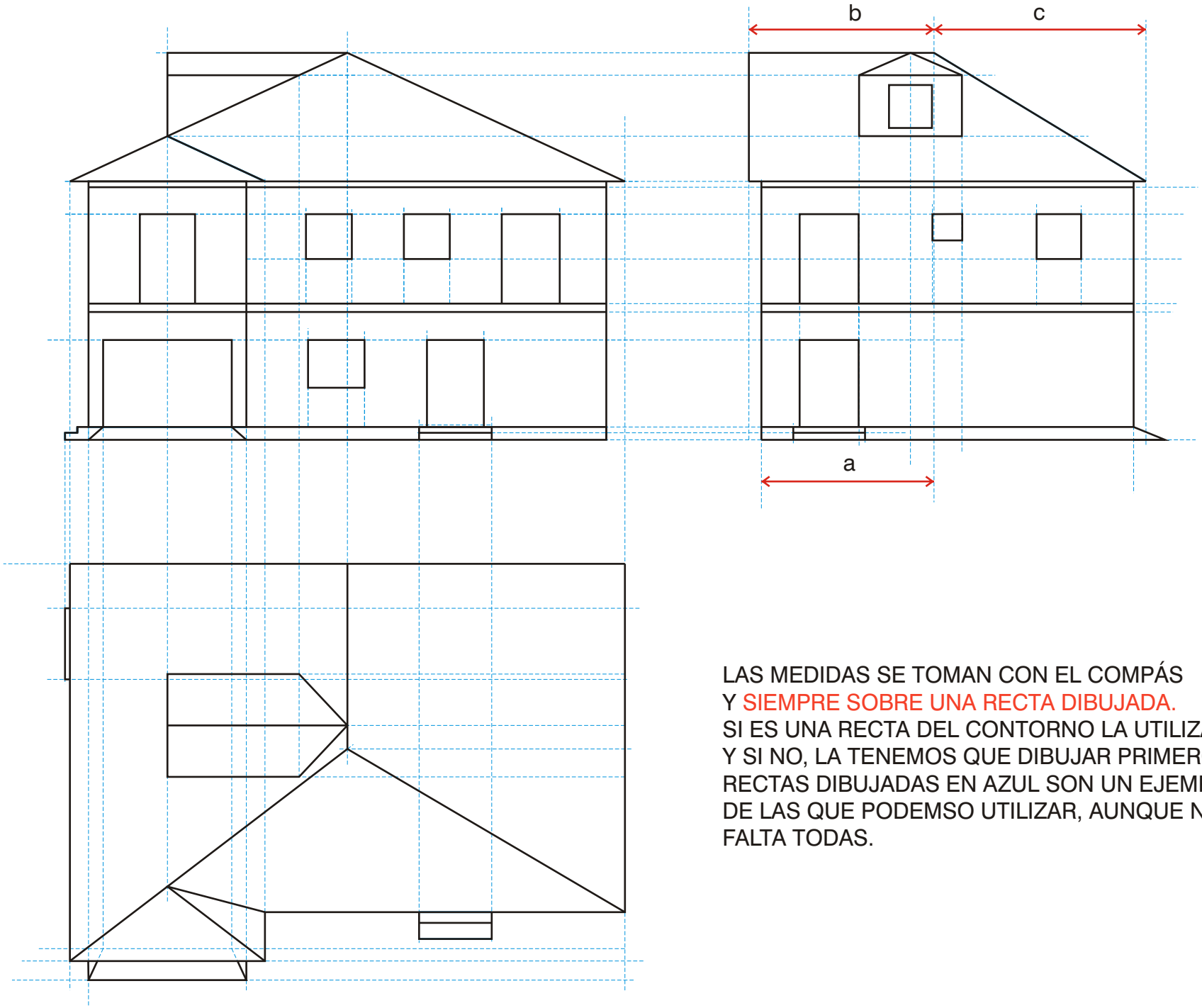

5


Z
5
Y
X

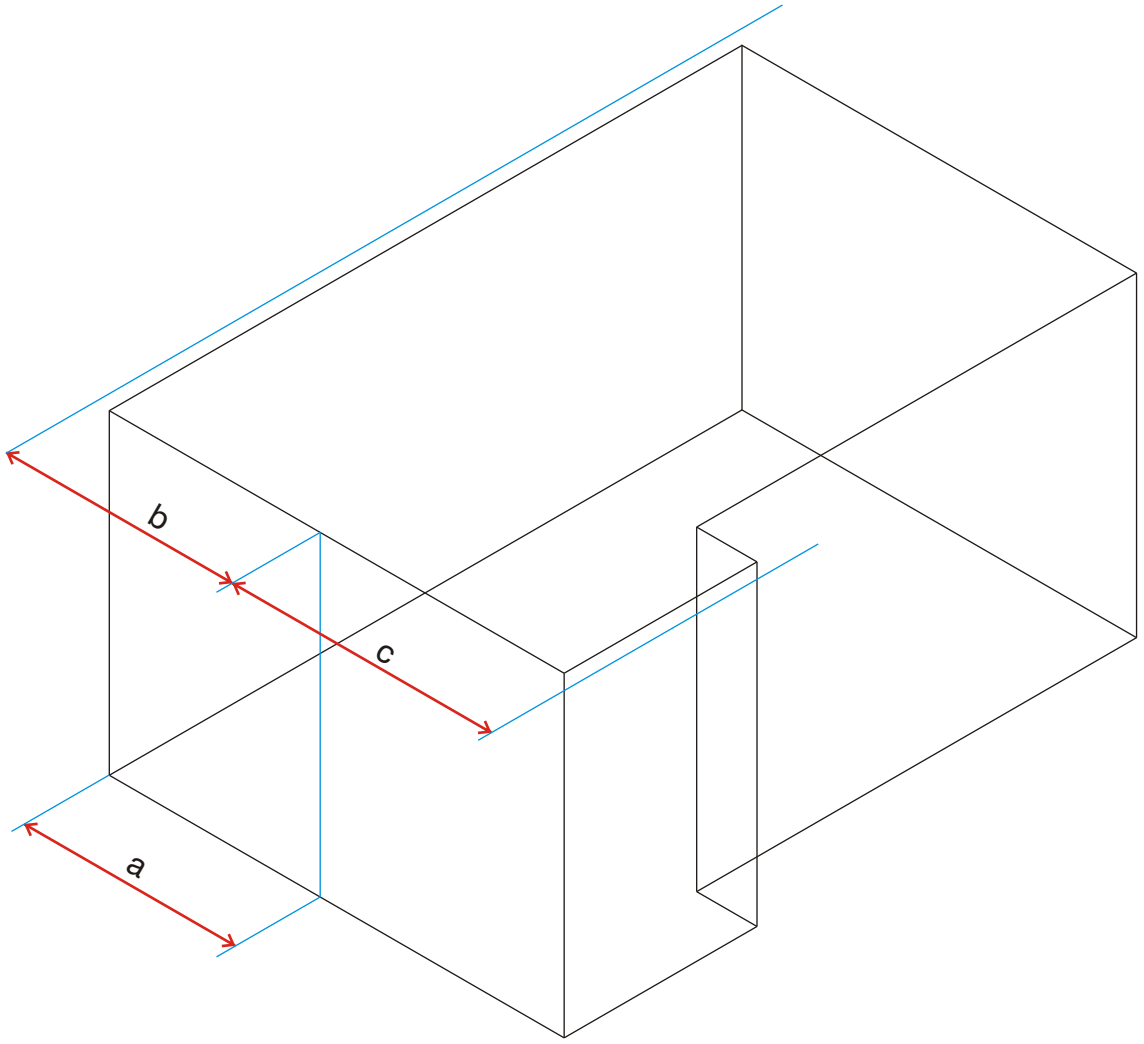
Cerramos el bloque principal.

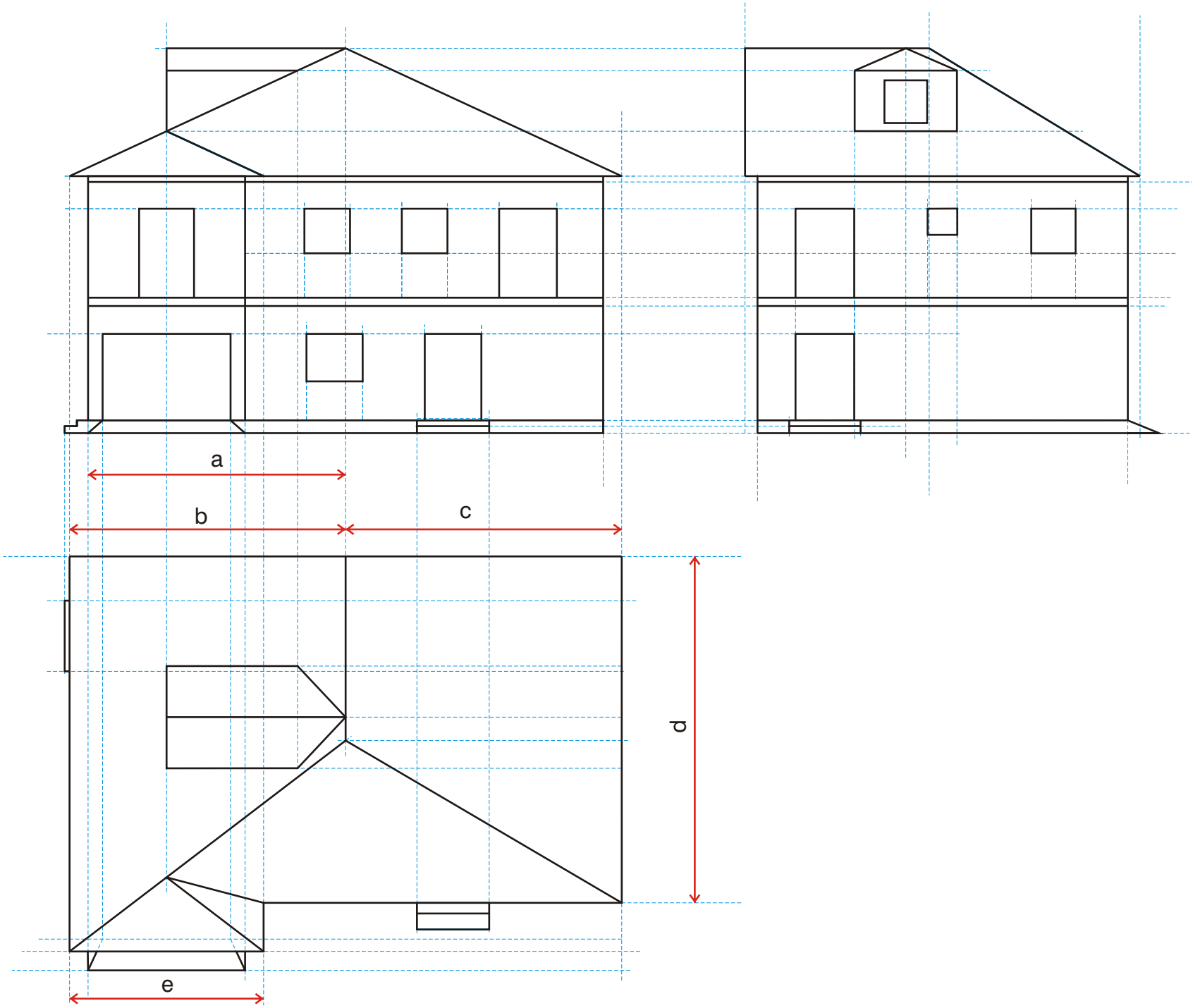




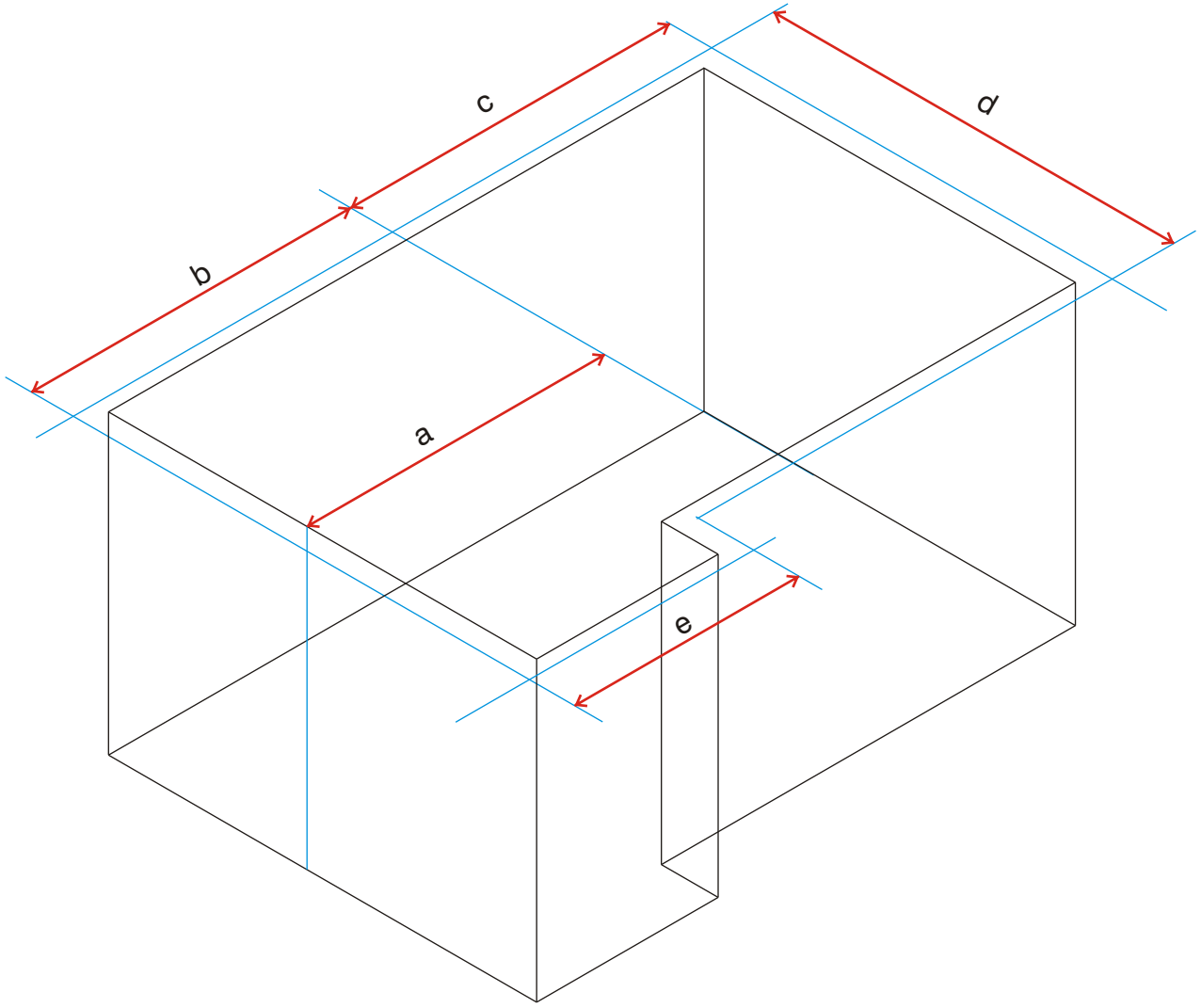


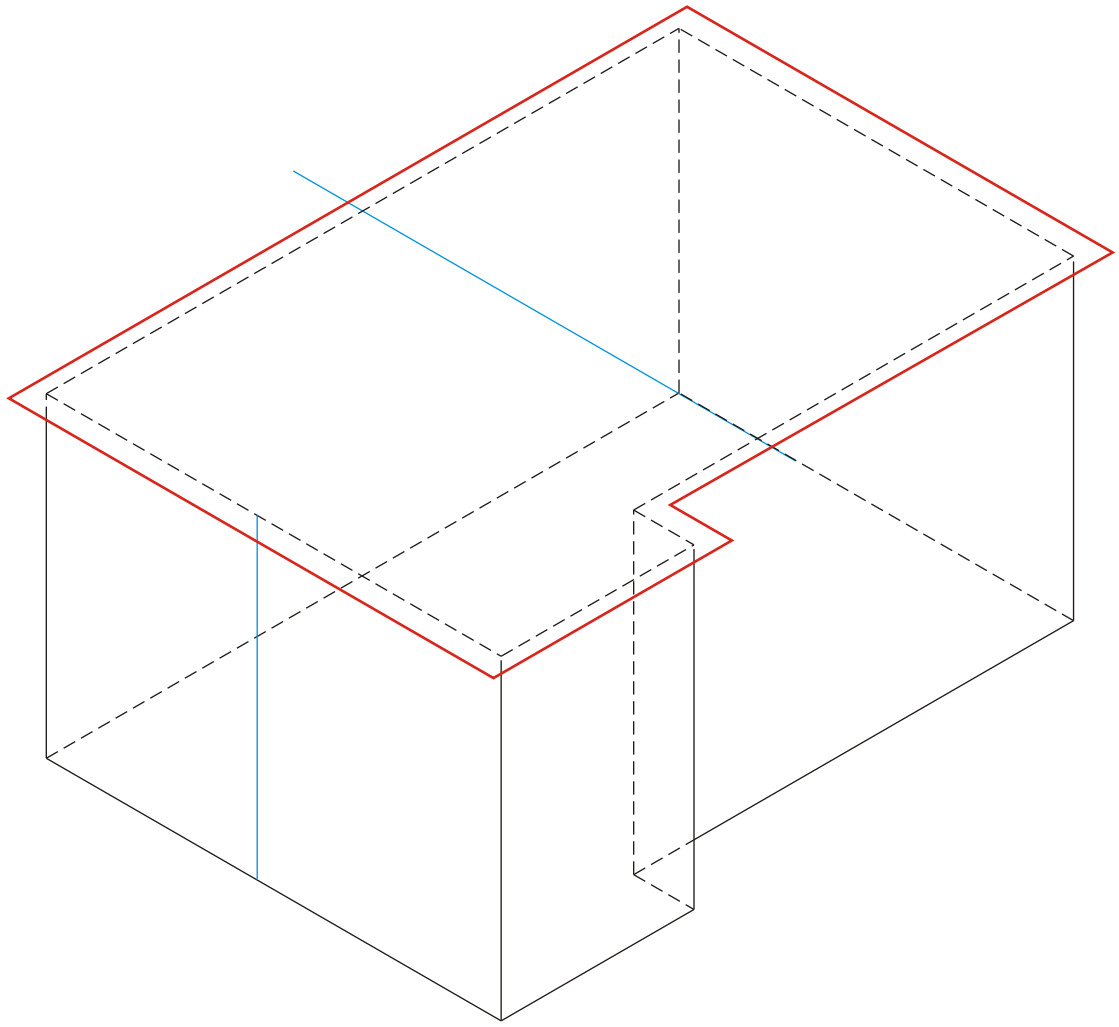
LAS MEDIDAS SE TOMAN CON EL COMPÁS
Y SIEMPRE SOBRE UNA RECTA DIBUJADA.
SI ES UNA RECTA DEL CONTORNO LA UTILIZAMOS,
Y SI NO, LA TENEMOS QUE DIBUJAR PRIMERO. LAS
RECTAS DIBUJADAS EN AZUL SON UN EJEMPLO
DE LAS QUE PODEMSO UTILIZAR, AUNQUE NO HAGAN
FALTA TODAS.

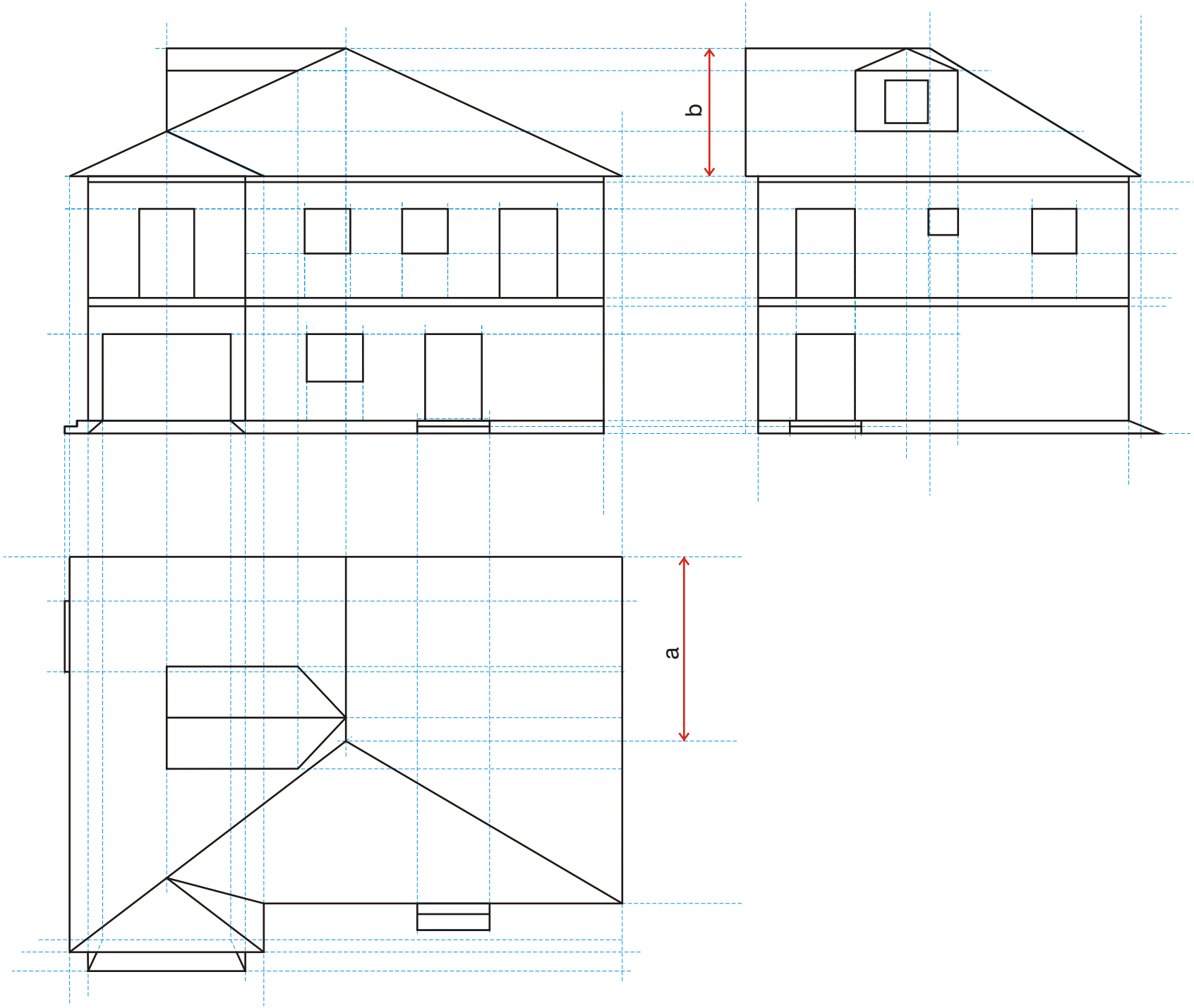

b
c
a


a
b
c
d
e

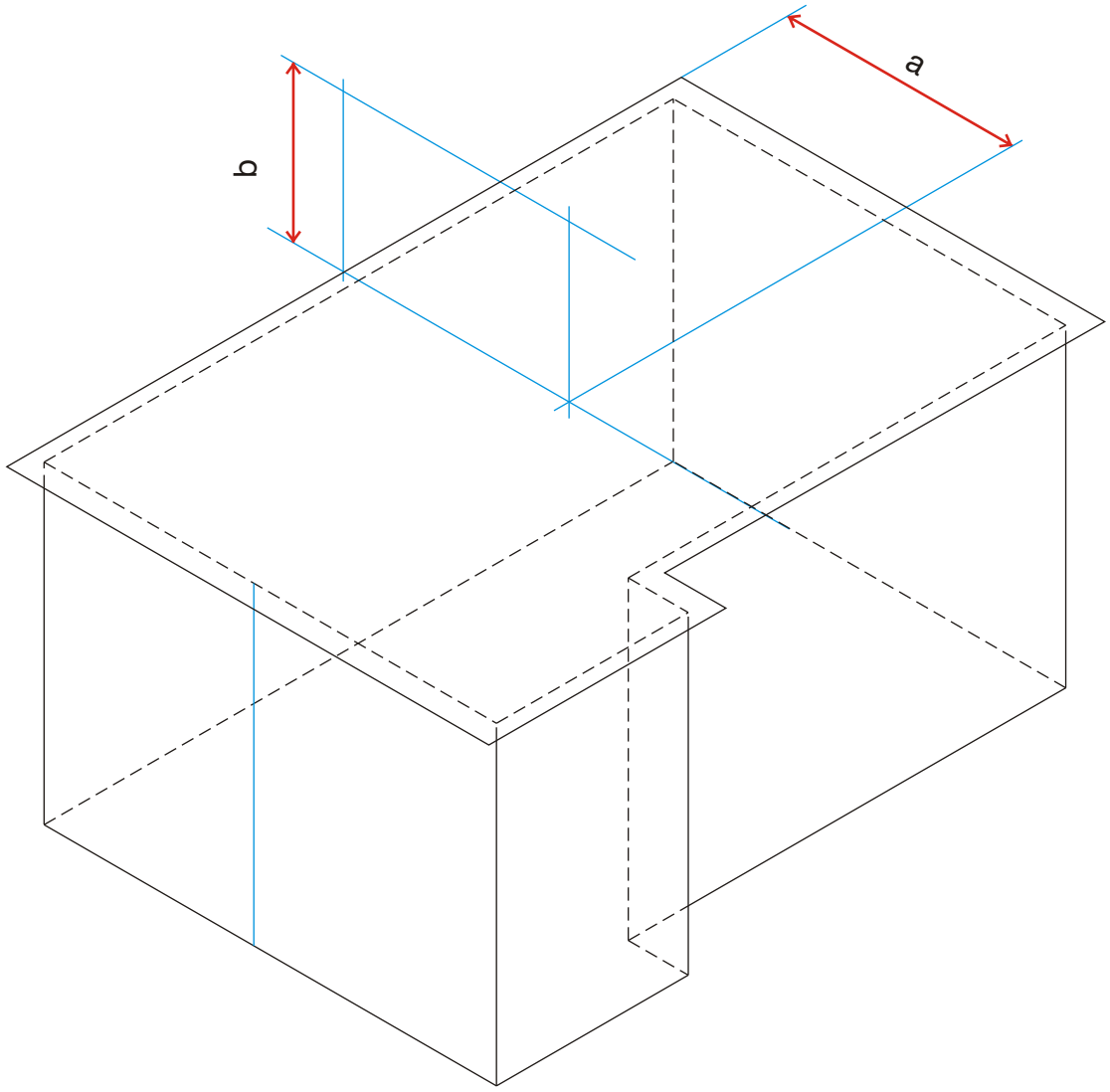
La diferencia entre las medidas tomadas nos permite definir el voladizo del tejado.

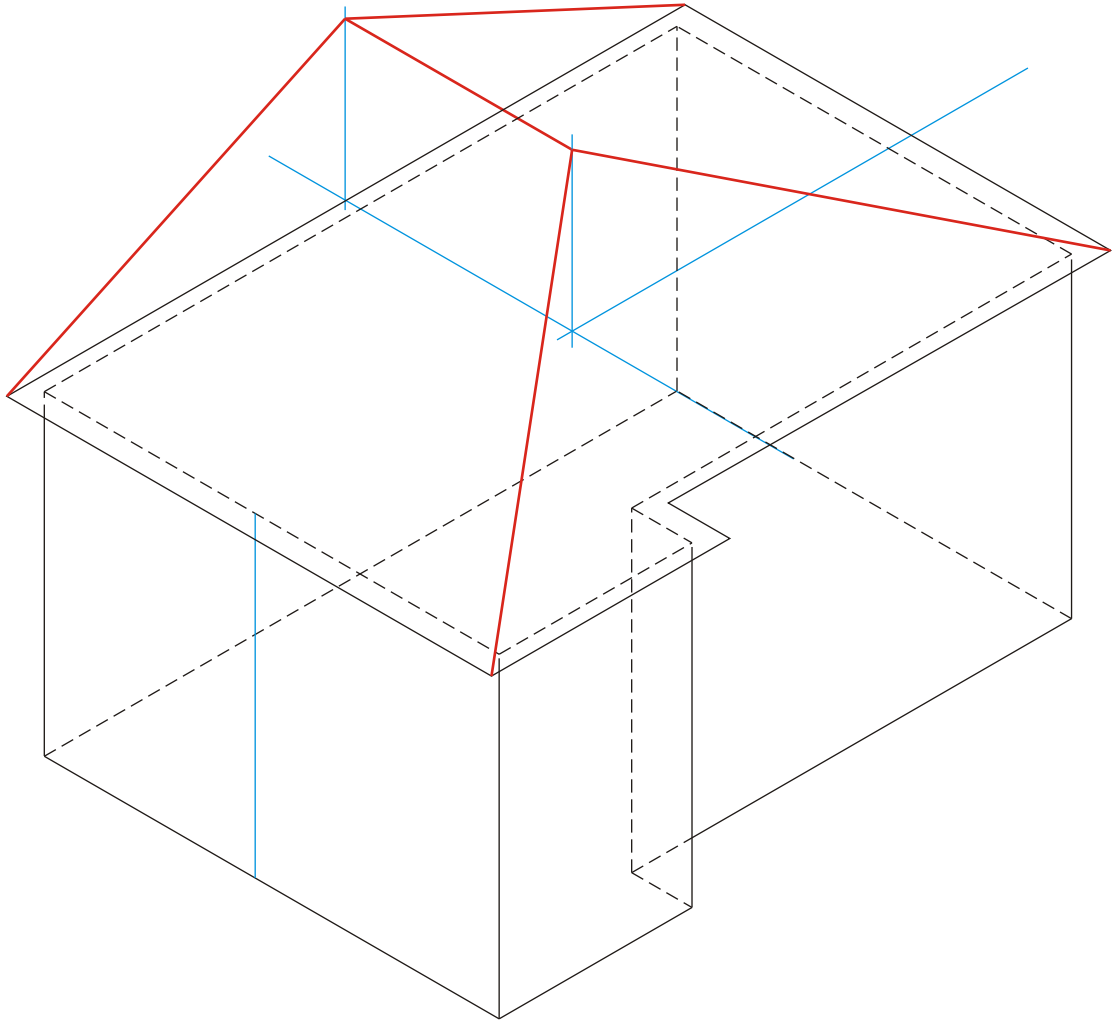


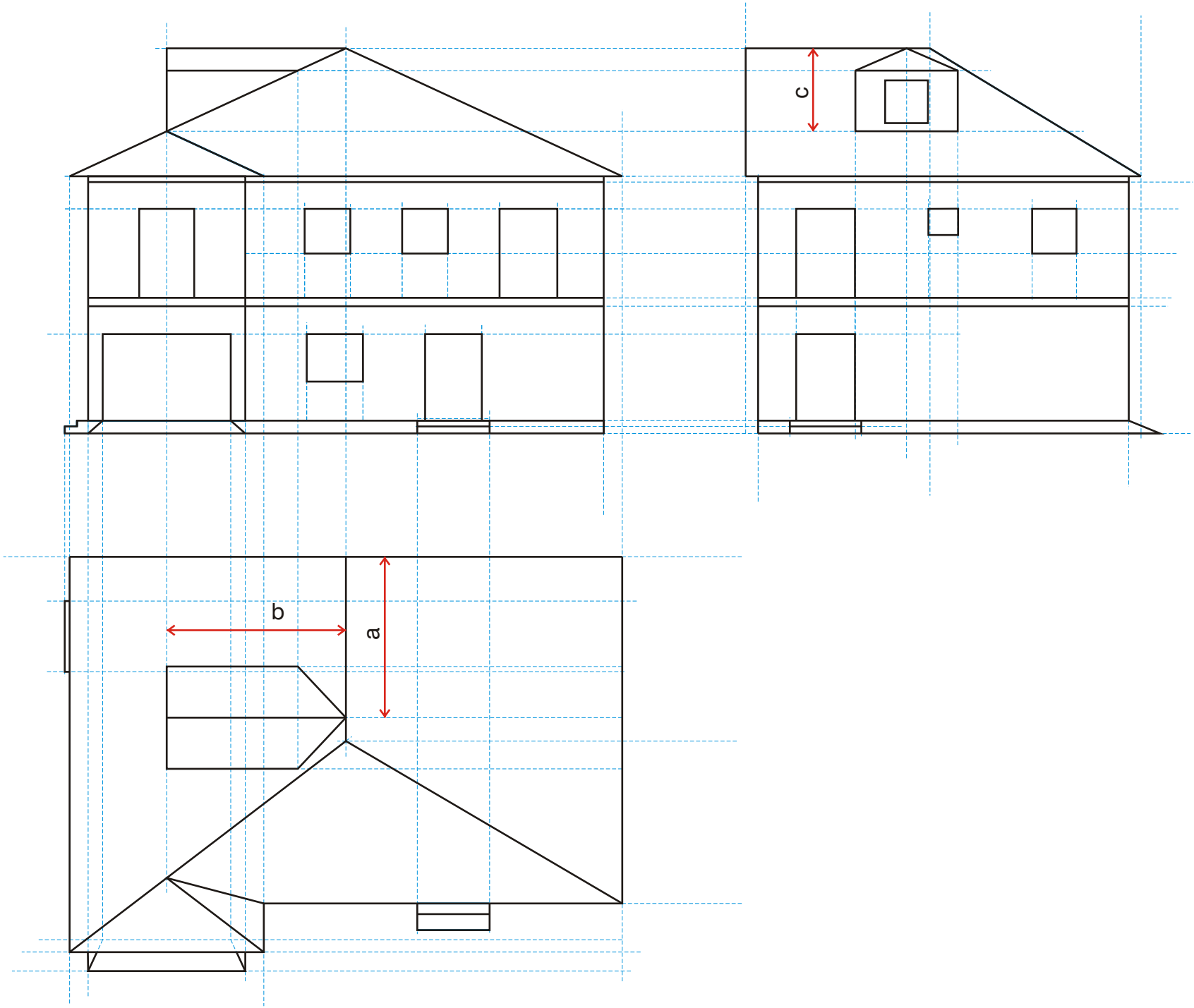


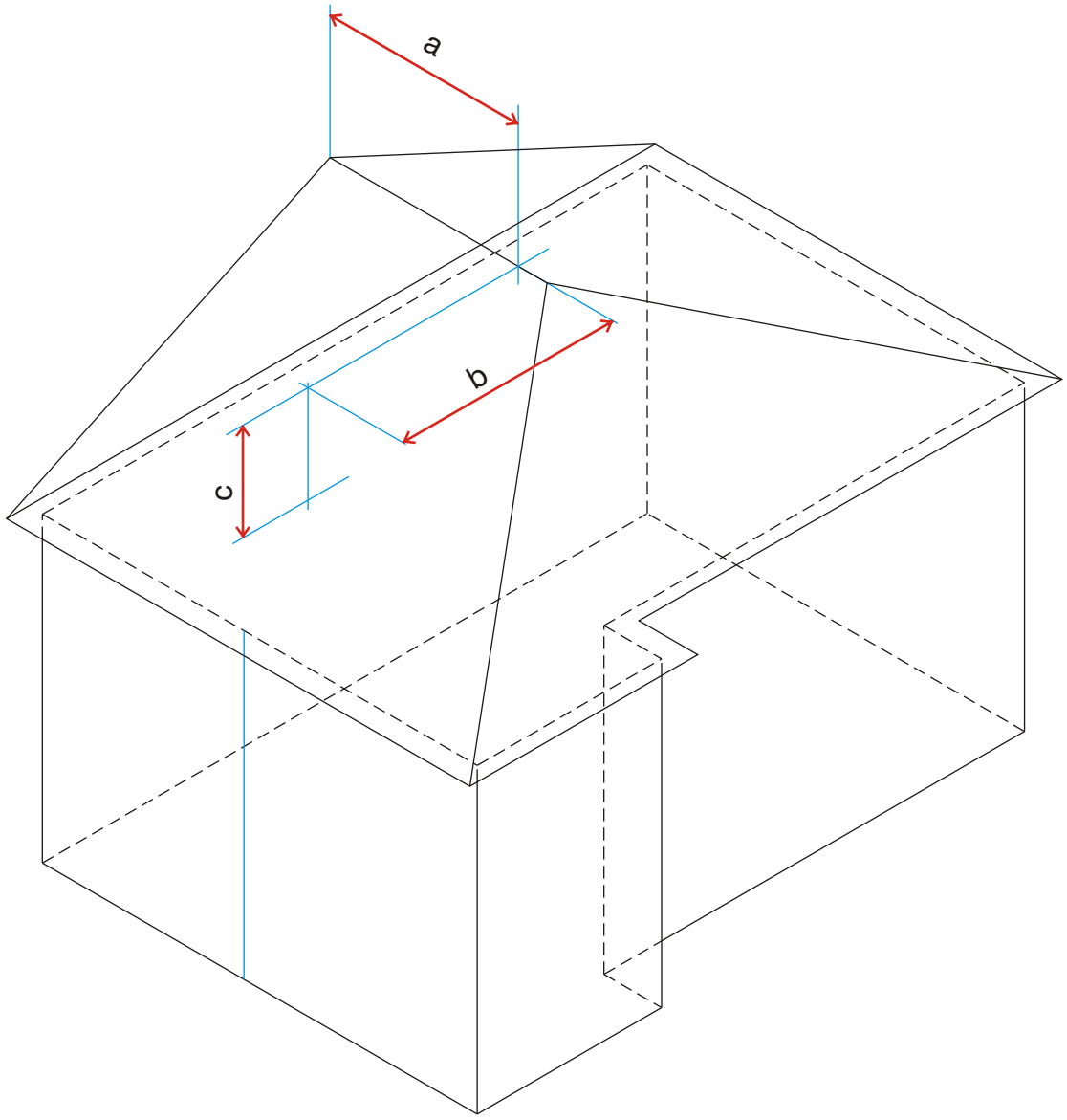

b
a

Trasladamos las medidas necesarias para dibujar las aguas o faldones del tejado.






c
b
a


a
b
c