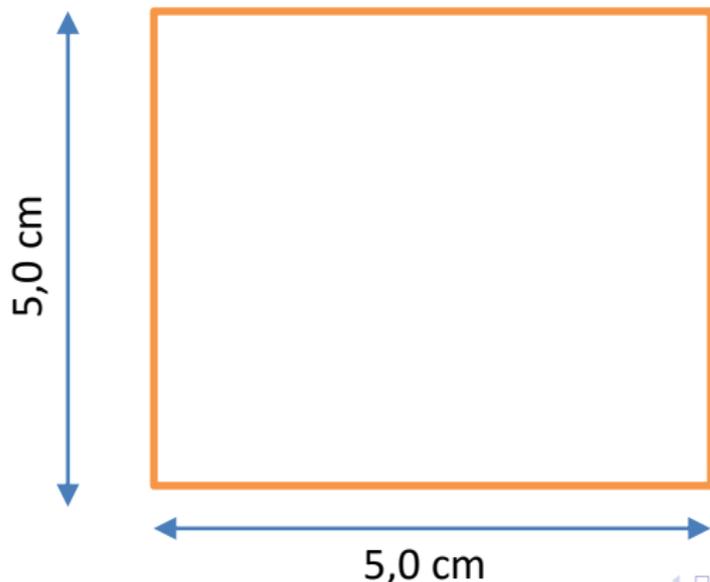


2º Bimestre

Julho 2016

Técnica Manejo de Esquadro

Divida a diagonal do quadrado abaixo em 7 pontos e preencha o mesmo com linhas contínuas e inclinada para direita com inclinação de 45°

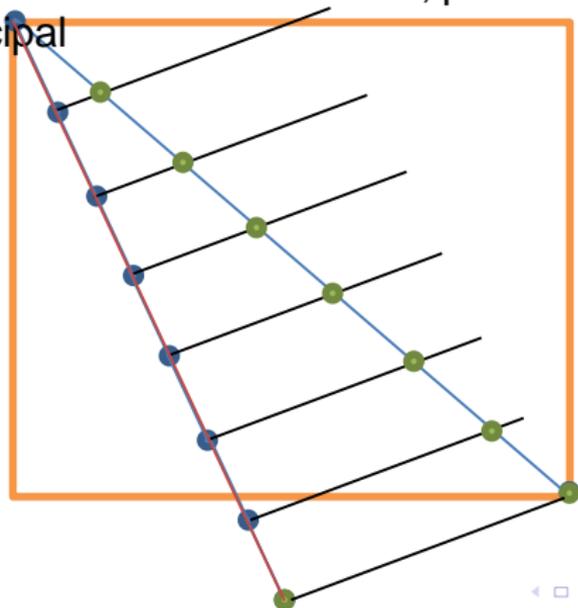


Técnica Manejo de Esquadro

3º - Divida esta reta em 7 pontos iguais

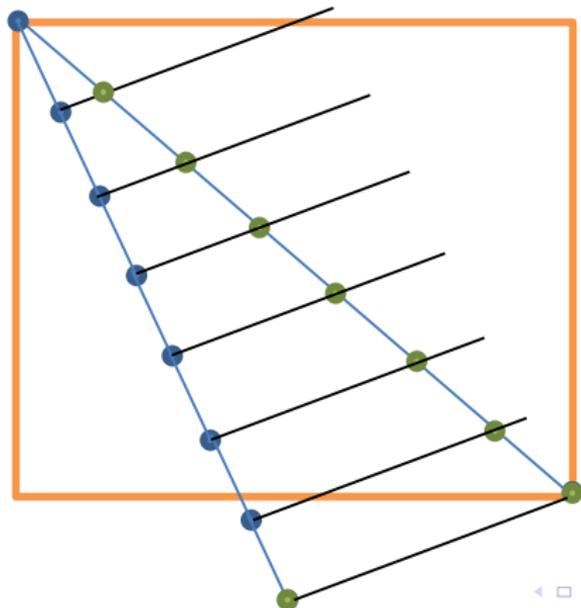
4º - Agora Trace uma reta do ultimo ponto desta reta até o ultimo ponto da reta na diagonal.

5º - Trace as paralelas desta ultima reta, para marcar todos os pontos na diagonal principal



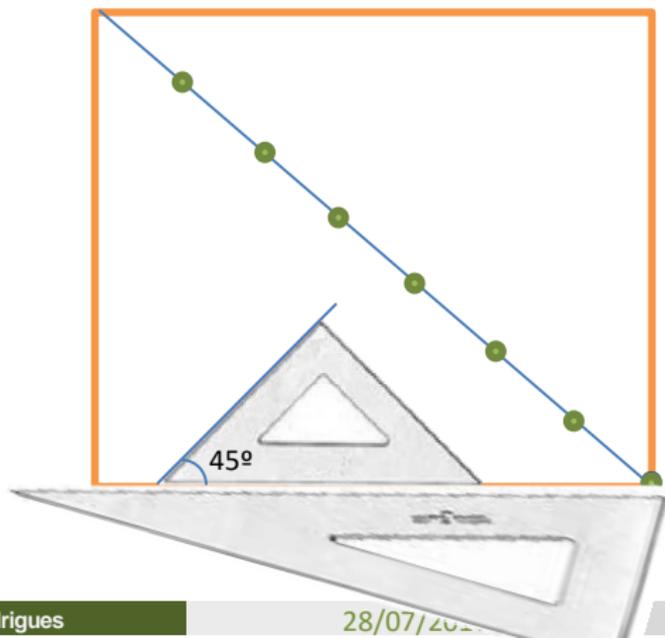
Técnica Manejo de Esquadro

6º - Apague a reta de apoio e suas paralelas



Técnica Manejo de Esquadro

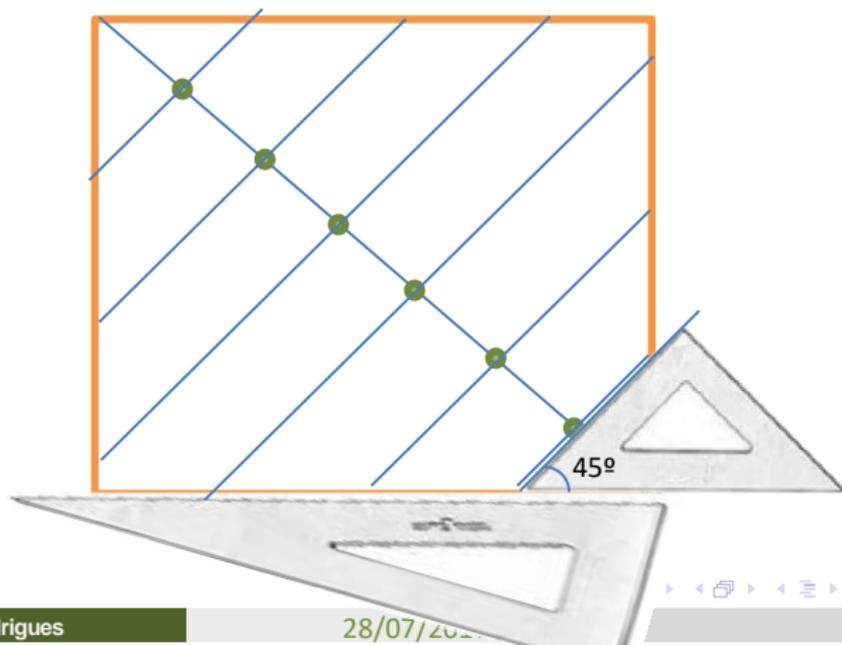
7º - Através do Jogo de Esquadros, trace retas de 45° em relação ao eixo horizontal que passe pelos pontos das diagonais



Técnica Manejo de Esquadro

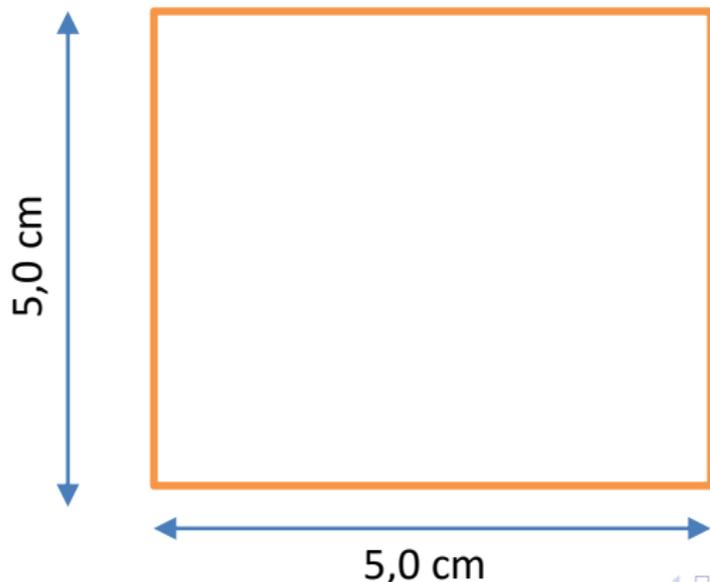
7º - Através do Jogo de Esquadros, trace retas de 45º em relação ao eixo horizontal que passe pelos pontos das diagonais

8º - Por ultimo, apague a diagonal



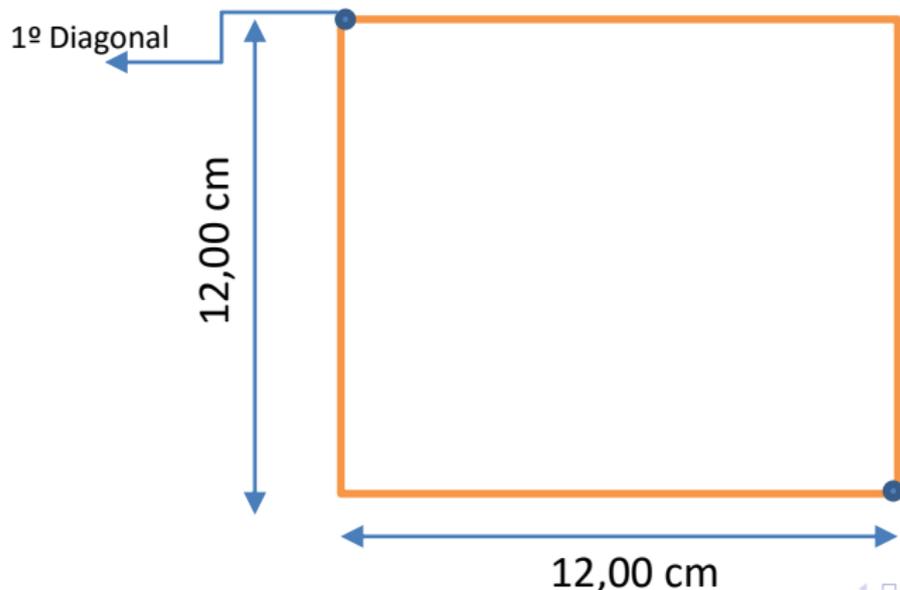
Trabalho 1 = Em Sala

Divida a diagonal do quadrado abaixo em 7 pontos e preencha o mesmo com linhas contínuas e inclinada para direita com inclinação de 45°



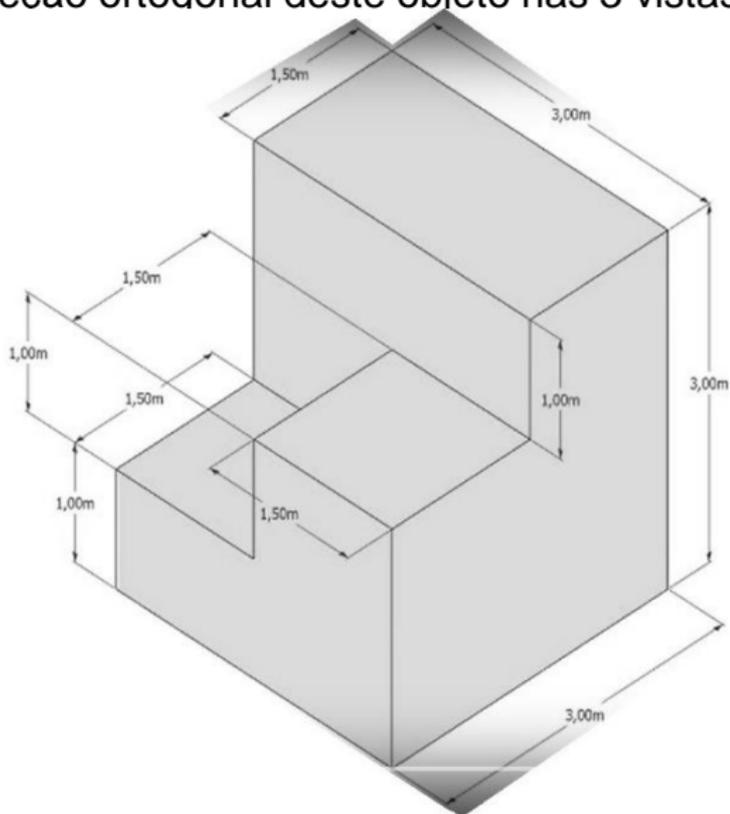
Trabalho 1 = Técnica de Manejo de Esquadro

Divida as duas diagonais do quadrado abaixo em 17 pontos iguais e preencha a mesma com linhas contínuas, sendo a primeira diagonal principal com inclinada para direita de 30° e a segunda diagonal, com inclinação para esquerda da 30°



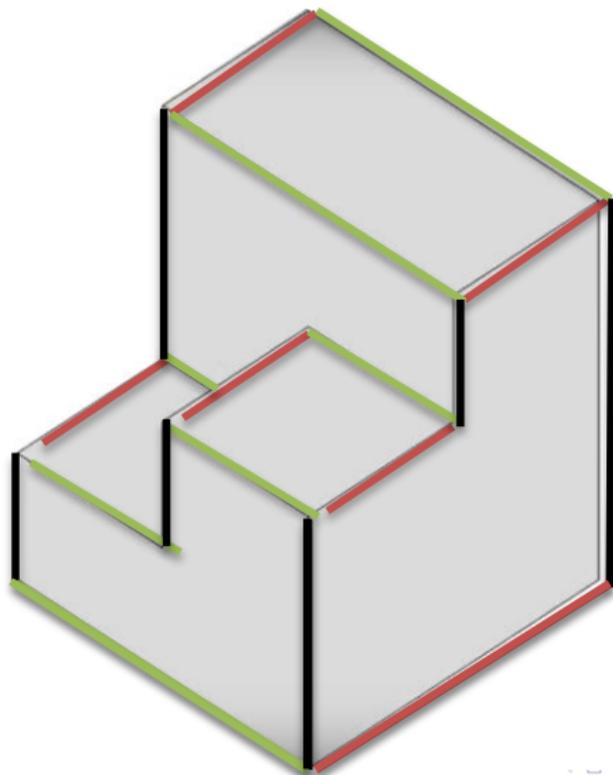
Exemplo 2

Faça a projecção ortogonal deste objeto nas 3 vistas.

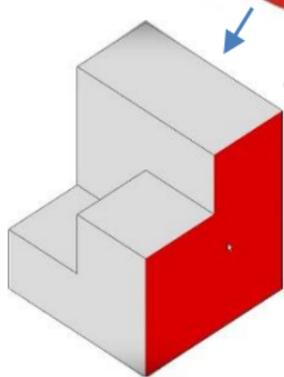
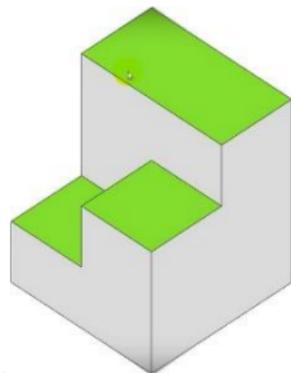
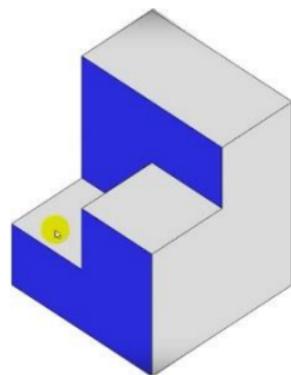
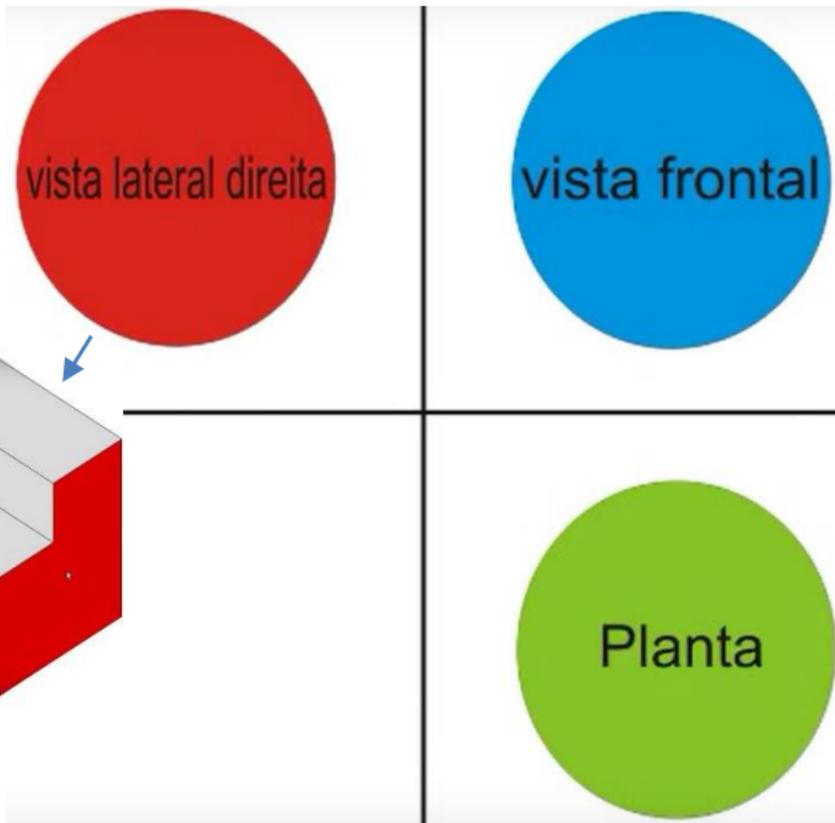


Exemplo 2

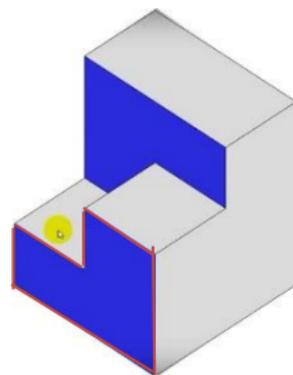
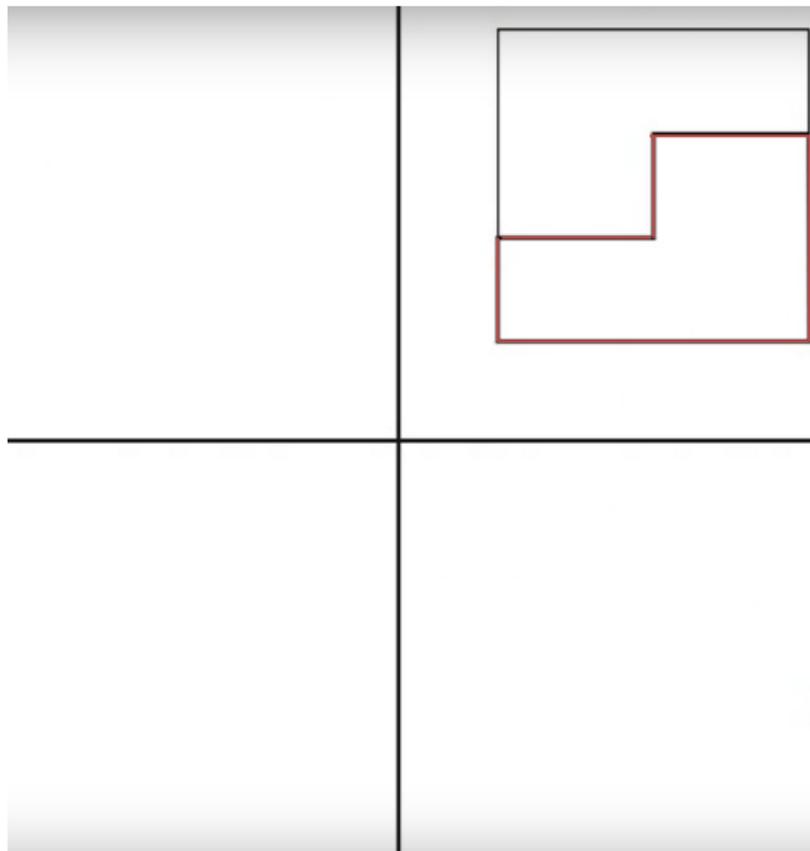
Para desenhar, primeiro defina os 3 eixos, e em seguida faça as paralelas deles



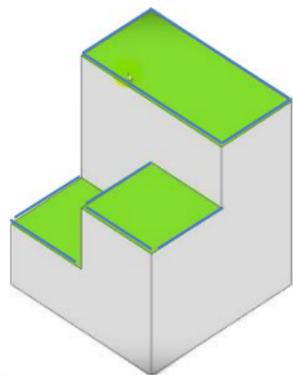
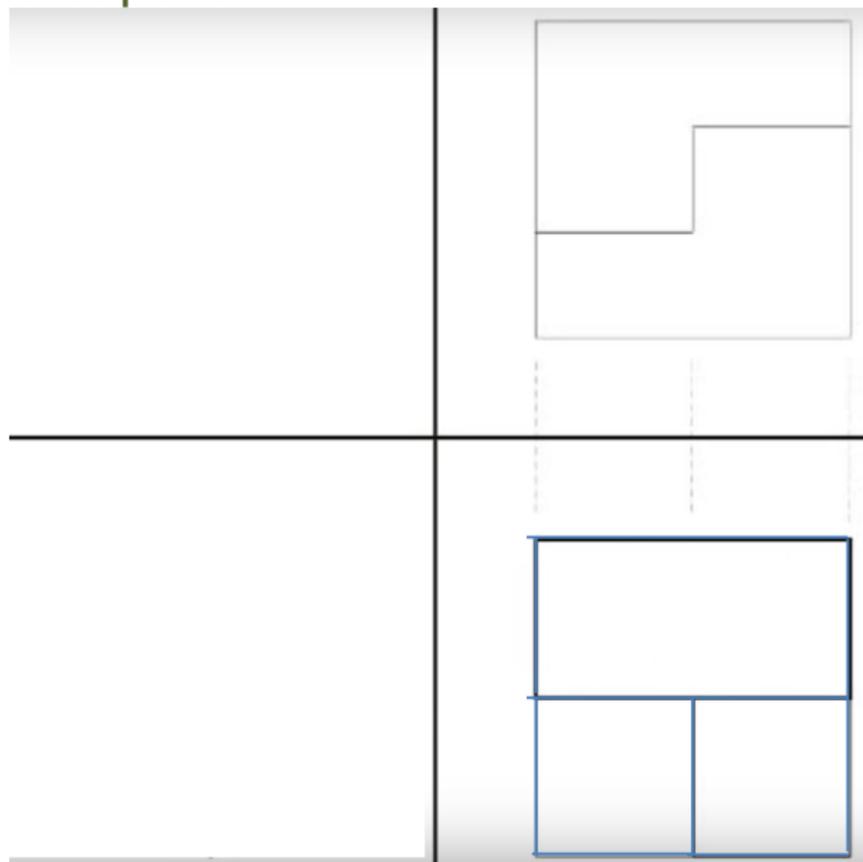
Lembre-se: Posições das Vistas nos Quadrantes



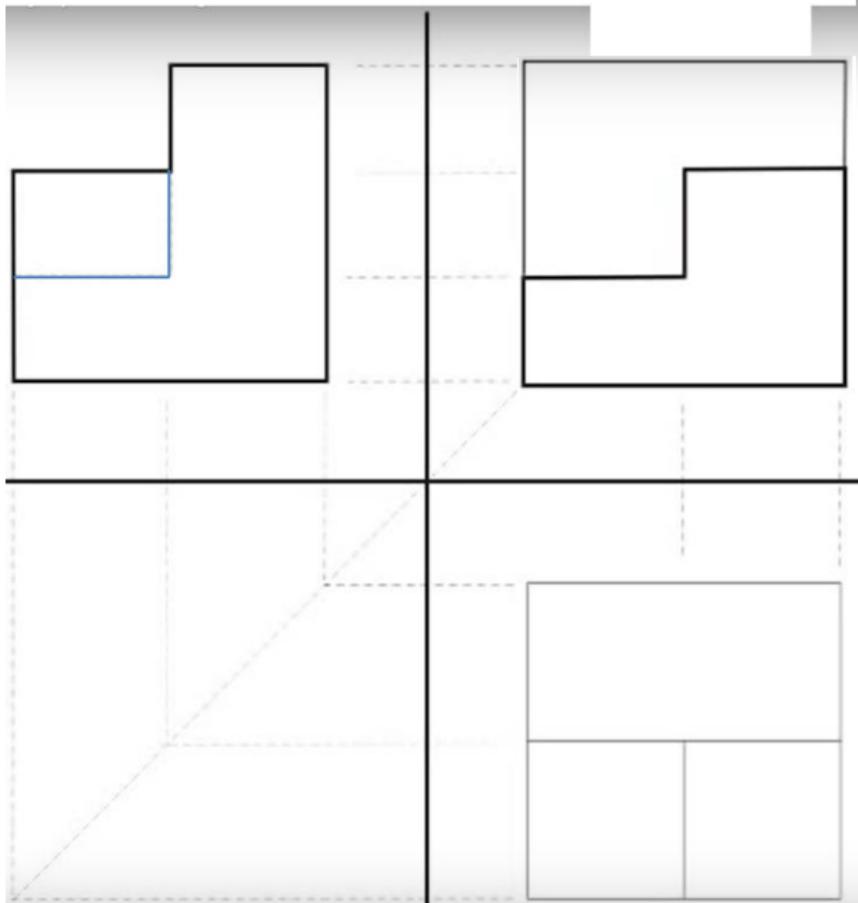
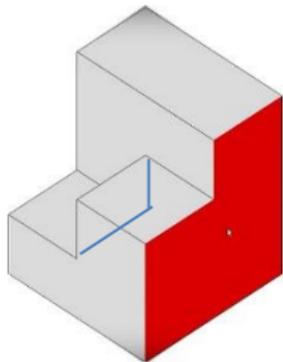
Vista Frontal



Vista Superior

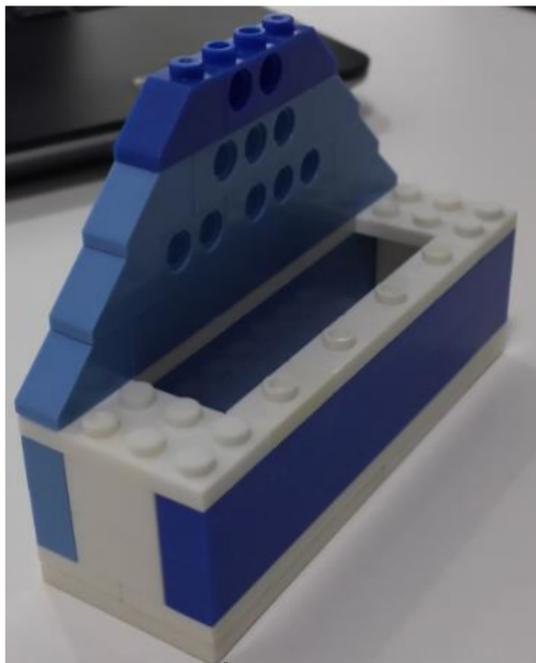


Vista Lateral Direita



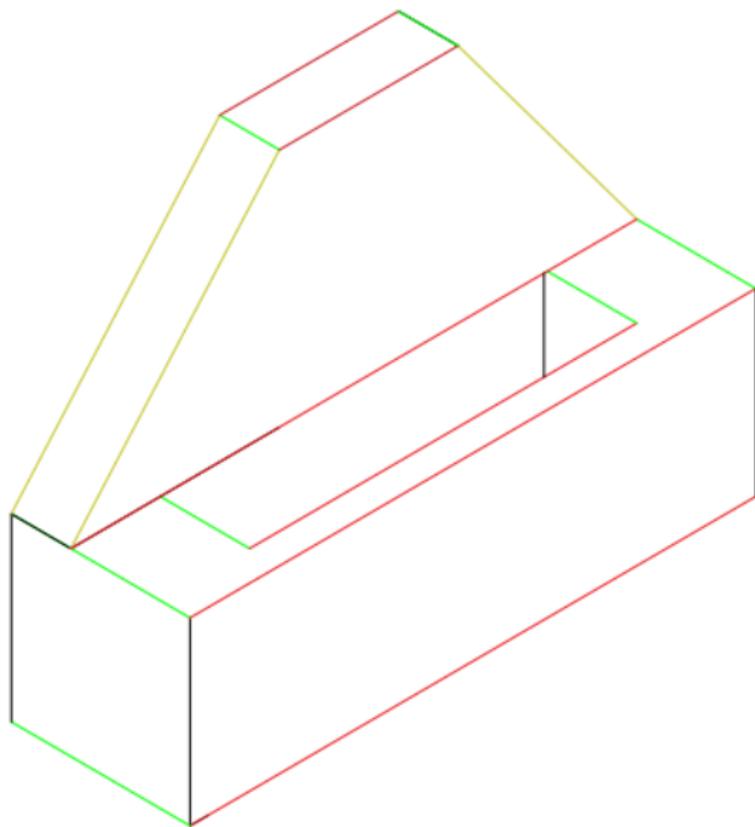
Trabalho 2 = Sala de Aula

A partir do Objeto apresentado abaixo, desenhe o Objeto e as três vistas (Frontal, superior e lateral esquerda)



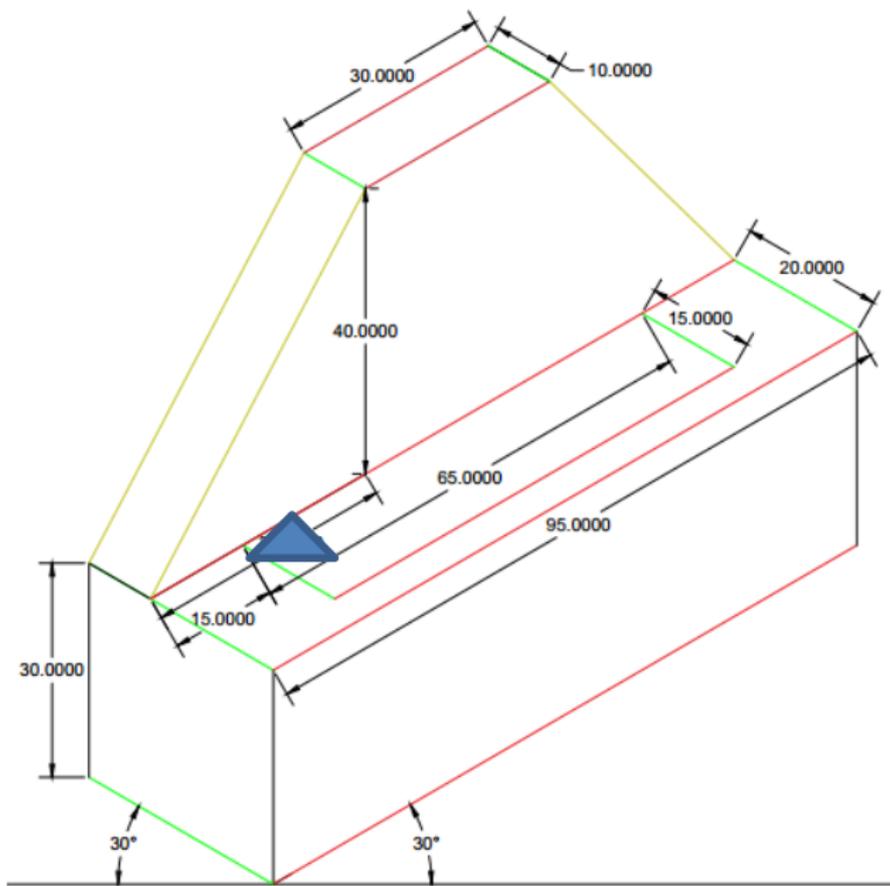
Trabalho 2 = Peça Desenhada

Dimensões



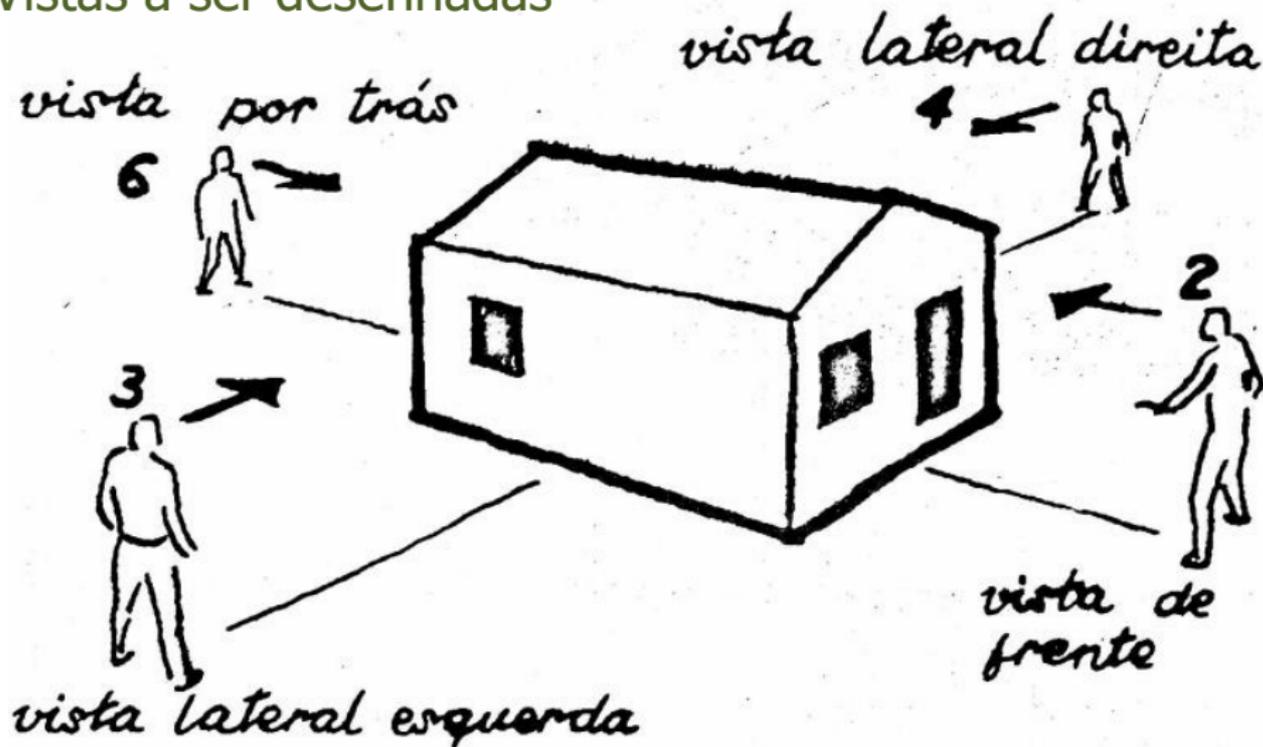
Trabalho

Dimensões



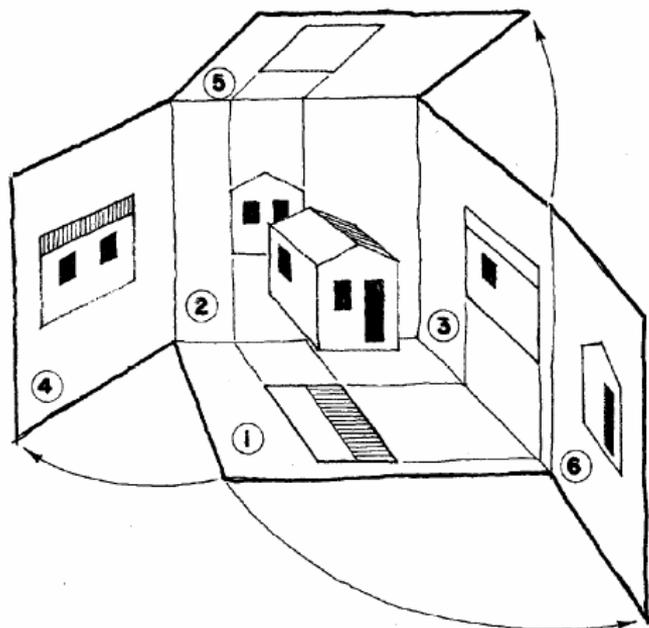
Múltiplas Vistas (caixa transparente)

Vistas a ser desenhadas

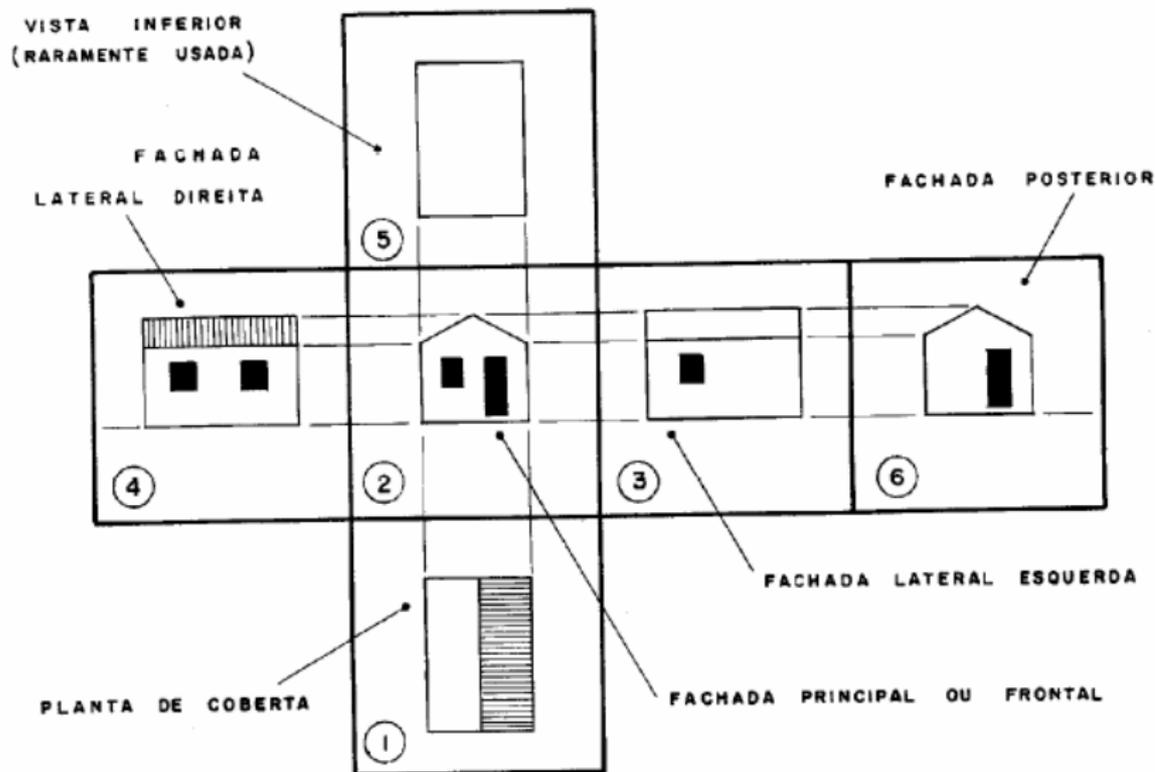


Representação do Objeto em mais de 3 Vistas

Muitos objetos ficam bem representados com 3 vistas, porém haverá casos em que o objeto somente poderá ser definido mediante o uso de maior quantidade de vistas.

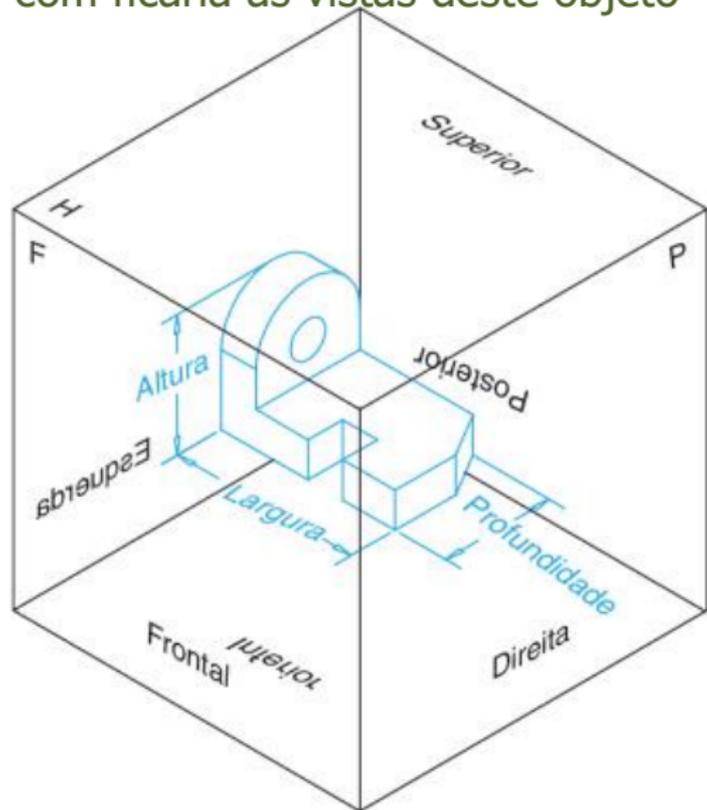


6 Vistas

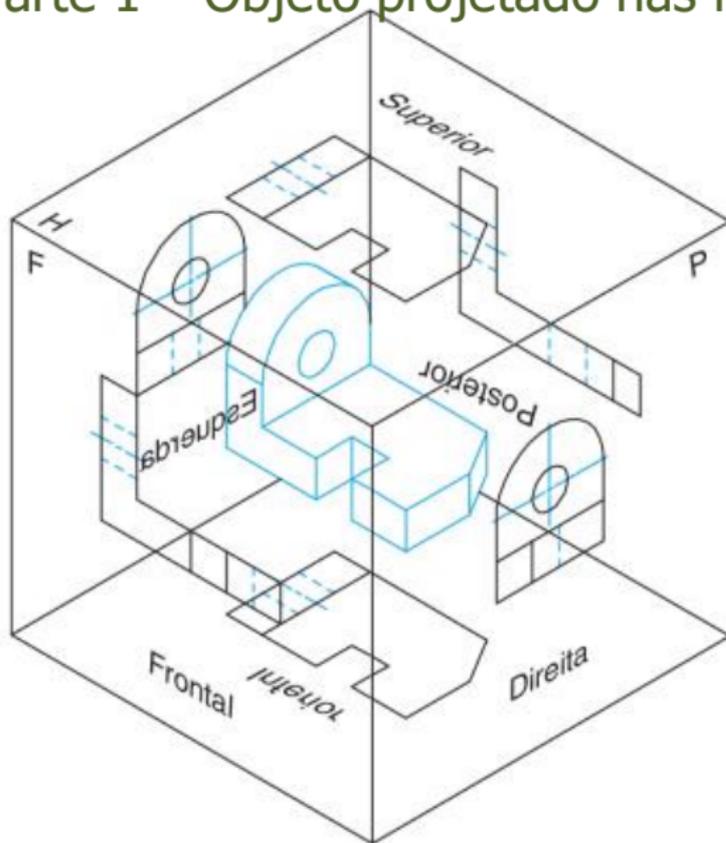


Objeto no interior de uma caixa de vidro

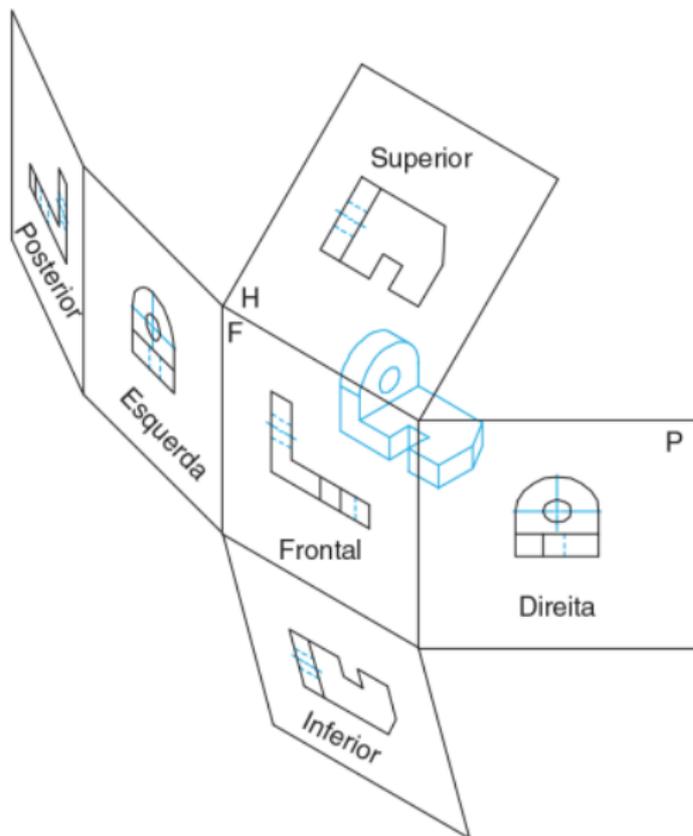
Desenhe com ficaria as vistas deste objeto



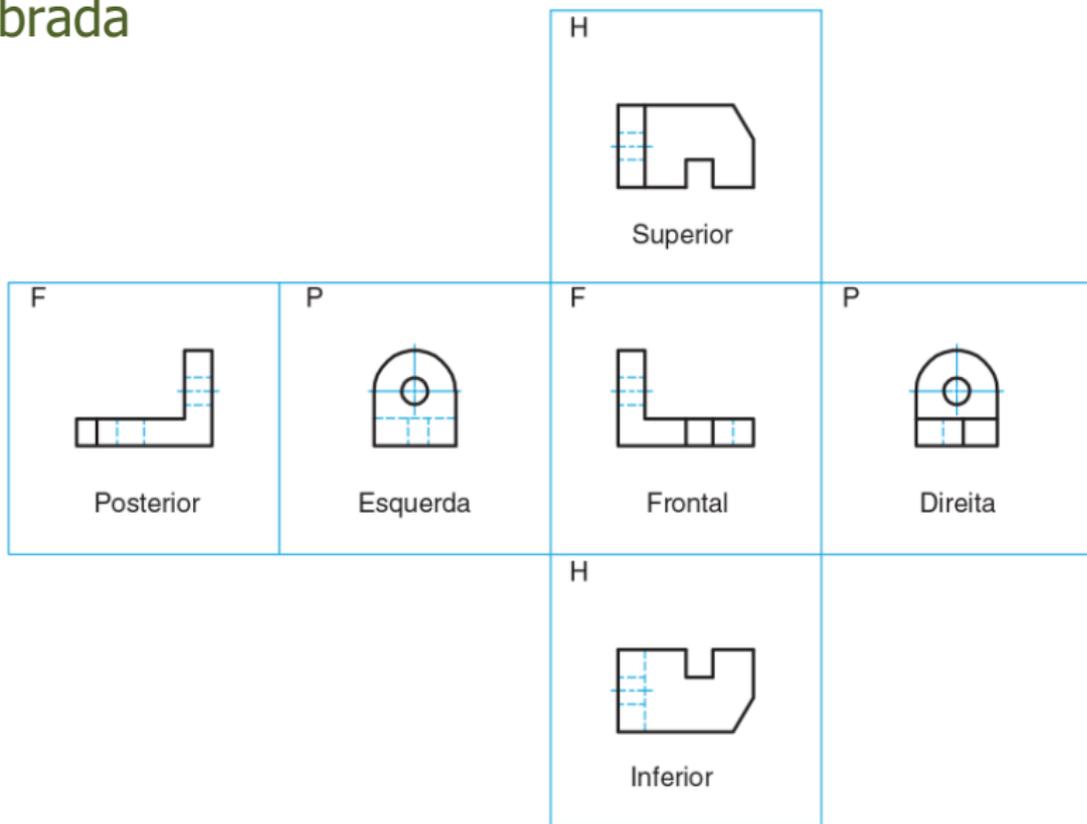
Resultado – Parte 1 – Objeto projetado nas faces da caixa



Resultado – Parte 2 – Caixa de Vidro sendo desdobrada



Resultado – Parte 3 – Caixa de Vidro totalmente desdobrada



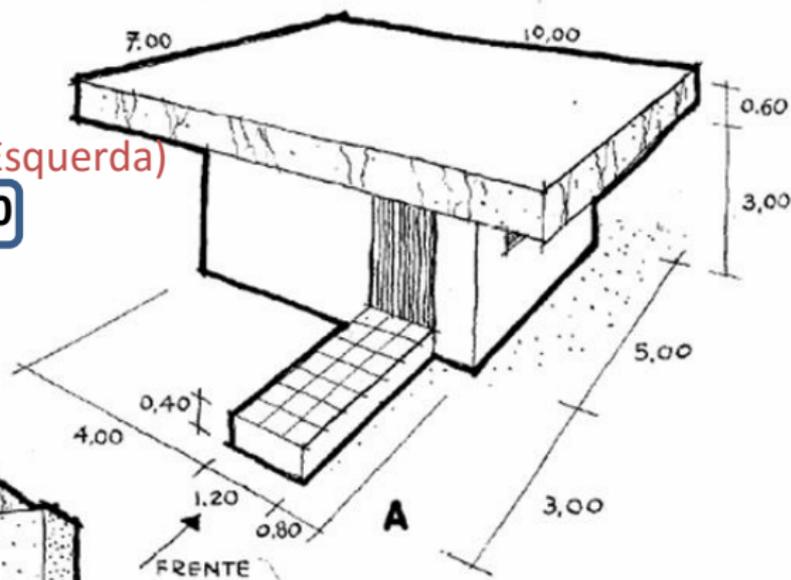
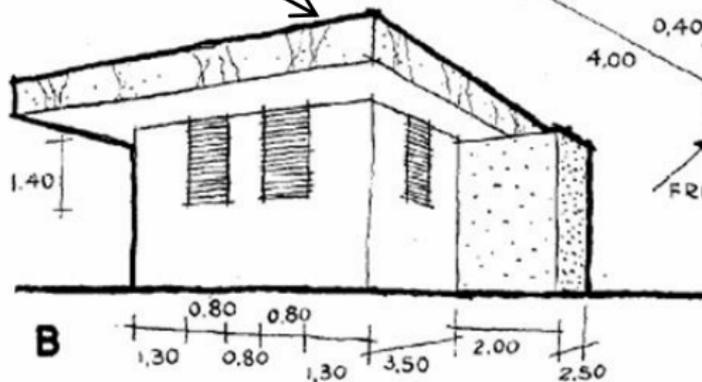
Trabalho 3

Desenhe:

- Planta de cobertura
- Fachada Principal
- Vista Lateral (Direita e Esquerda)

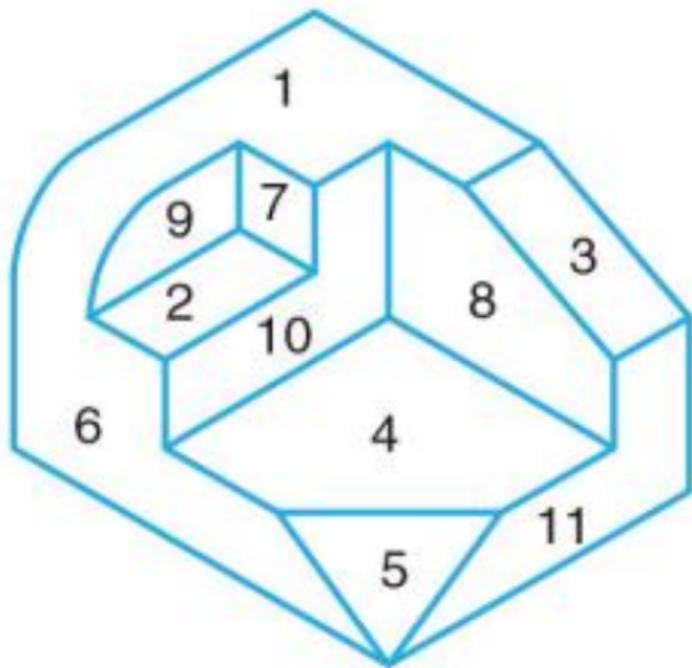
Escala para desenho: **1: 50**

LATERAL
DIREITA

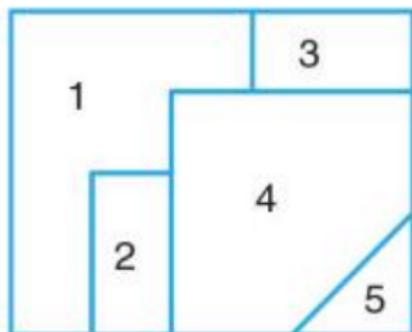


Vistas com numeração das superfícies

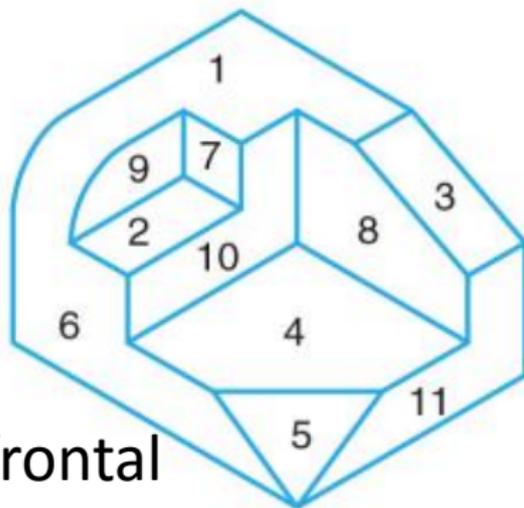
Desenhe as 3 Vistas (Frontal, Planta e Lateral Direita)



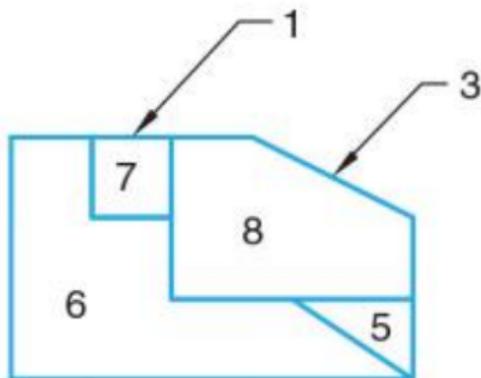
Resultado



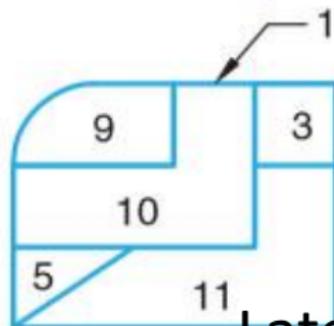
Planta (superior)



frontal

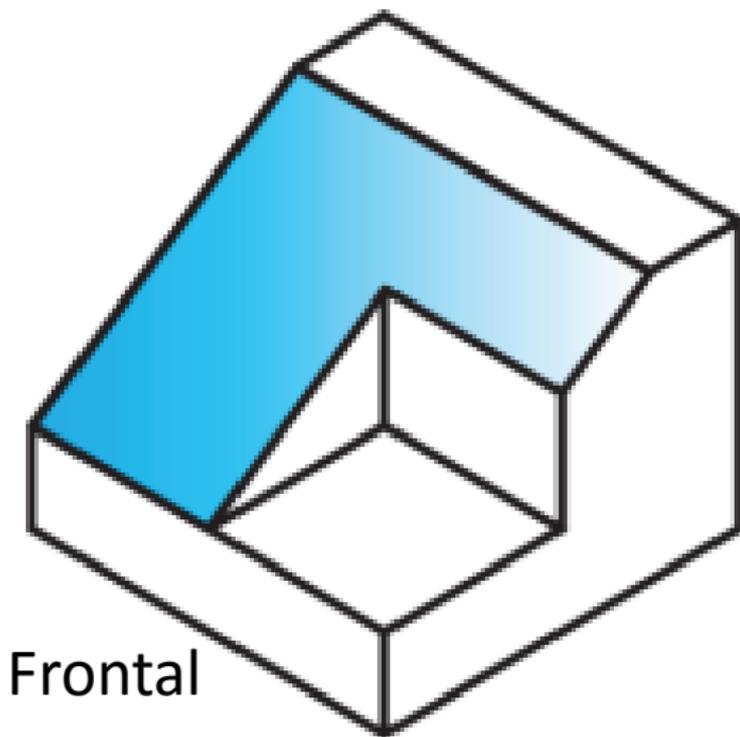


frontal



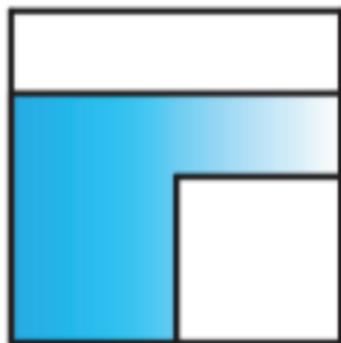
Lateral Direita

Desenhe as 3 Vistas (Frontal, Planta e Lateral Direita)

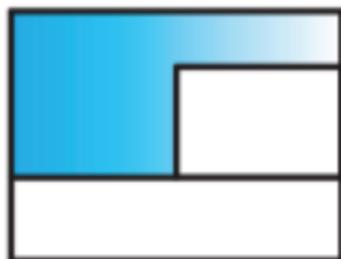
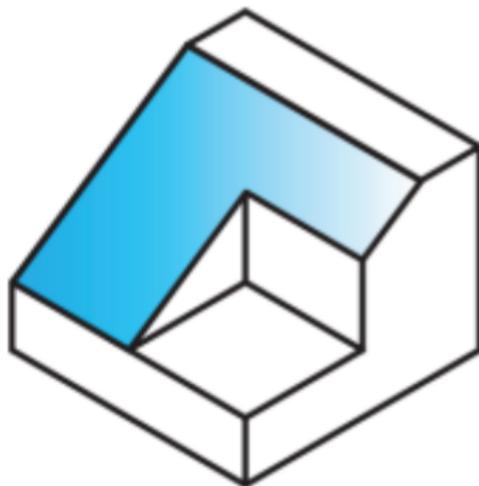


Frontal

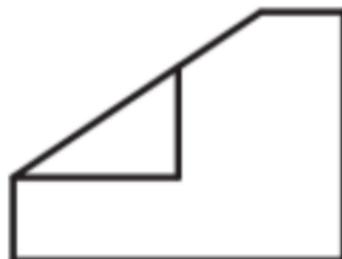
Resultado



Planta



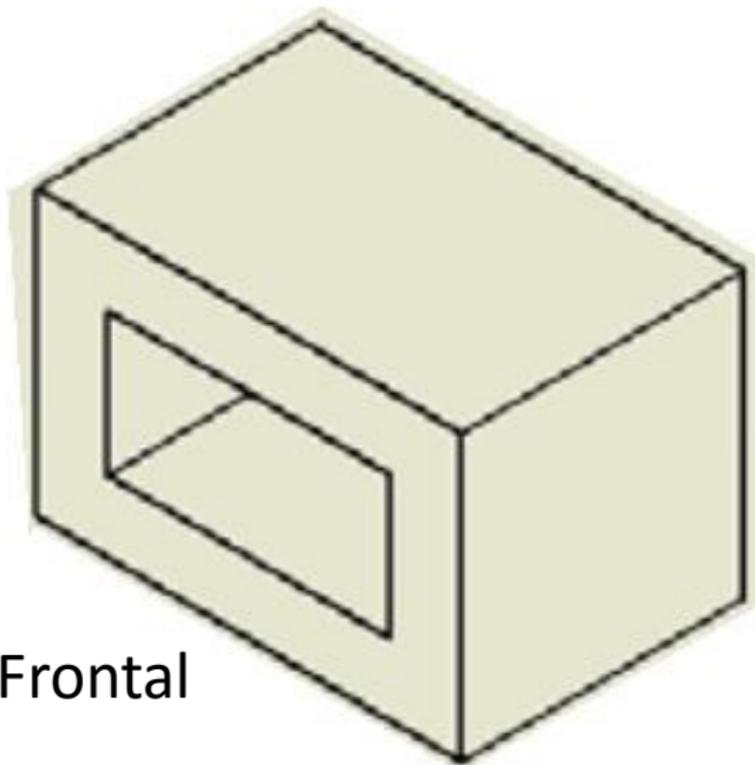
Frontal



Lateral Direita

Vistas com numeração das superfícies

Desenhe as 3 Vistas (Frontal, Planta e Lateral Direita)

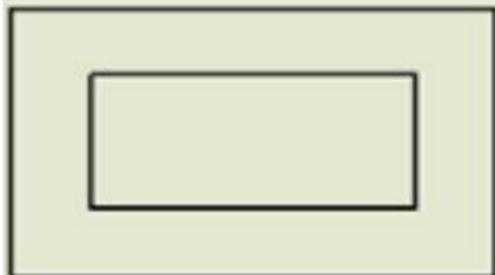
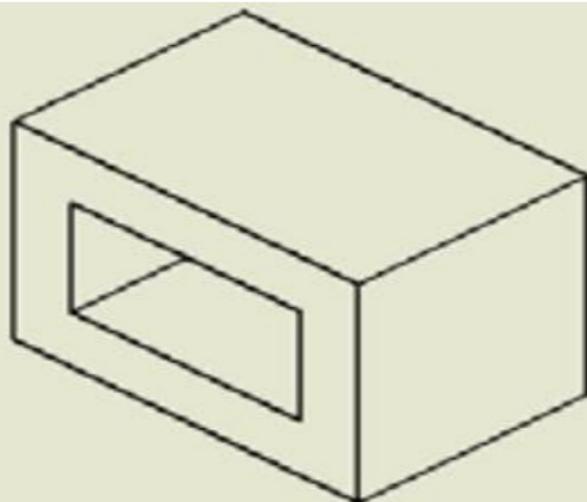


Frontal

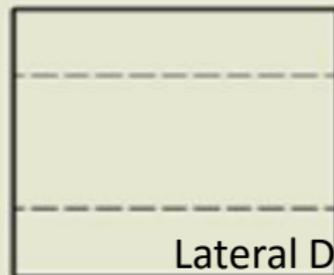
Resultado



Planta

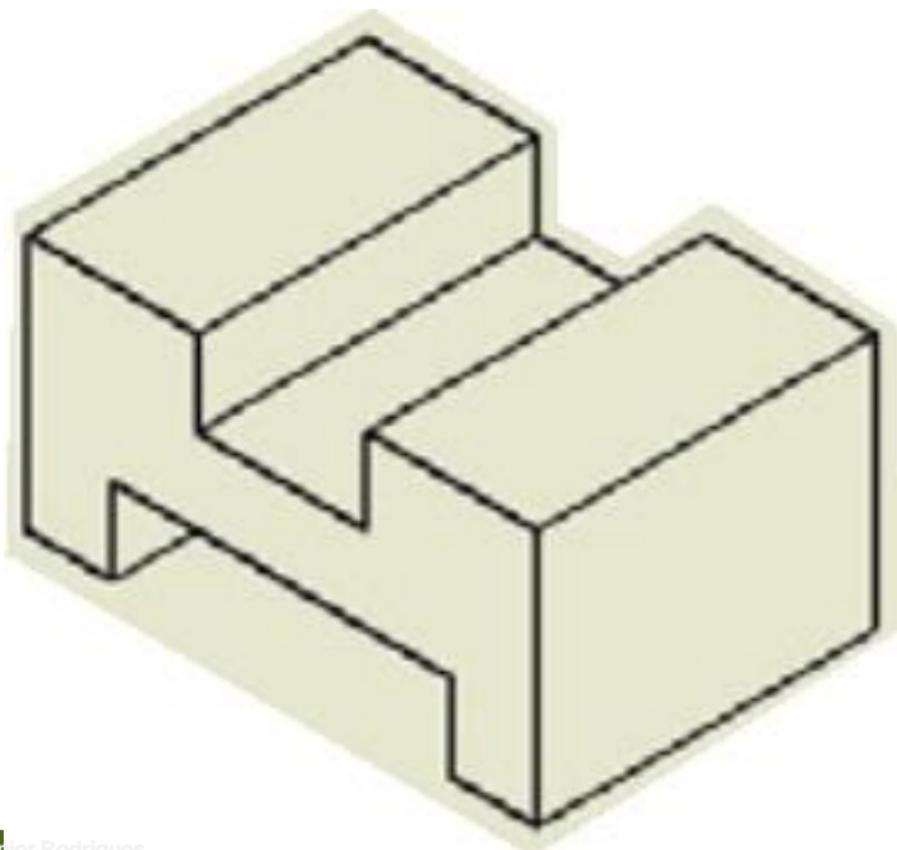


Frontal

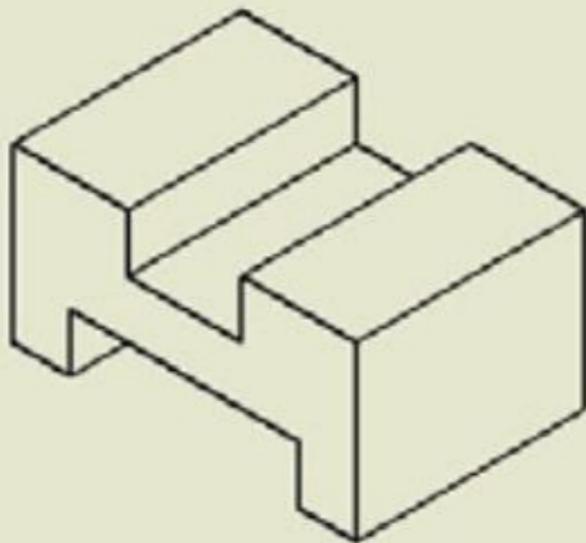


Lateral Direita

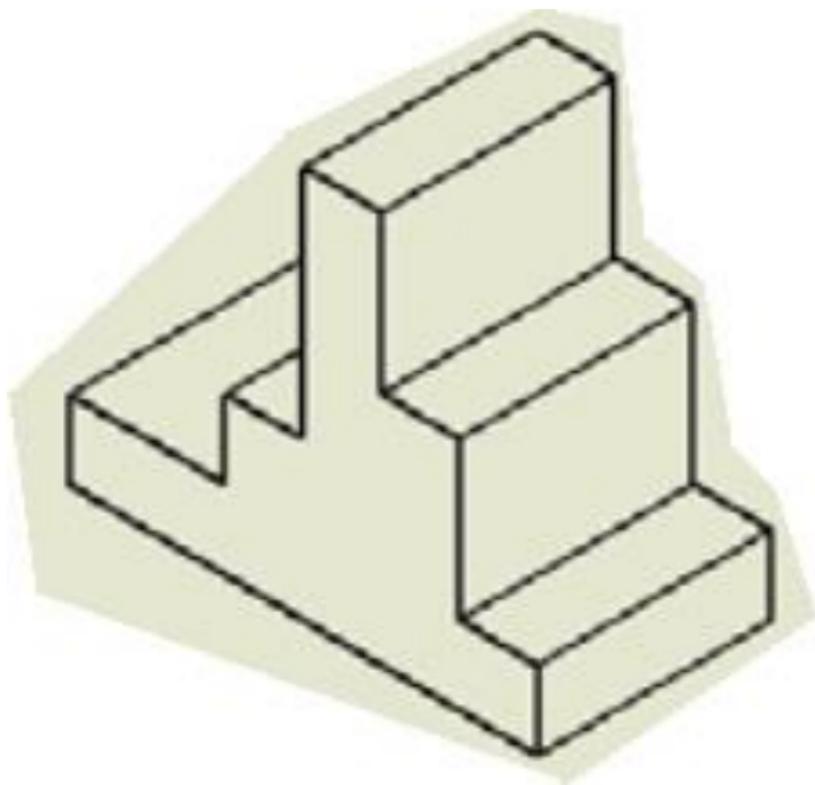
Desenhe as 3 Vistas (Frontal, Planta e Lateral Direita)



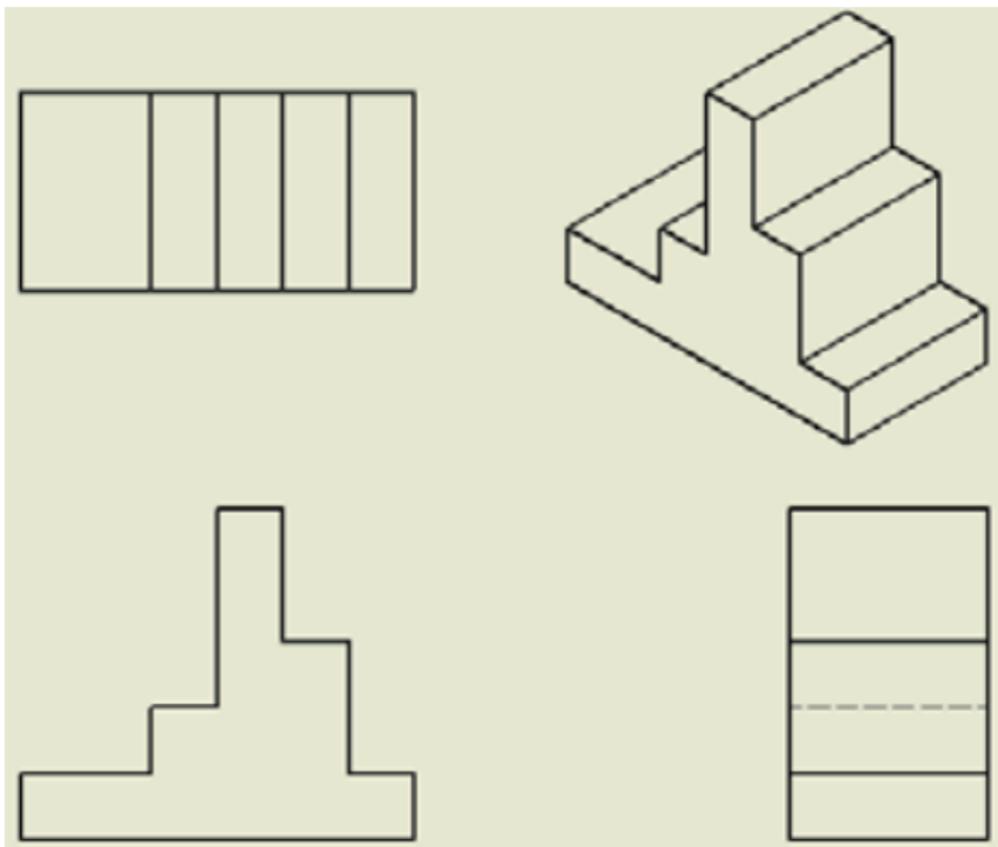
Resultado



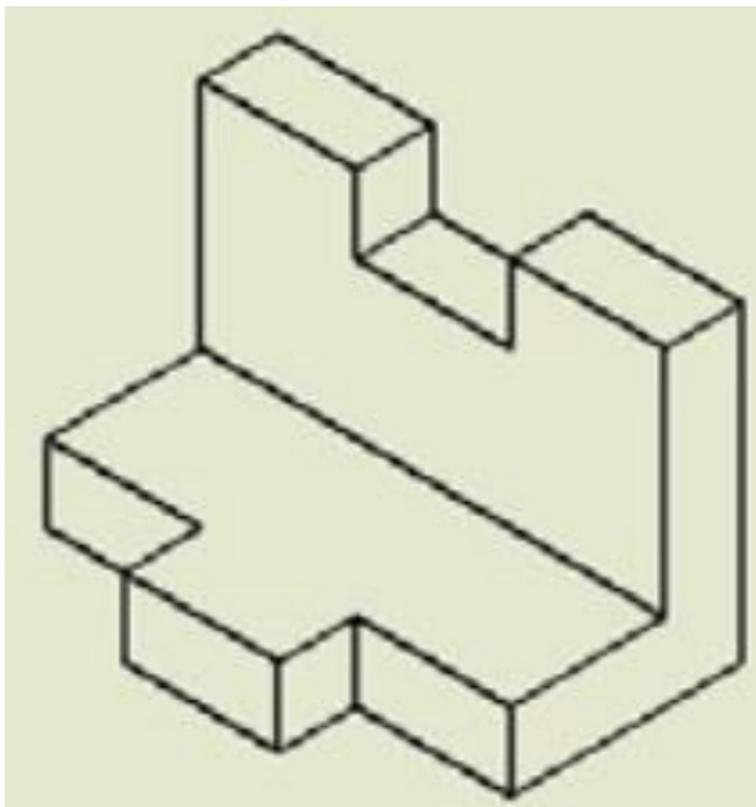
Desenhe as 3 vistas



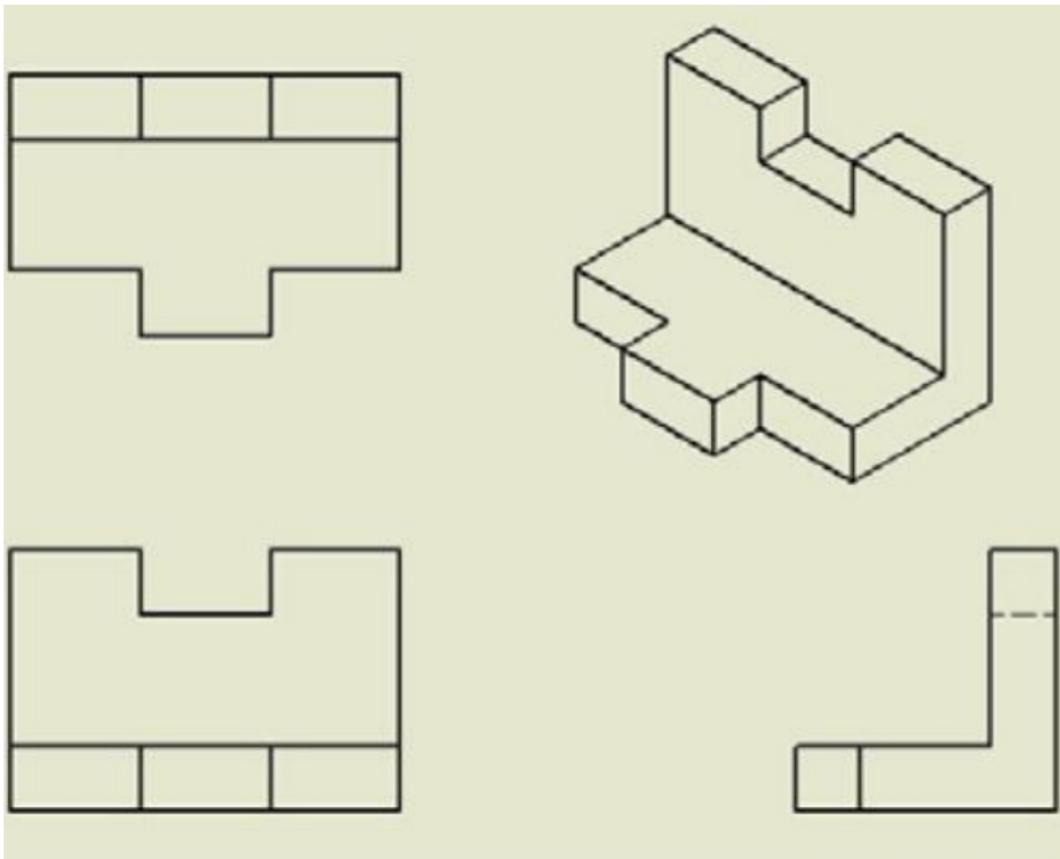
Desenhe as 3 vistas



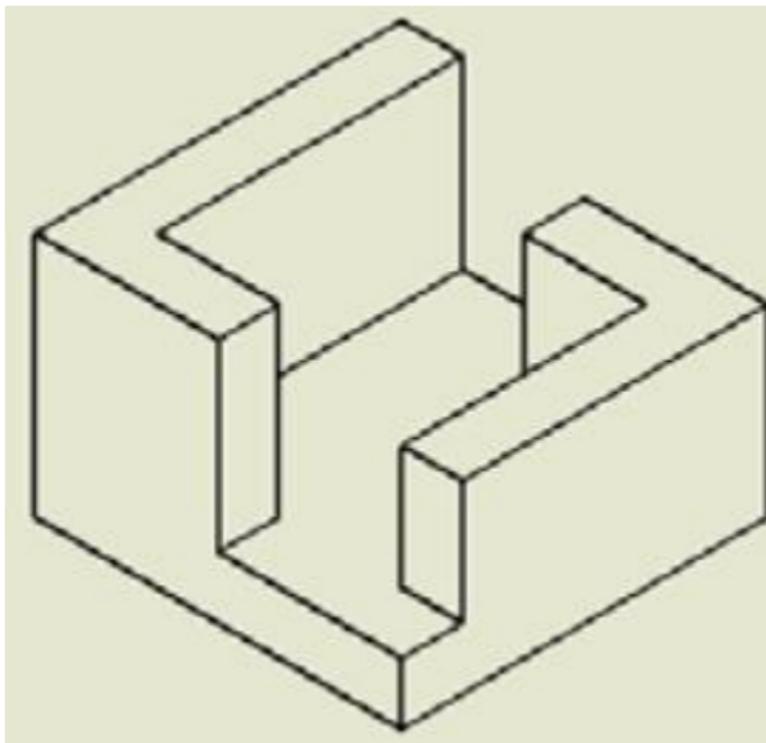
Desenhe as 3 vistas



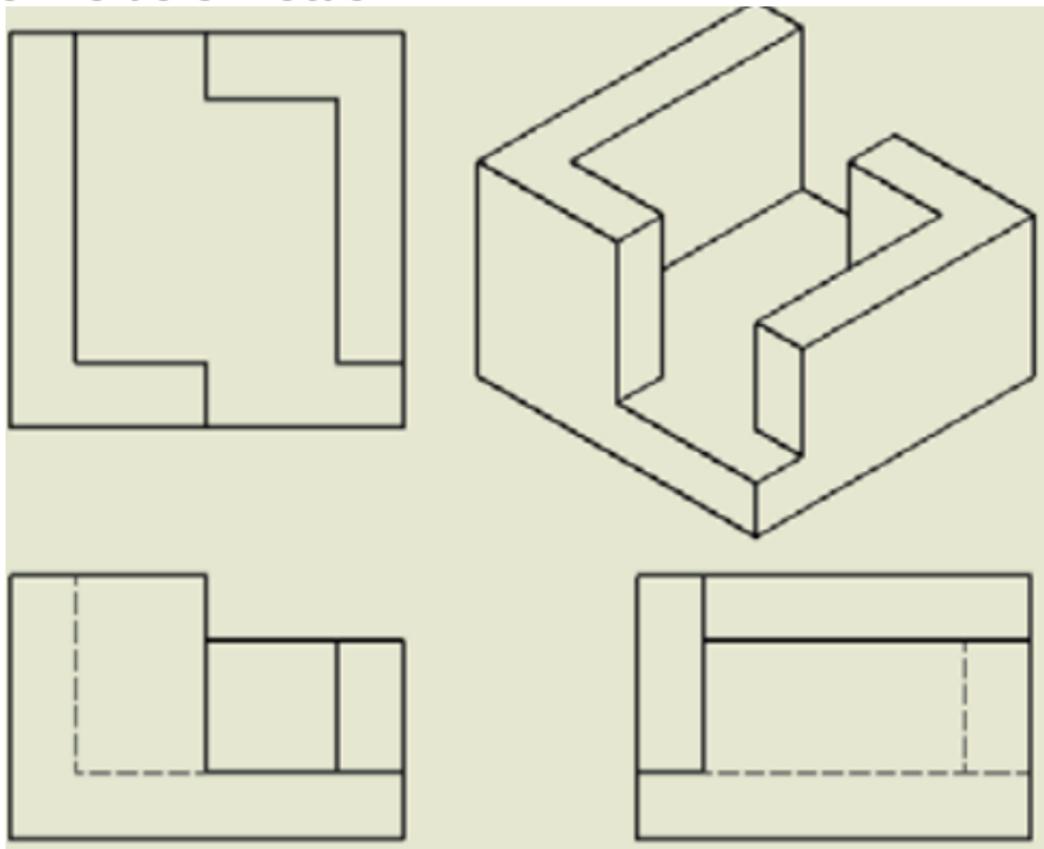
Desenhe as 3 vistas



Desenhe as 3 vistas



Desenhe as 3 vistas



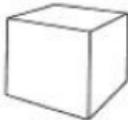
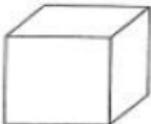
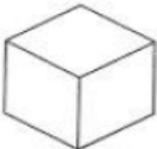
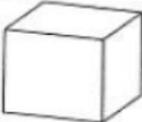
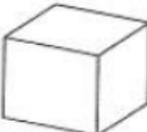
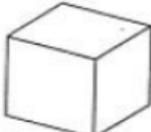
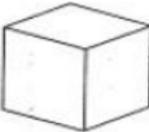
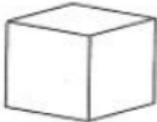
PERSPECTIVA ISOMÉTRICA

PERSPECTIVA

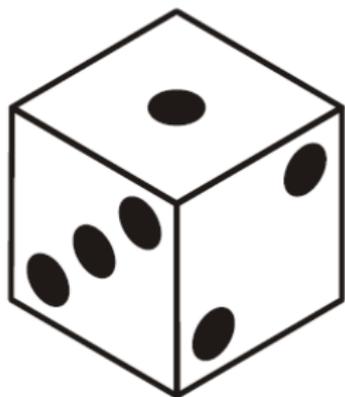
A perspectiva é a **representação de objetos, de três dimensões, em uma superfície plana (de duas dimensões)** feita através de uma única projeção, respeitando o aspecto deformado que apresentam à visão do homem como um volume, não como realmente são. Por isto suas linhas não podem ser usadas para se tomar medidas.

A perspectiva dá uma visão de conjunto dos objetos num só desenho, tornando-os facilmente compreensíveis. Daí sua frequente utilização para completar apresentações de projeto feitas através de vistas ou projeções.

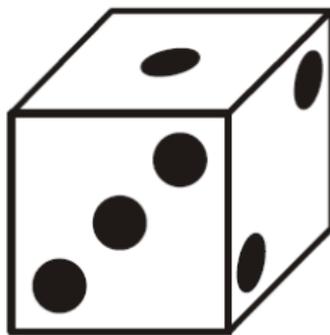
Tipos

PERSPECTIVAS	CÍLINDRICAS OU PARALELAS	CÔNICA			
		OBÍLIQUA	CAVALEIRA $\alpha = k \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \varphi - 60^\circ$		
	AXONOMETRIA ORTOGONAL	ISOMÉTRICA			
		DIMÉTRICA			
			2.1.2	3.2.3	4.3.4
		TRIMÉTRICA			
		7.6.8	5.4.6		

FORMAS DE REPRESENTAÇÃO



Perspectiva
Isométrica



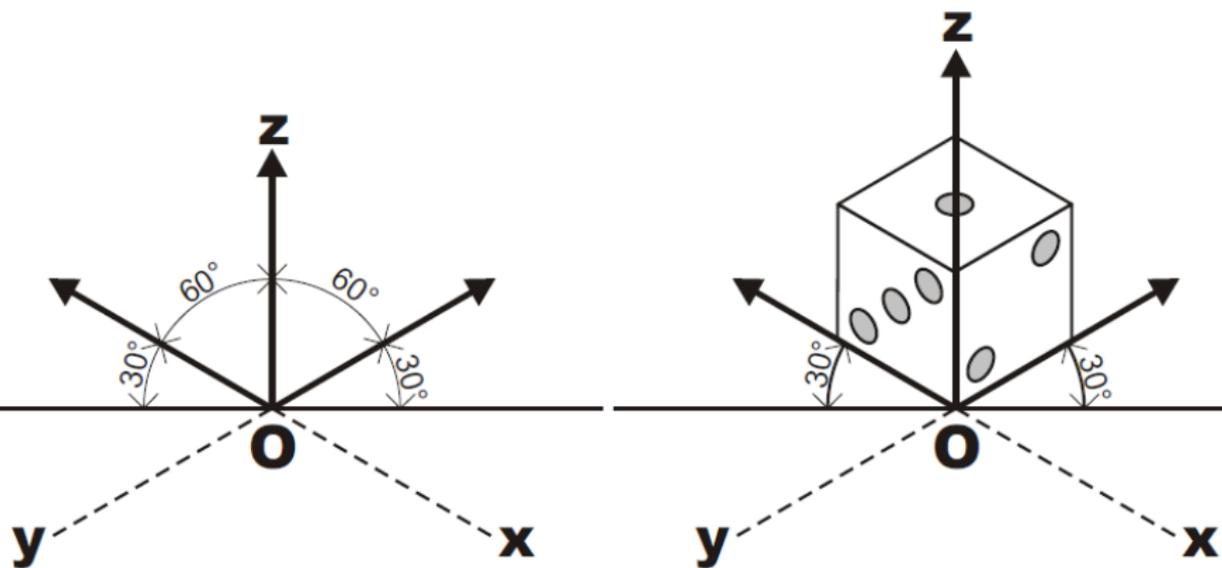
Perspectiva
Cavaleira



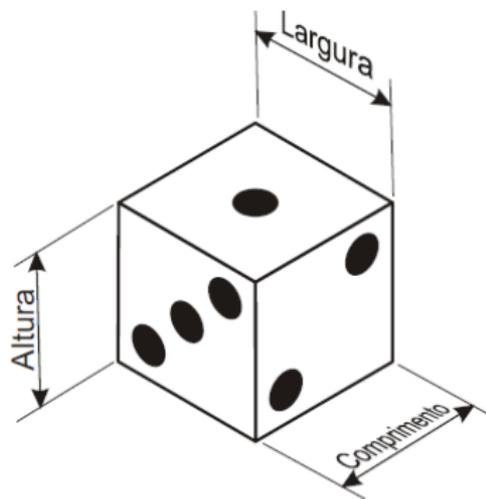
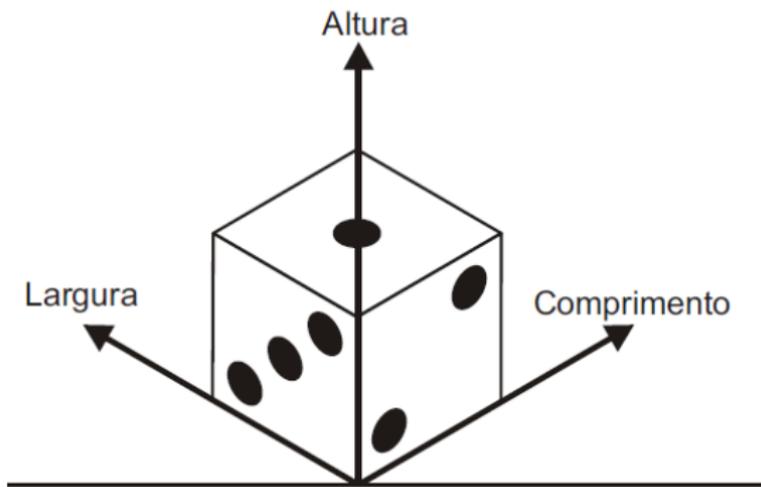
Perspectiv
a
Cônica

PERSPECTIVA ISOMÉTRICA

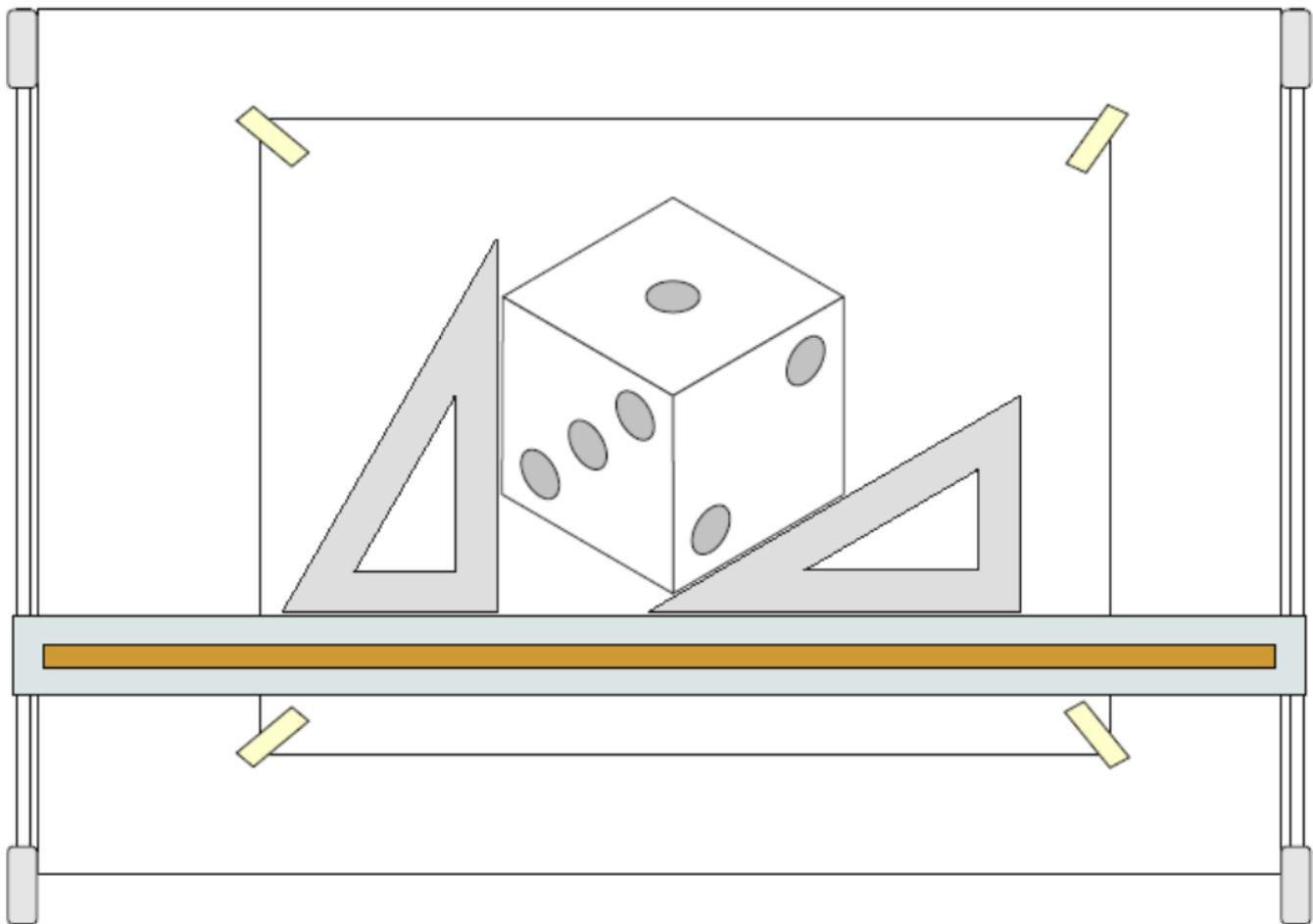
TODAS AS COTAS SÃO REPRESENTADAS NA MESMA ESCALA.



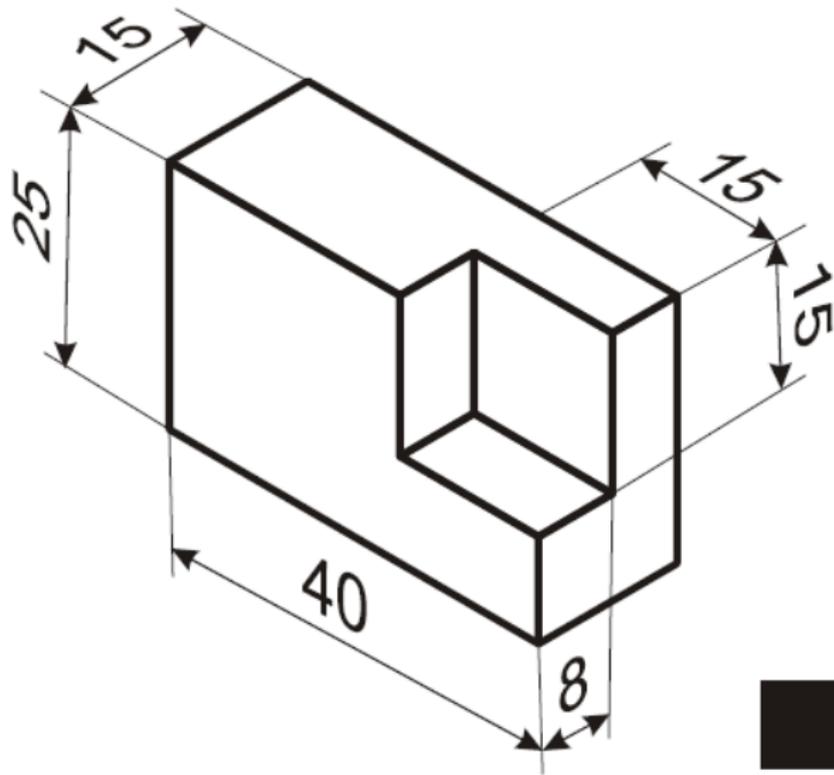
Cada eixo coordenado corresponde a uma dimensão dos objetos



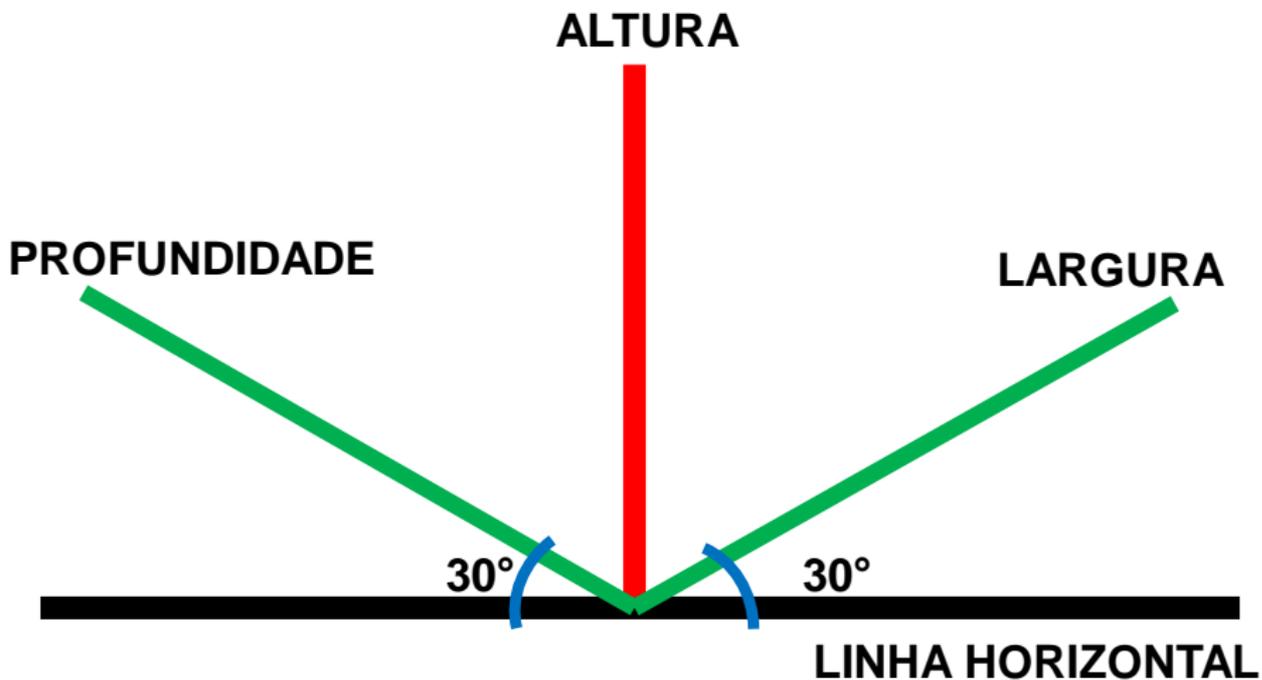
COMO CONSTRUIR A PERSPECTIVA?



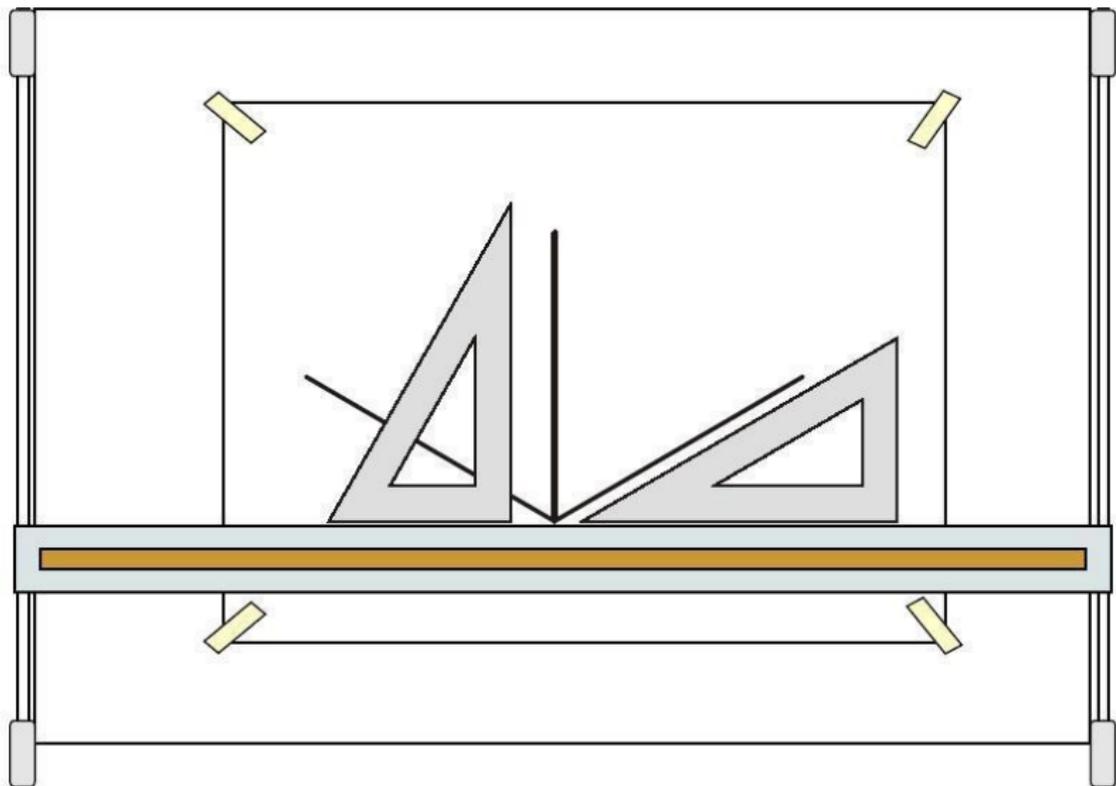
CONSTRUÇÃO DA PERSPECTIVA ISOMÉTRICA



1º PASSO – CONSTRUIR AS LINHAS DE BASE

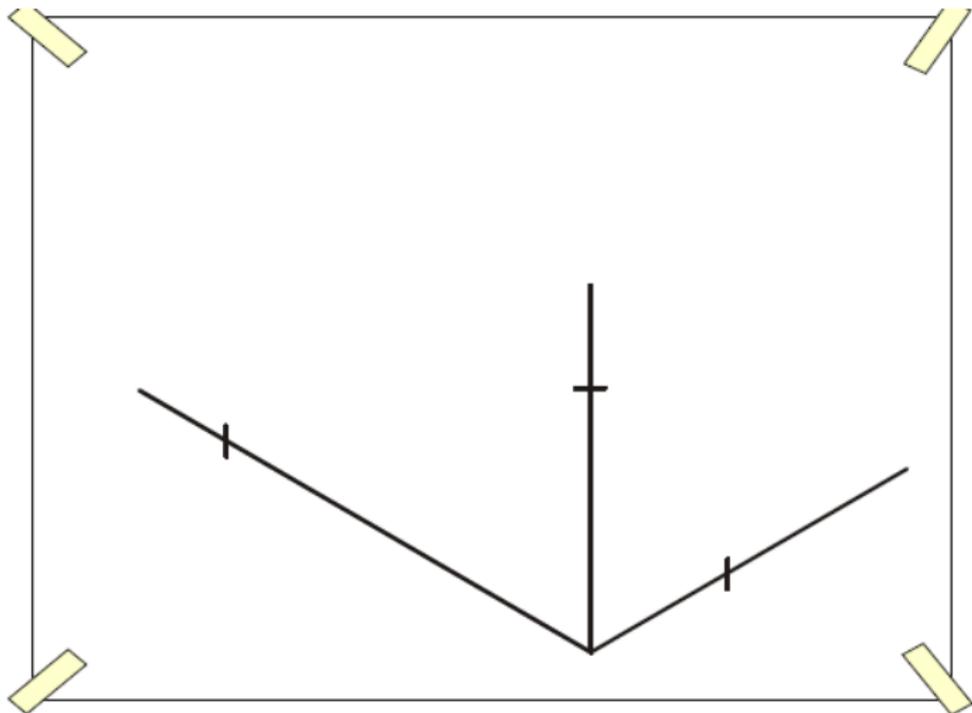


1º PASSO – CONSTRUIR AS LINHAS DE BASE



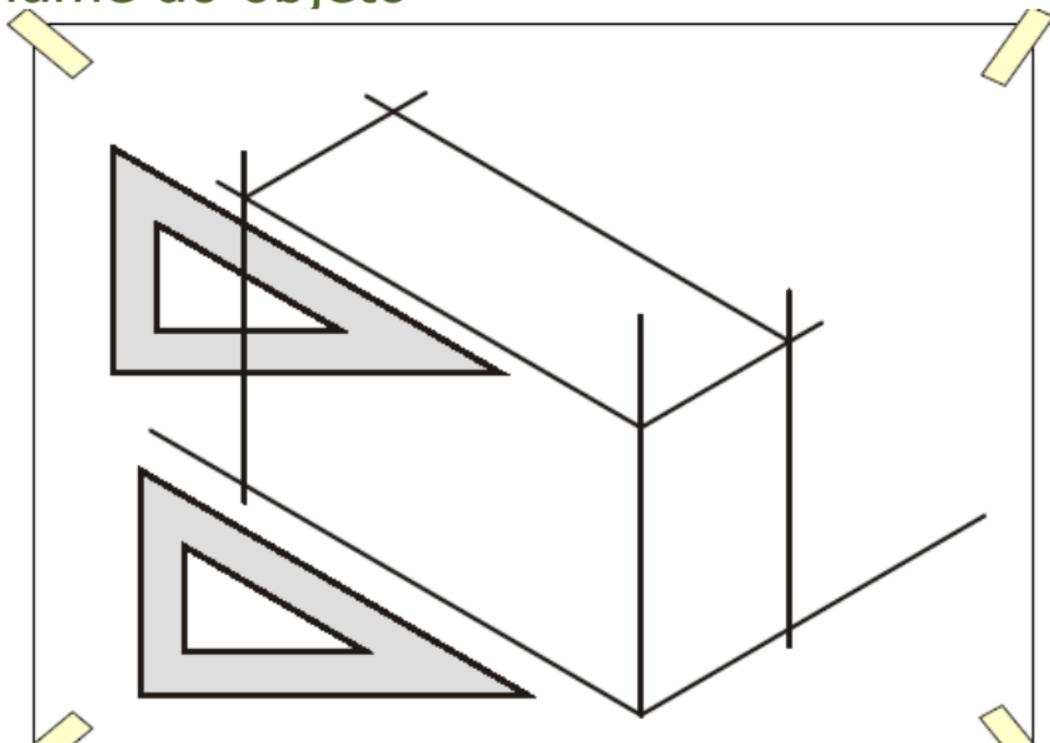
Usar os eixos isométricos para Marcação das dimensões gerais do objeto (comprimento, largura e altura)

2



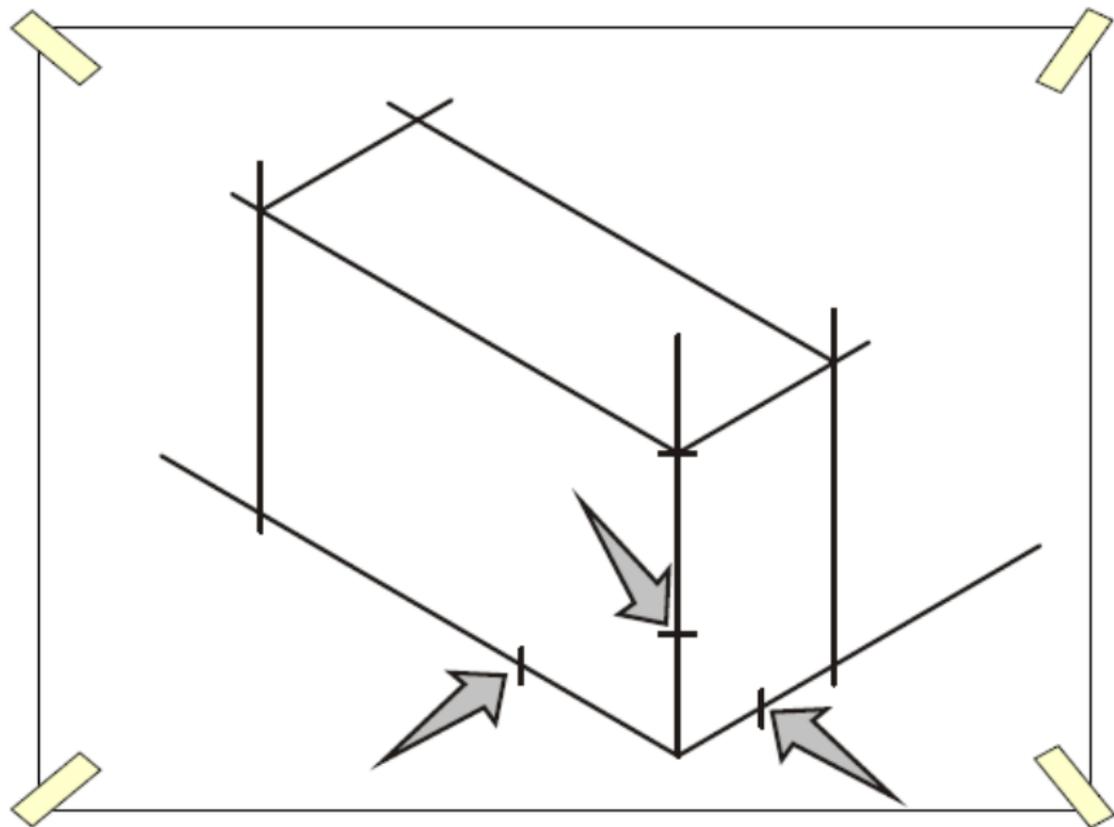
Por meio de retas paralelas aos eixos (traçadas com os esquadros apoiados na régua paralela) fechar volume do objeto

3



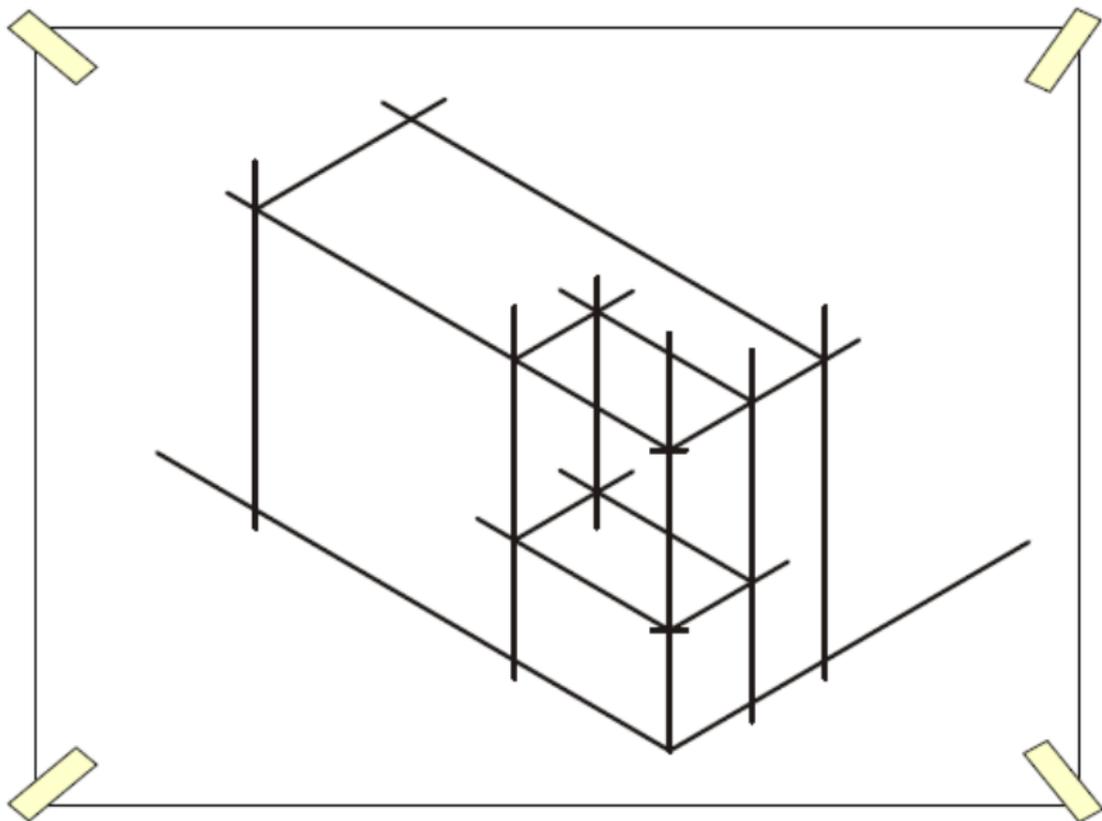
Usar os eixos isométricos para
marcação das dimensões parciais do objeto

4



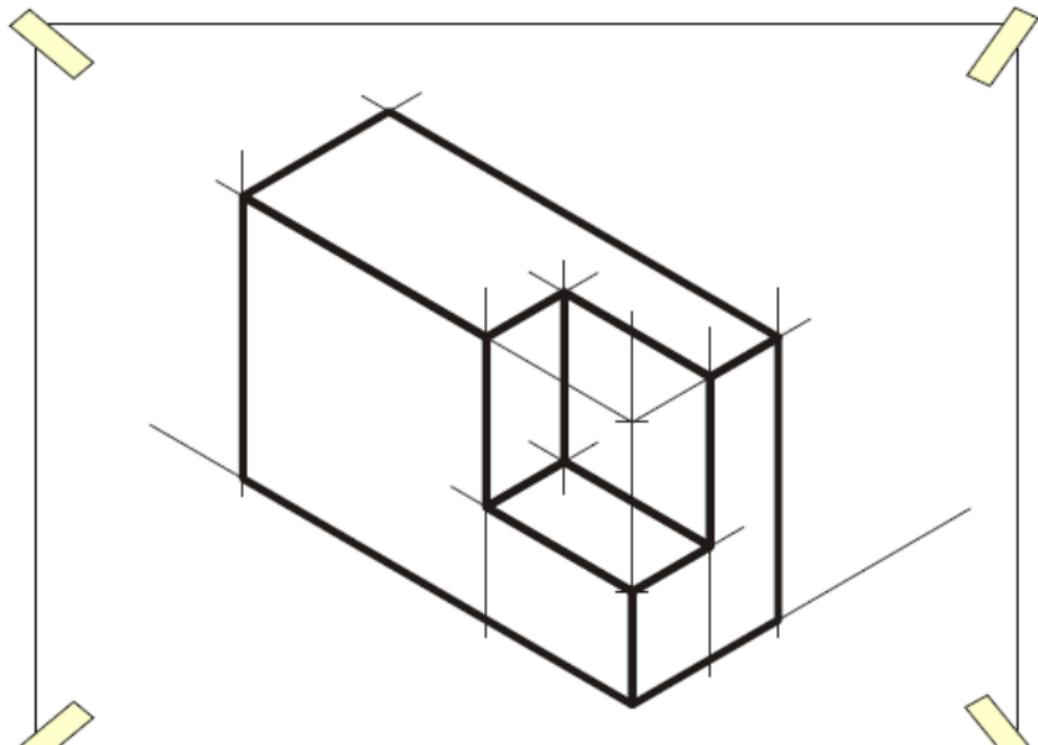
Por meio de retas paralelas aos eixos completar o volume do objeto

5

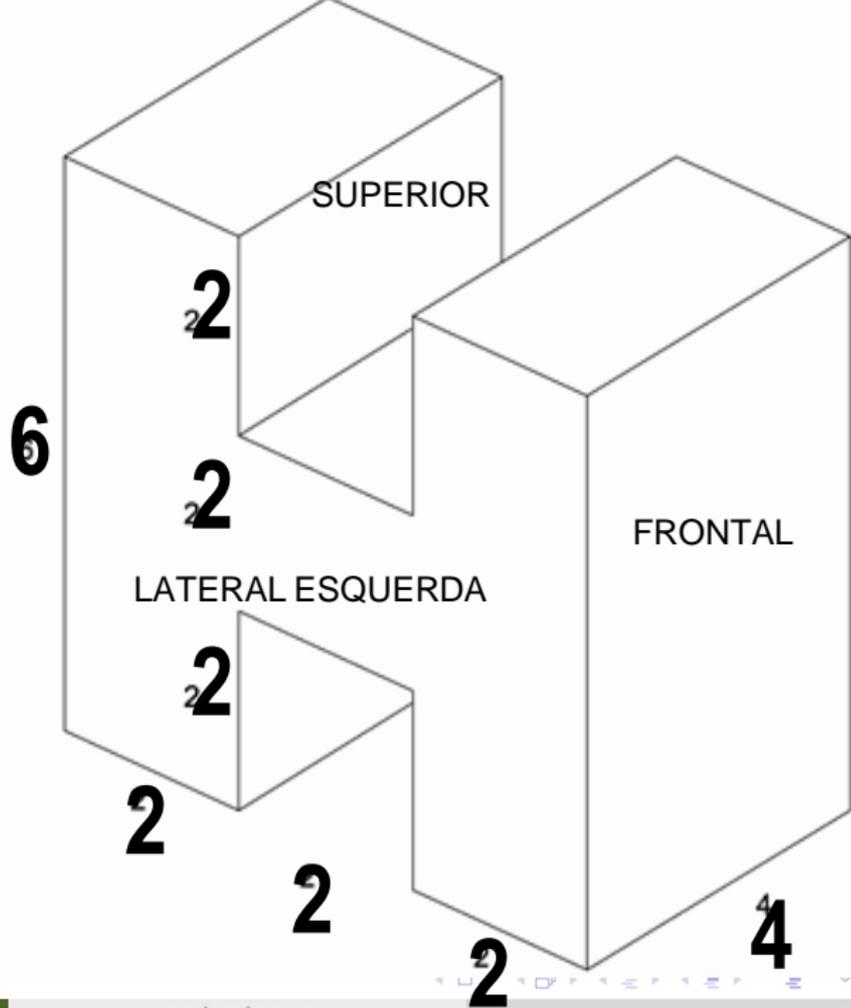


Reforçar os traços que formam as arestas do objeto de forma que as linhas construtivas fiquem em segundo plano

6



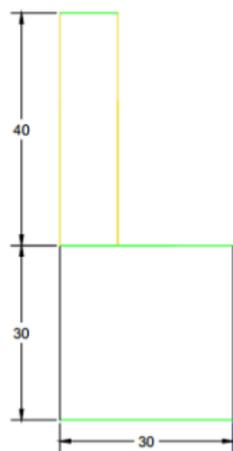
EXERCÍCIO – 01



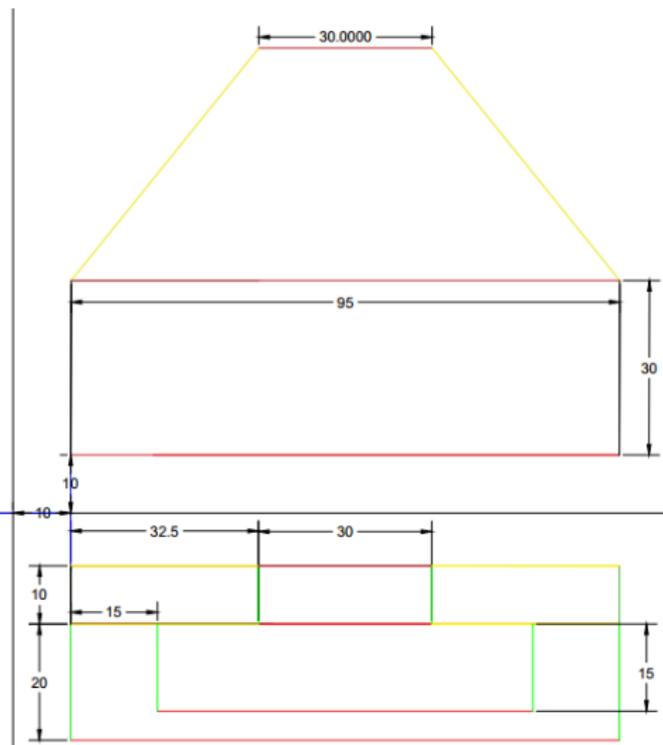
Exemplo 2

Montar as isométricas com as vistas apresentadas

Lat. Direita



Frontal

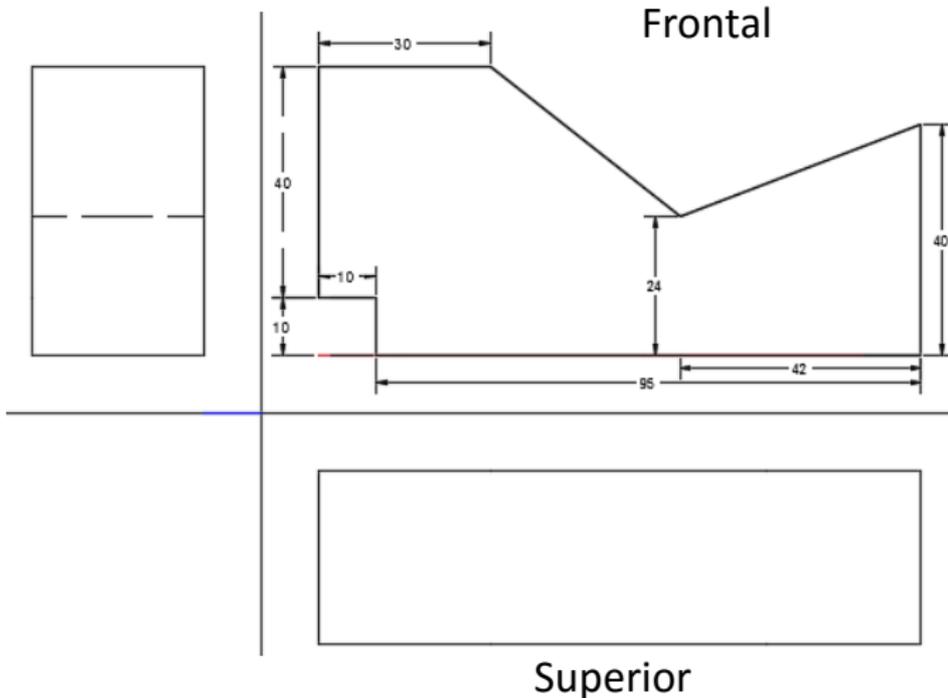


Superior

Exemplo 3

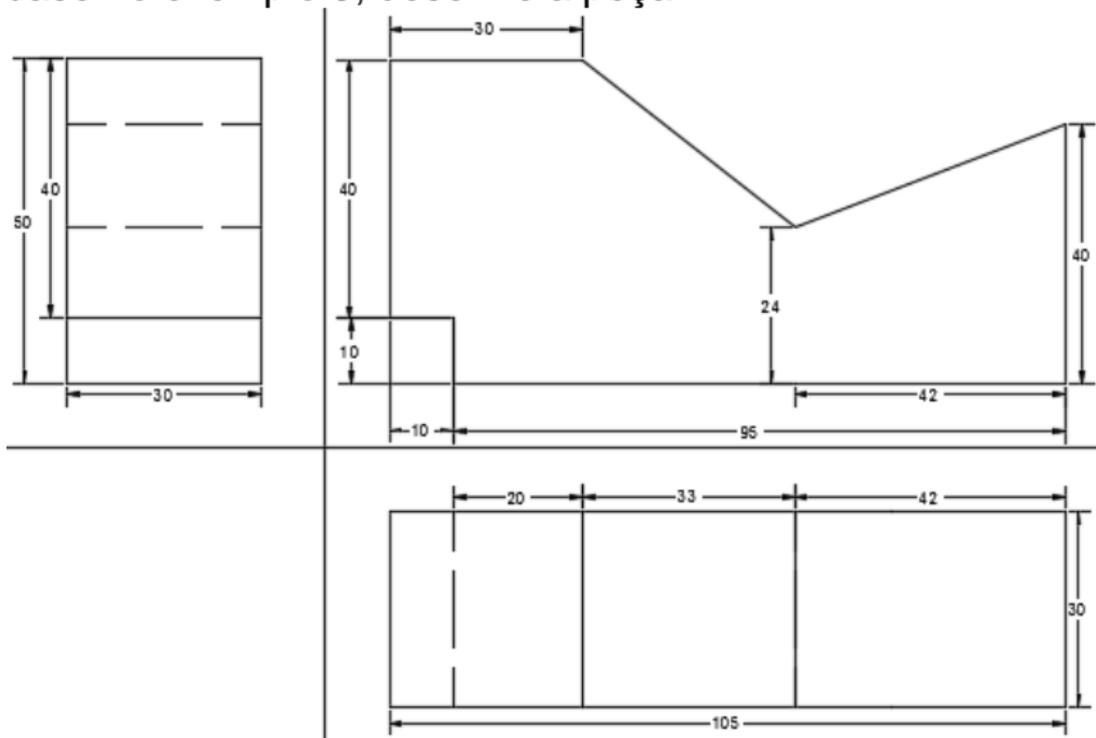
Verifique se as vistas desta Peça estão corretas

Lat. Direita

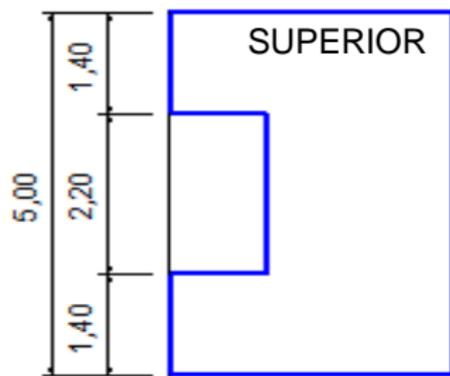
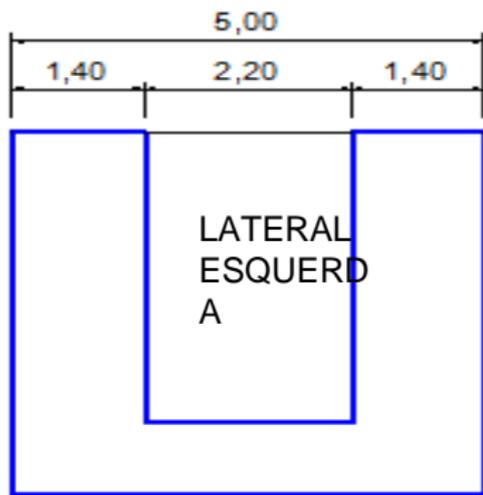
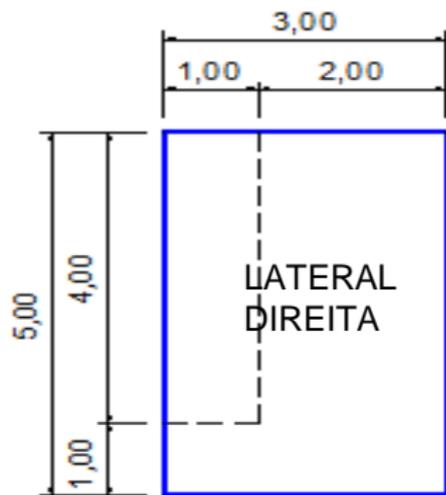


Exemplo 4

Com base no exemplo 3, desenhe a peça



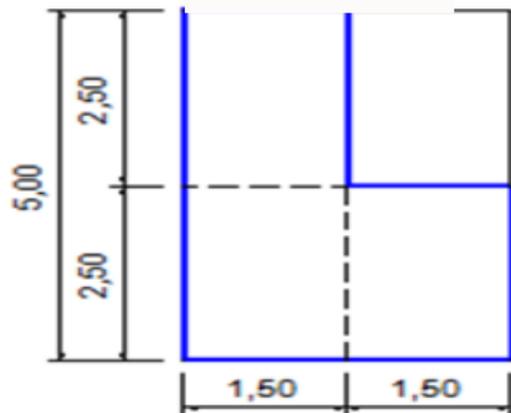
EXERCÍCIO -1



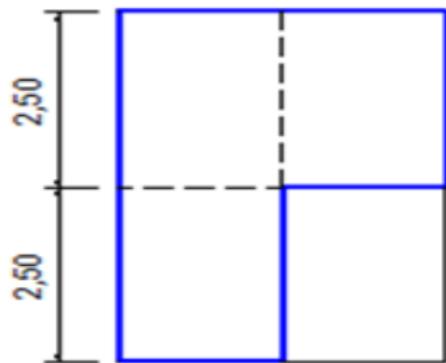
ESCALA 1:100

EXERCÍCIO -2

DIREITA



LATERAL ESQUERDA



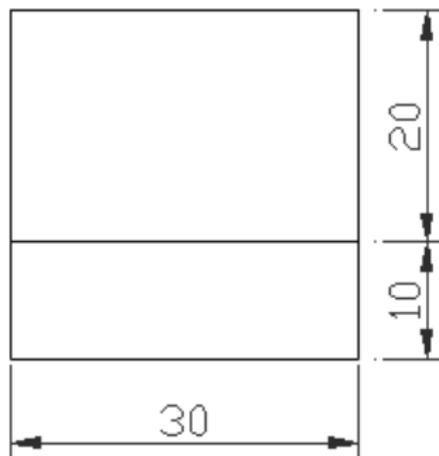
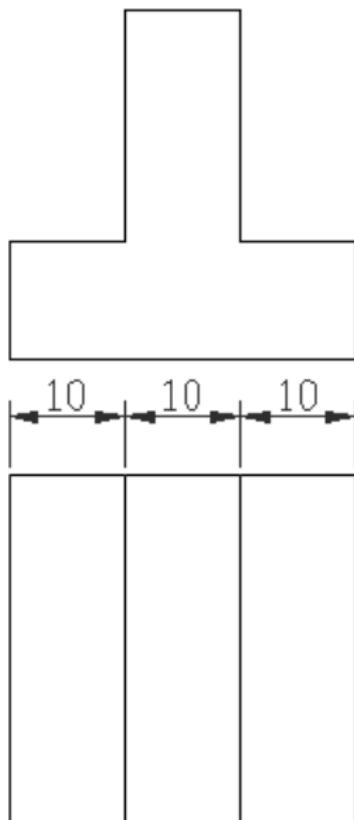
SUPERIOR

ESCALA 1:100

LATERAL DIREITA

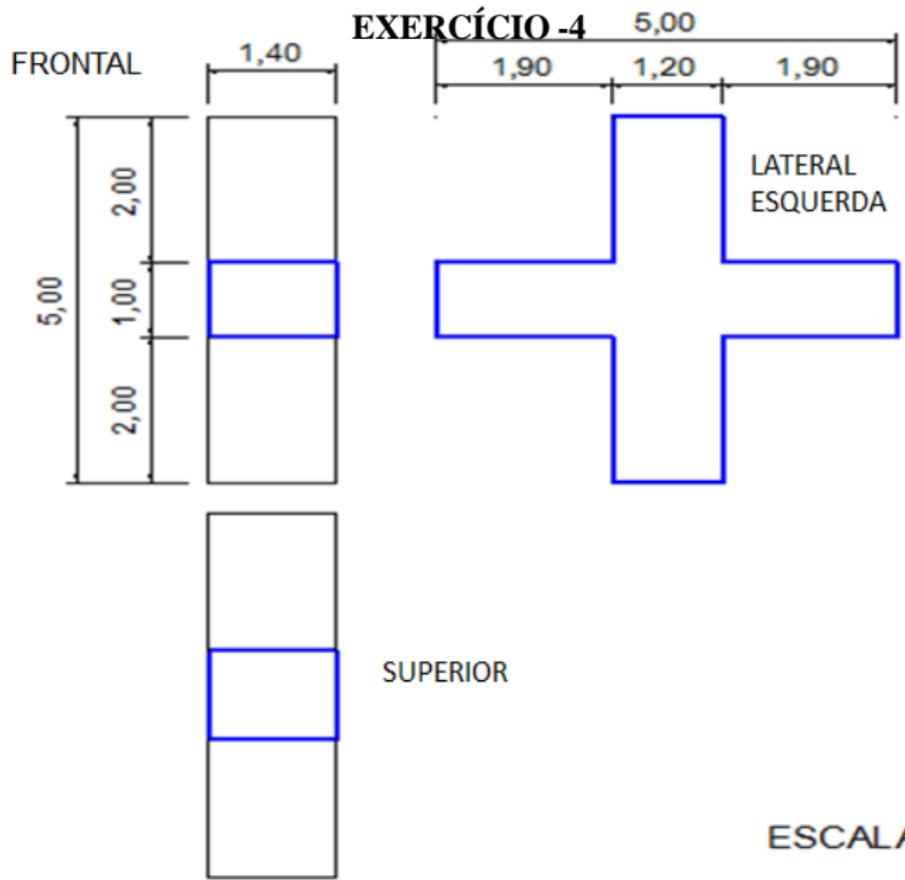
EXERCÍCIO -3

LATERAL ESQUERDA



SUPERIOR

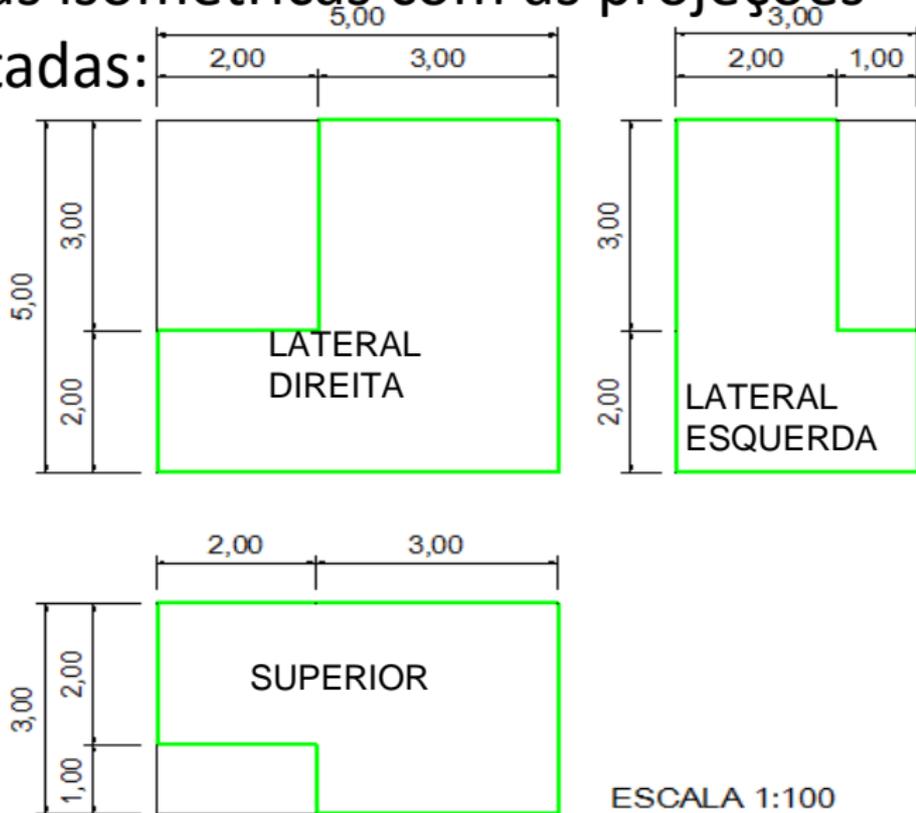
EXERCÍCIO -4



ESCALA 1:100

Trabalho 5

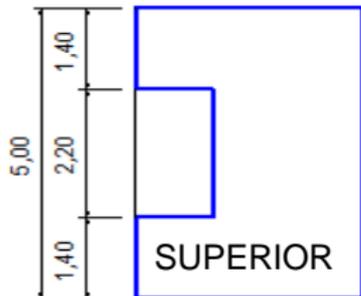
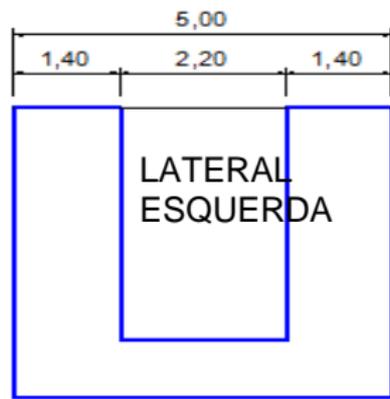
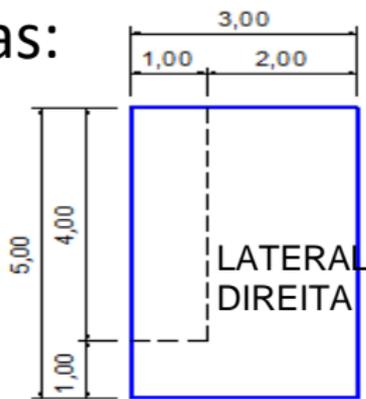
Montar as isométricas com as projeções apresentadas:



ESCALA 1:100

Trabalho 6

Montar as isométricas com as projeções apresentadas:



ESCALA 1:100