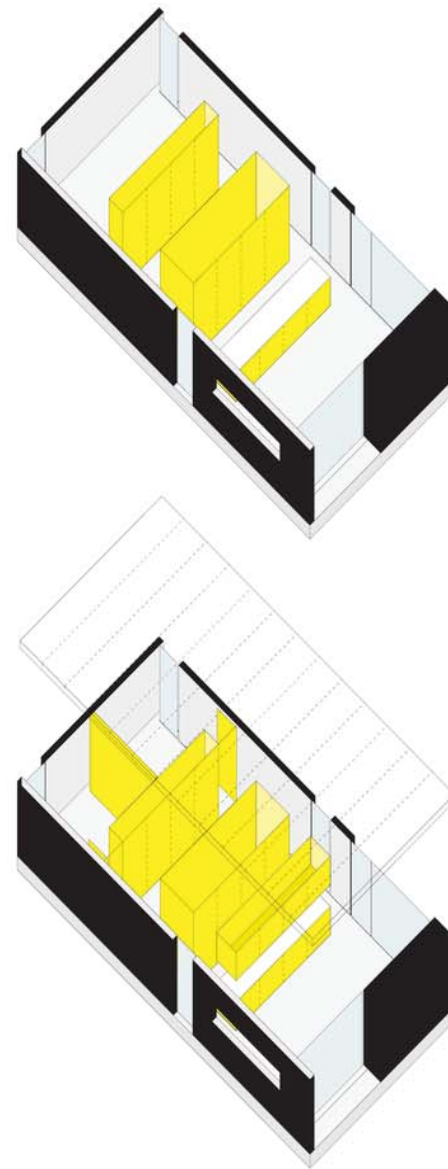
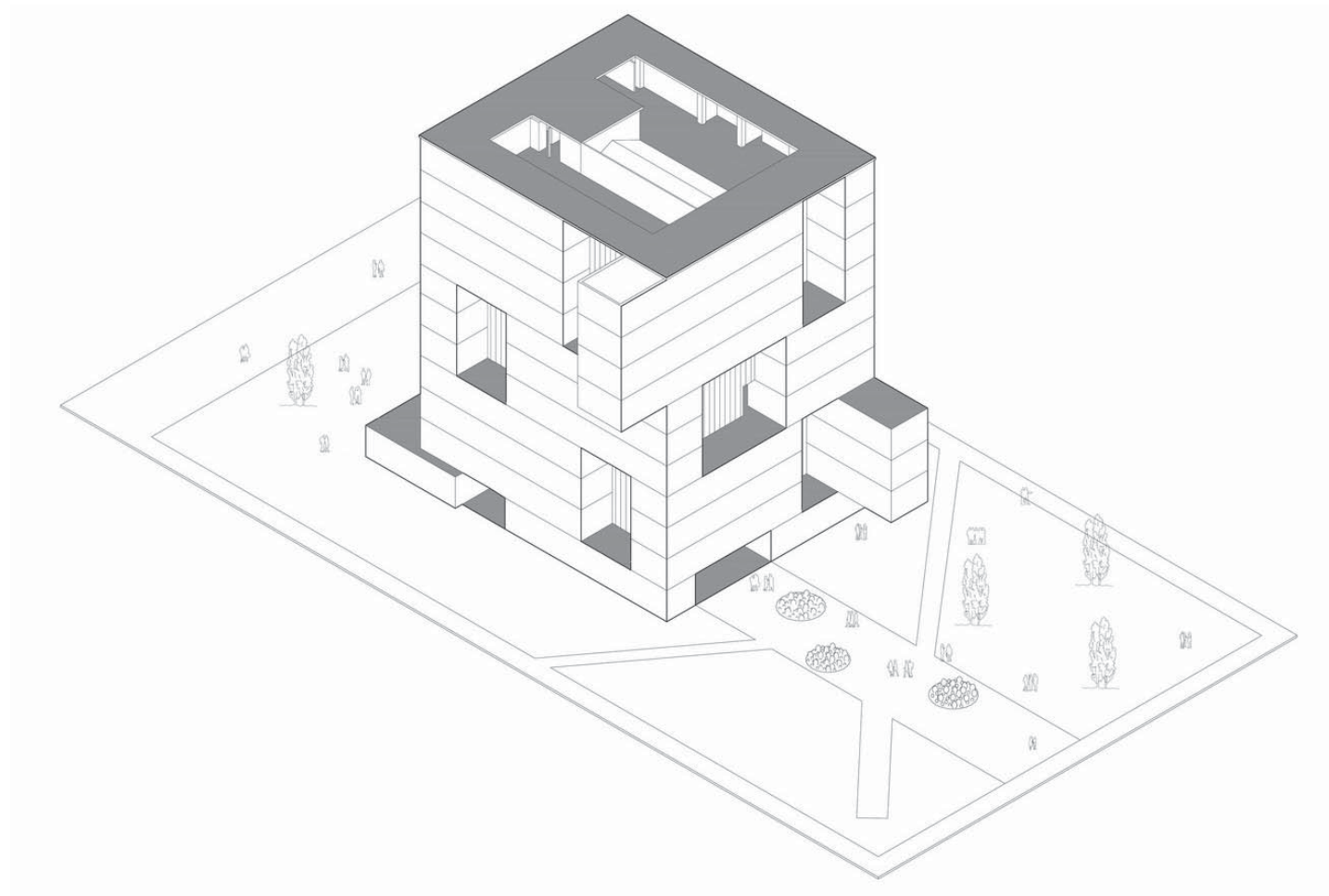


Axonometric Projection



AXONOMETRIC

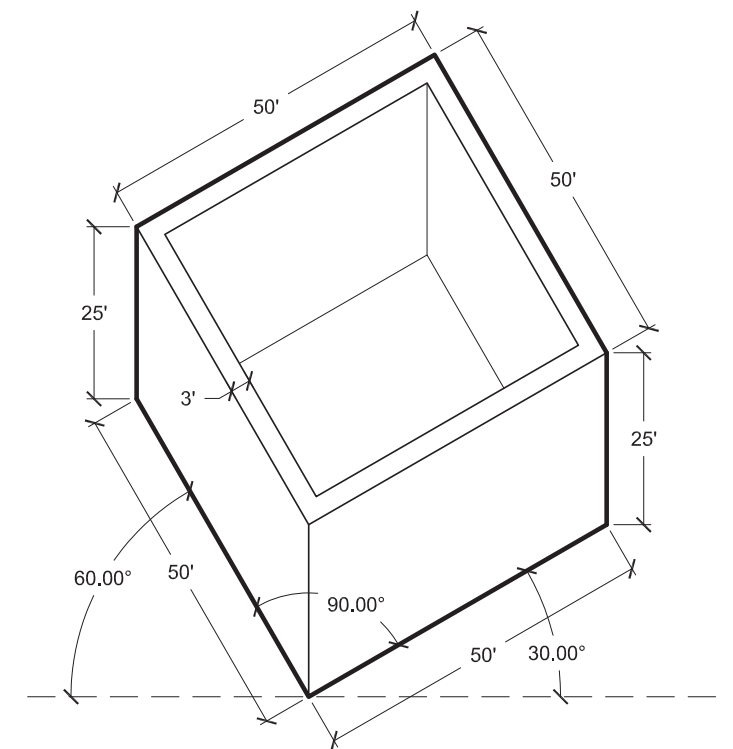
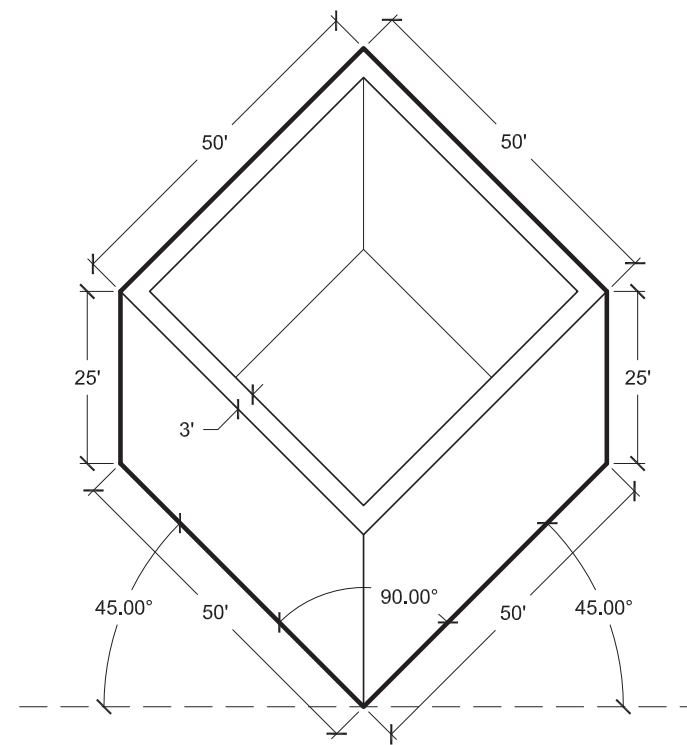
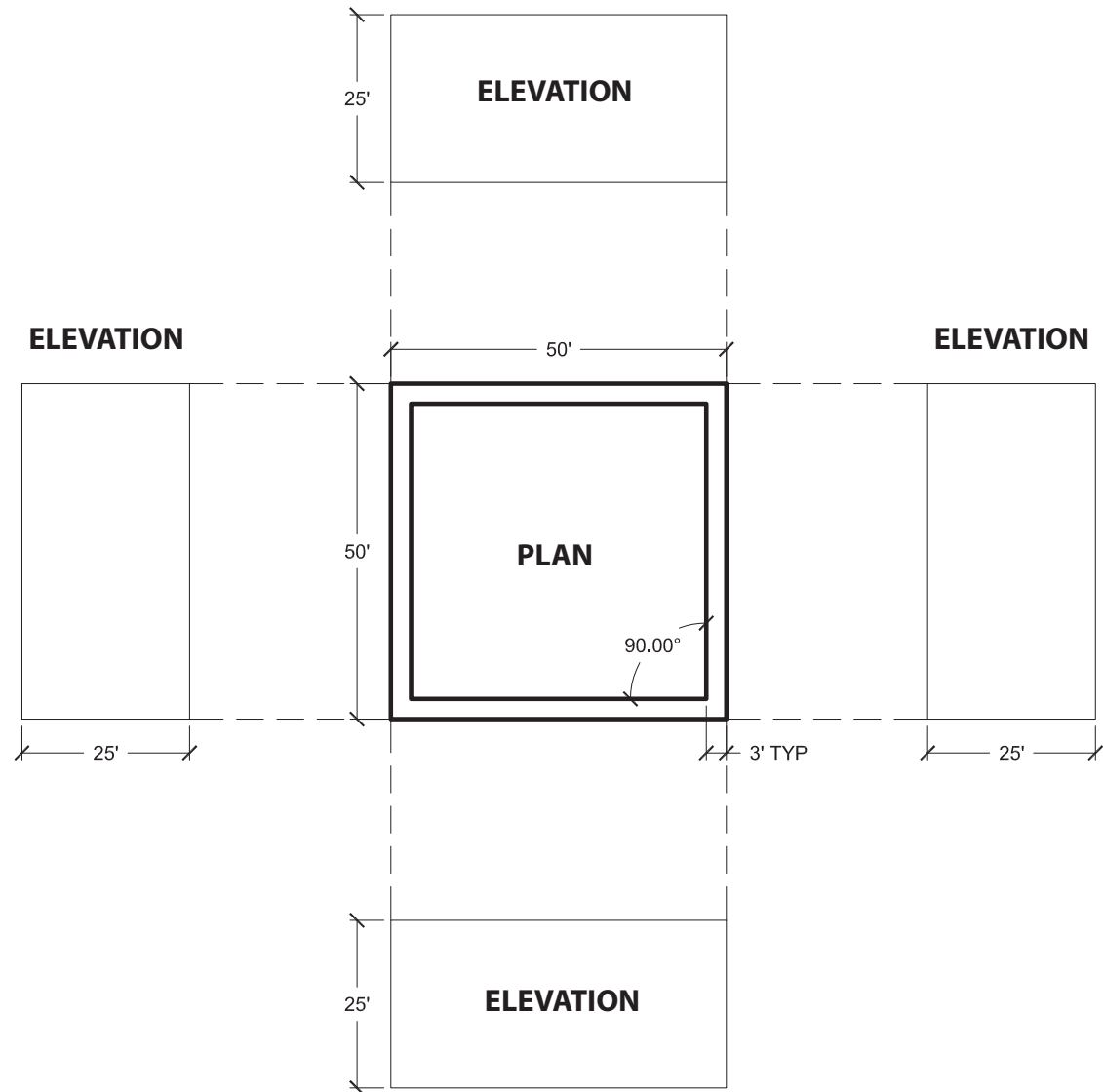
Axonometric projection is a type of orthographic projection used for creating a pictorial drawing of an object, where the lines of sight are perpendicular to the plane of projection, and the object is rotated around one or more of its axes to reveal multiple sides. Axonometric drawings do not have vanishing points as in a perspective drawing. Consequently, all lines on a common axis are drawn as parallel.



AXONOMETRIC

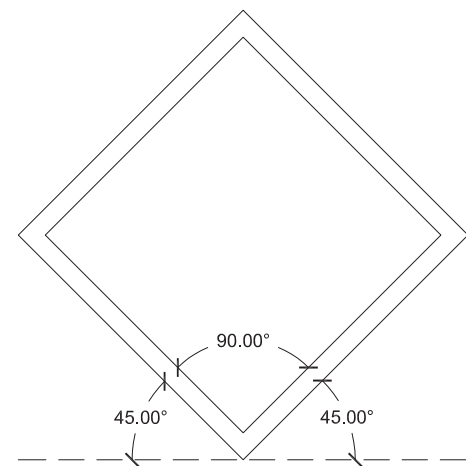
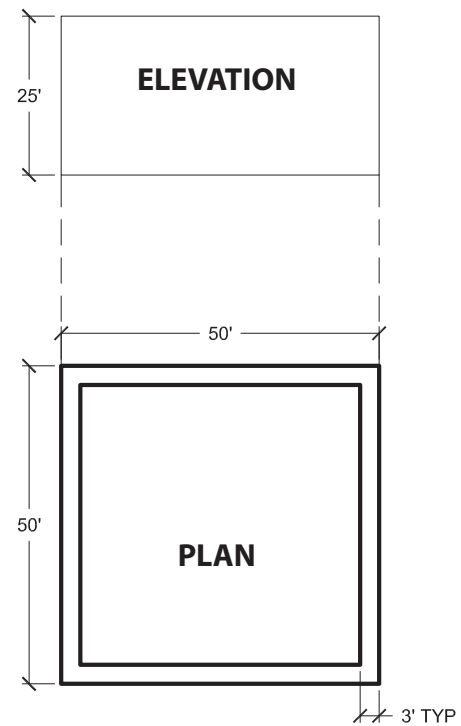
AXON BASICS

We typically use either 45-45-90 degree or 30-60-90 degree projection. What is critical is that we maintain our 90 degree angle within the object we are projecting, and all angles add up to 180 degrees. This is convenient for us since we have 45-45-90 and 30-60-90 degree triangles.

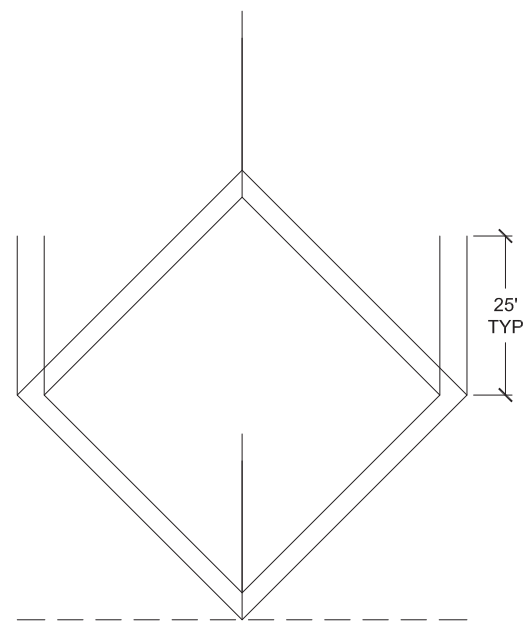


SIMPLE BOX

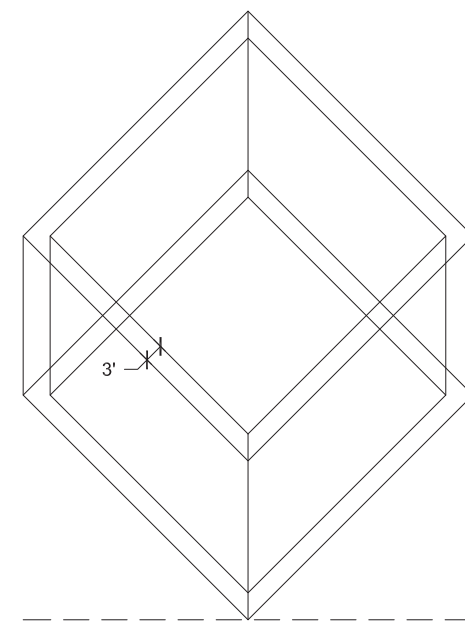
AXON CONSTRUCTION



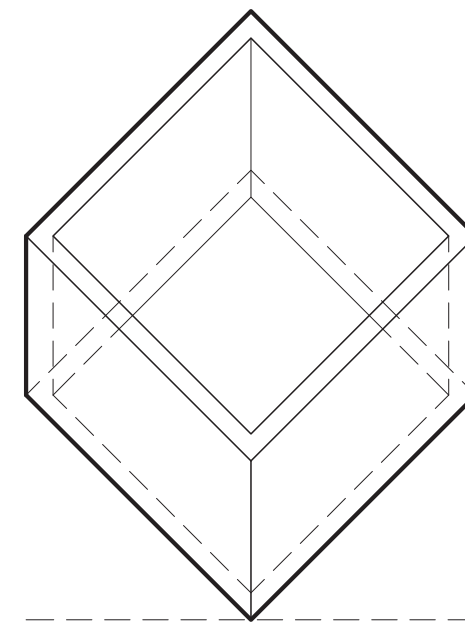
ROTATE PLAN



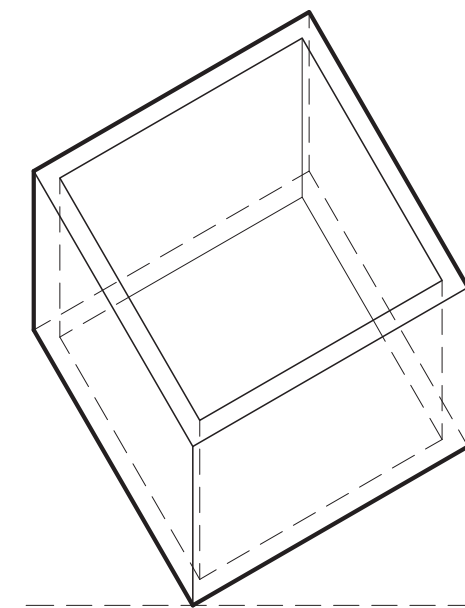
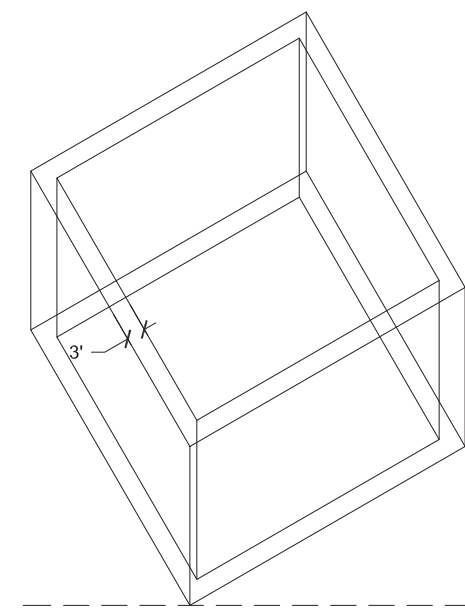
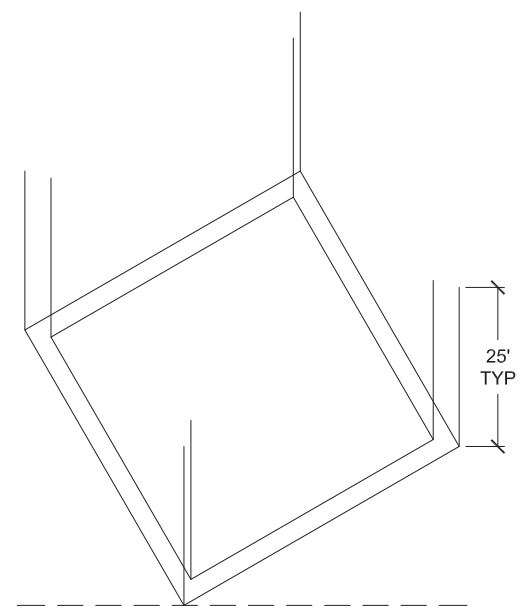
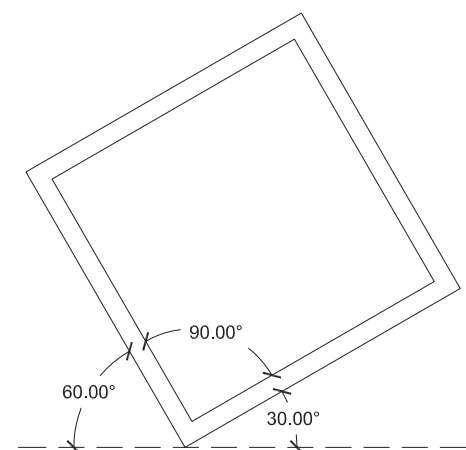
PROJECT VERTICALS



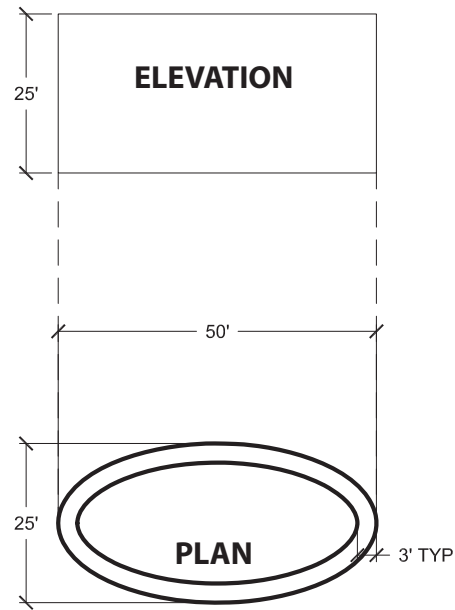
CONNECT VERTICALS



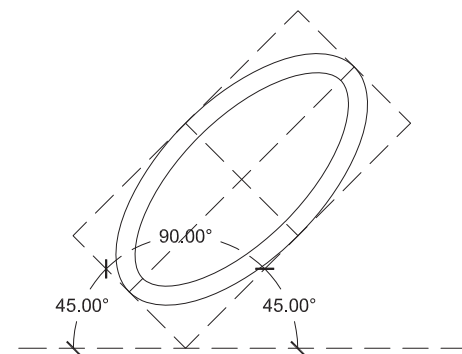
LINE WEIGHTS



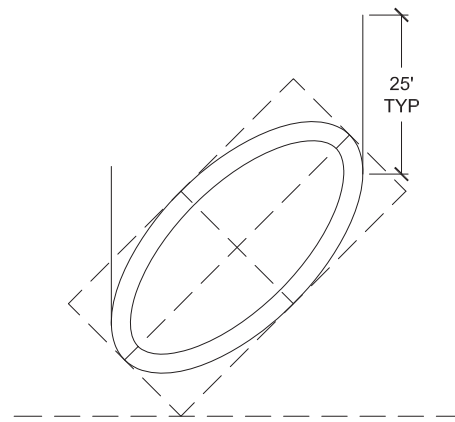
AXON CONSTRUCTION - NON-RECTANGULAR SHAPES



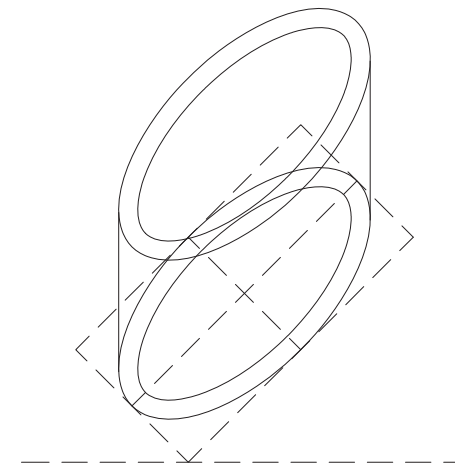
IDENTIFY RECTANGLE



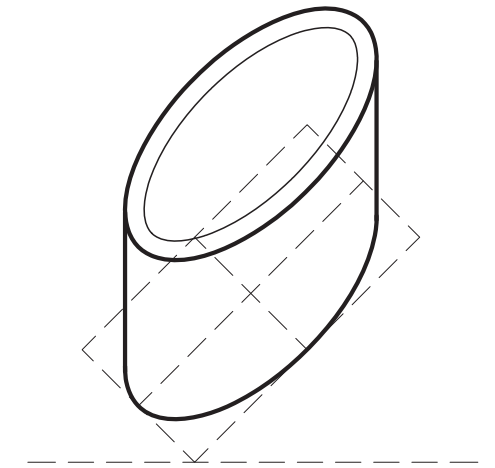
ROTATE PLAN



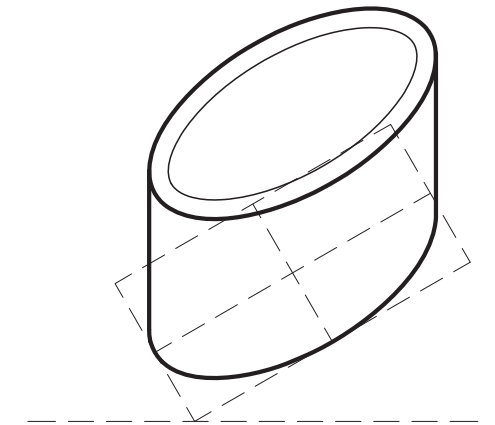
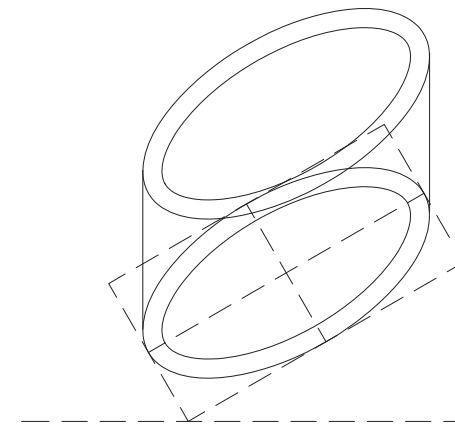
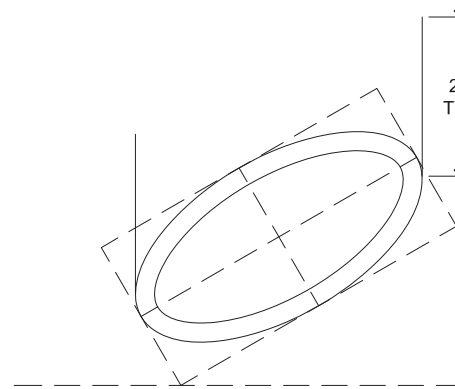
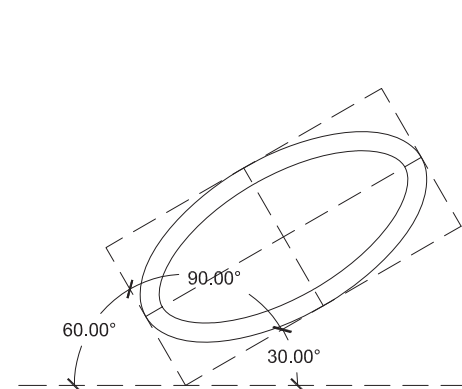
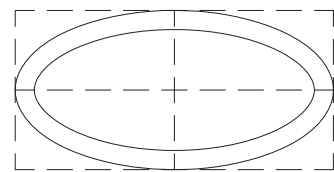
PROJECT VERTICALS



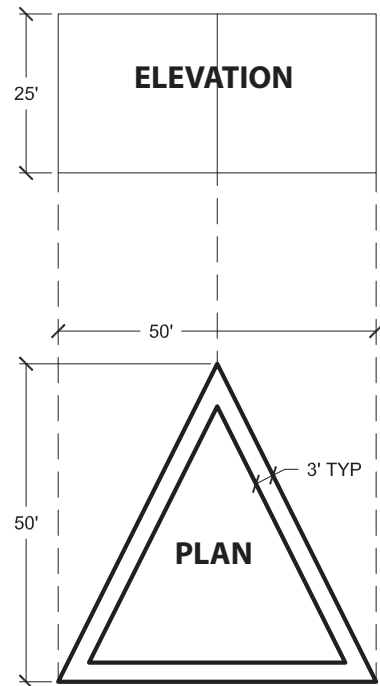
CONNECT VERTICALS



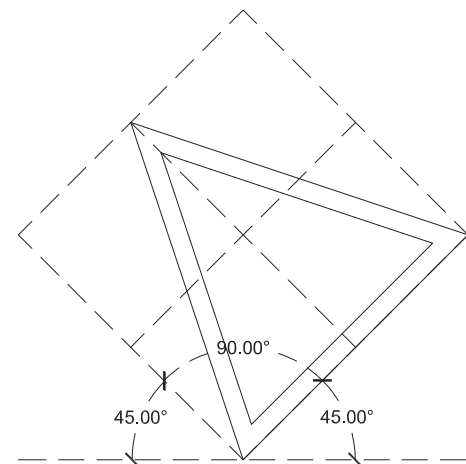
LINE WEIGHTS



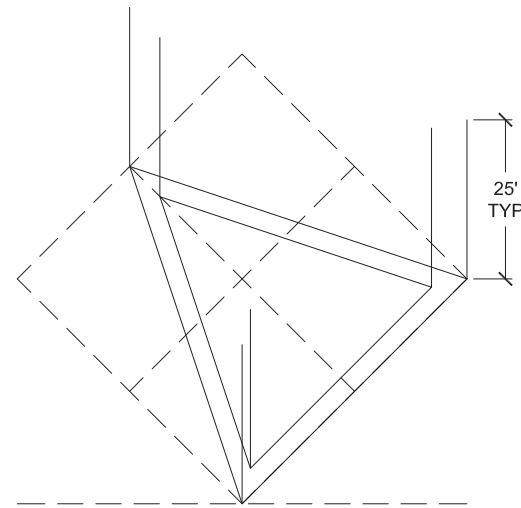
AXON CONSTRUCTION - NON-RECTANGULAR SHAPES



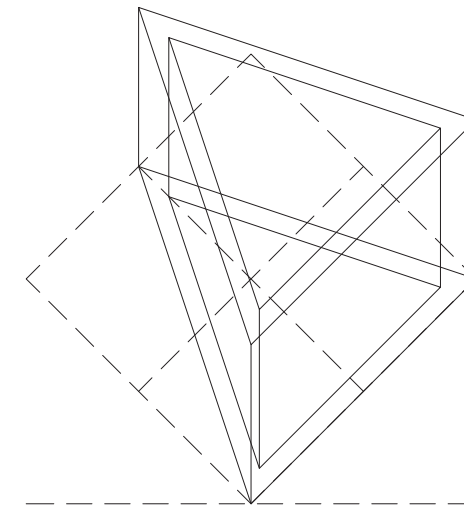
IDENTIFY RECTANGLE



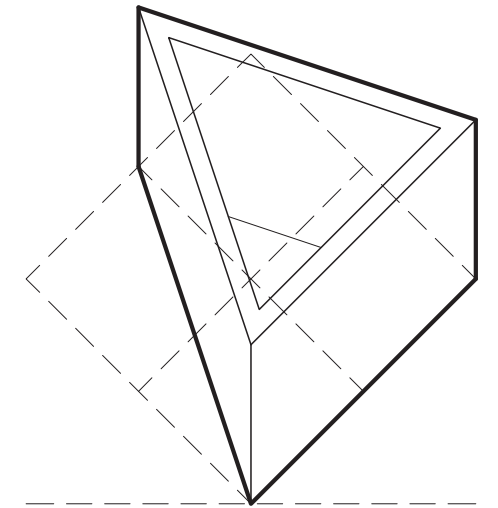
ROTATE PLAN



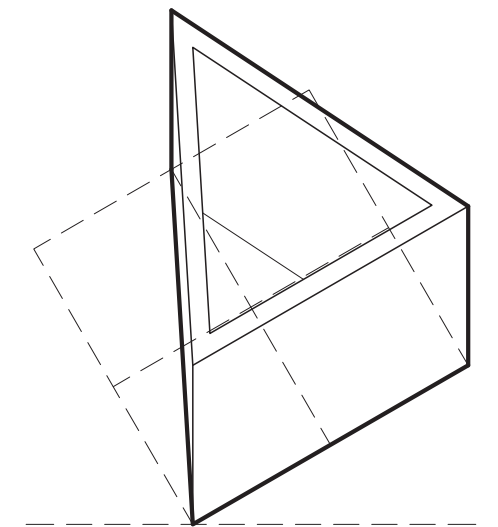
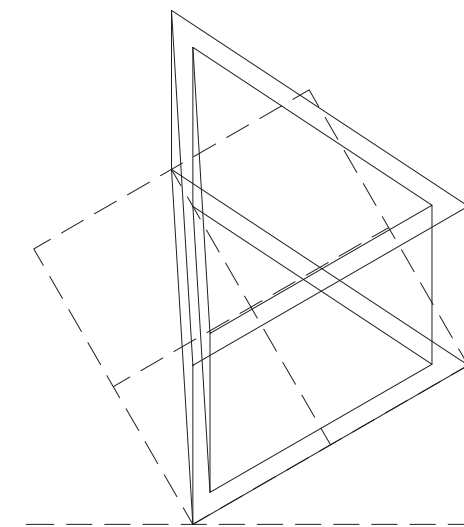
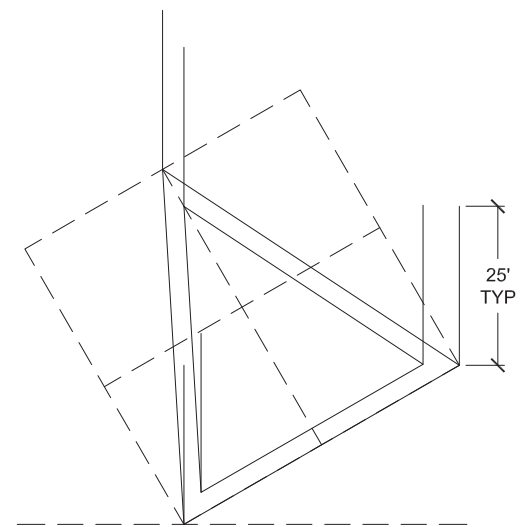
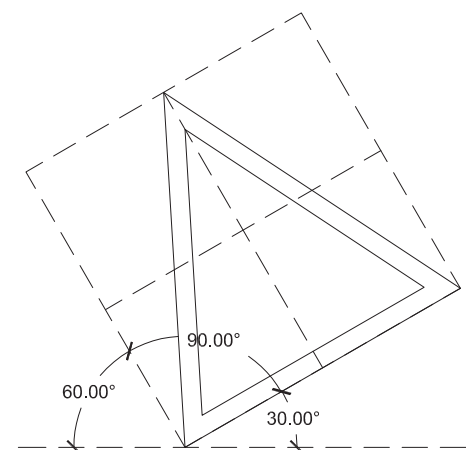
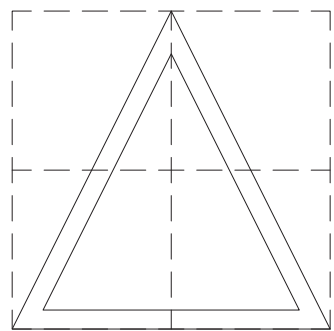
PROJECT VERTICALS



CONNECT VERTICALS



LINE WEIGHTS



IN CLASS PRACTICE

