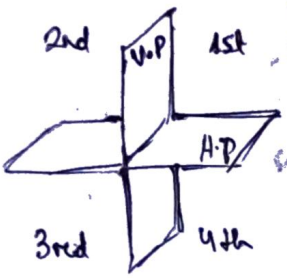
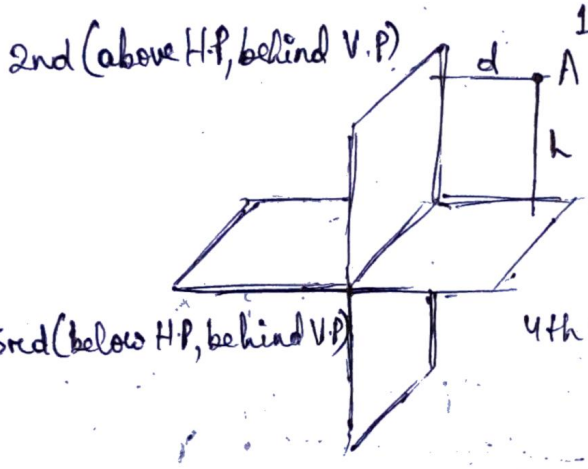
Projection of points

V.P → Vertical Plane
H.P → Horizontal Plane



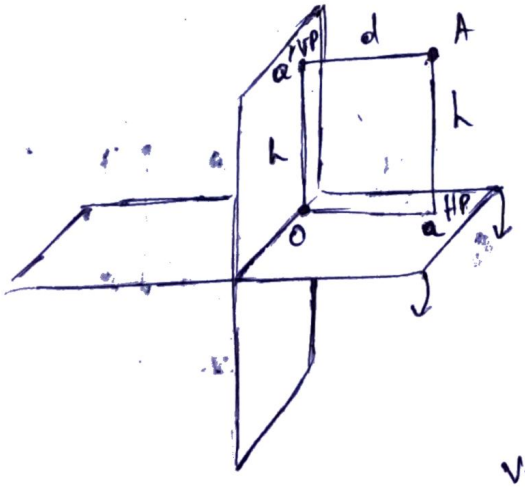
Projection

Orthographic projection
isometric projection

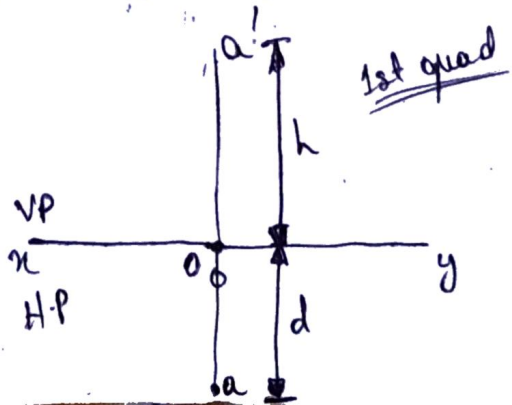


The H.P, the view that will be obtained, that is known as top view or plane.

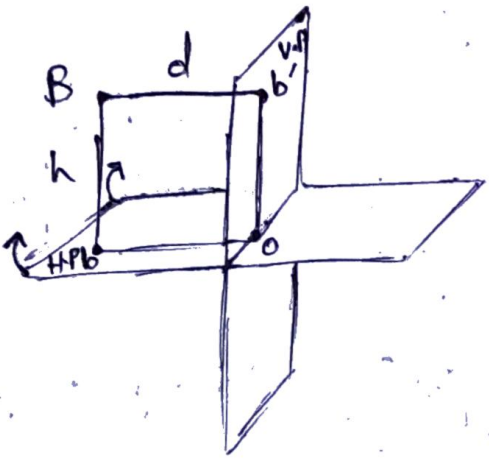
The projection on the V.P. is known as front view or elevation.

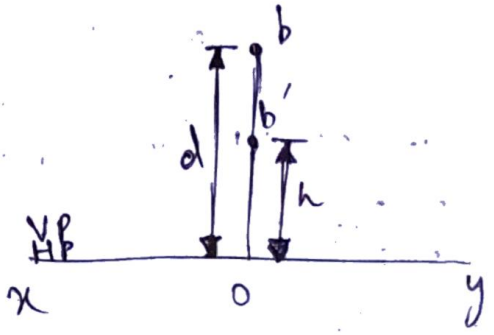


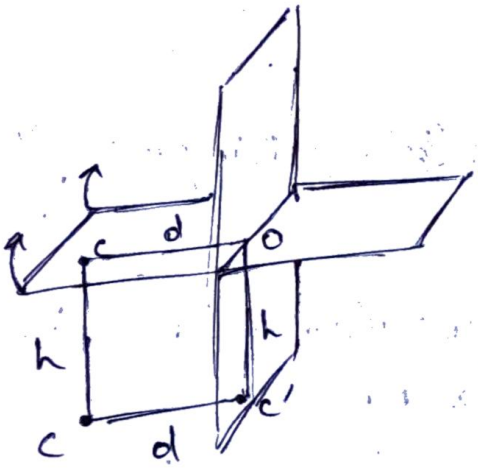
VP lies above H.P

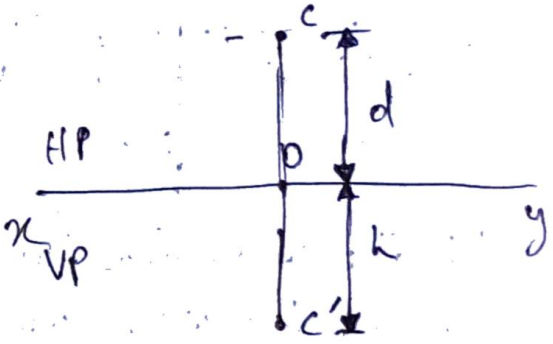


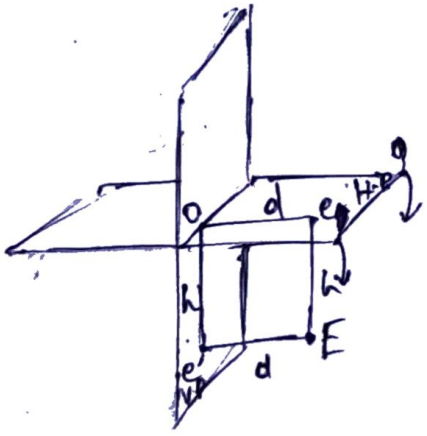
H.P → small case letter
V.P → small case letter with dash.

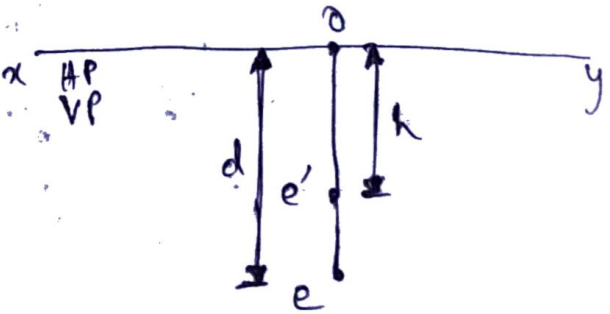

B
d
h
b'
VP
HP
o

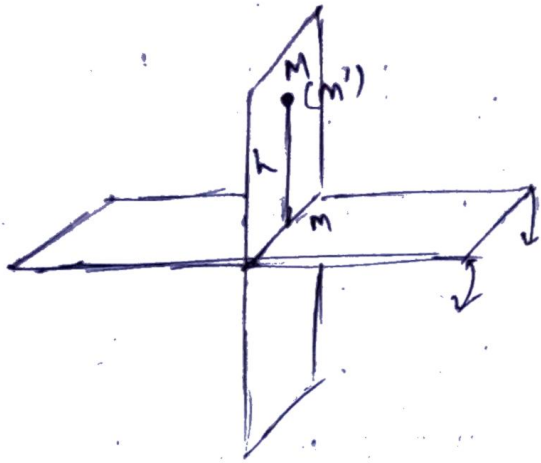

b
b'
d
h
VP
HP
x
o
y

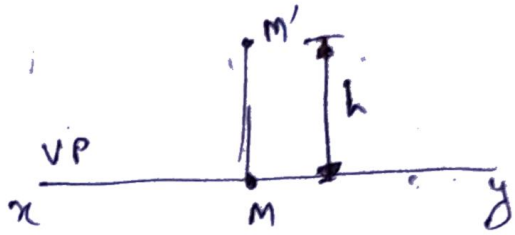

c
d
o
h
h
c'
c
d

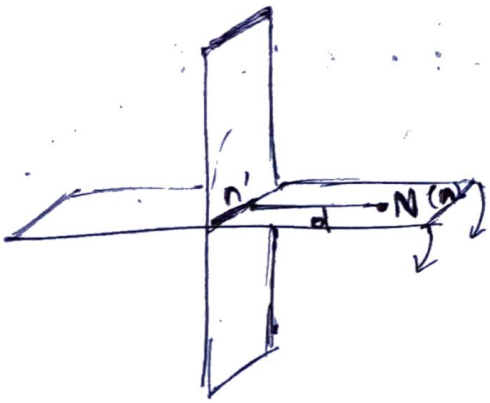

c
d
HP
o
x
VP
h
y
c'

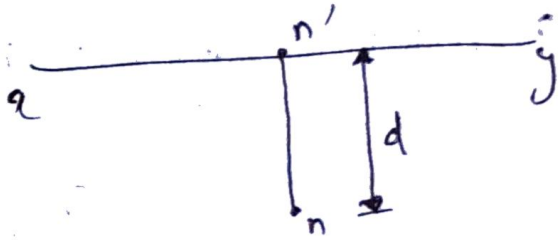

o
d
e
HP
h
h
E
e'
VP
d

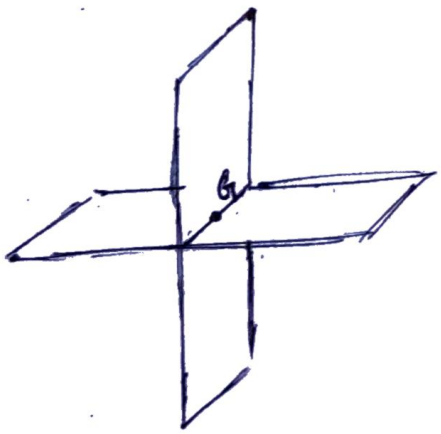

o
x
HP
VP
y
h
d
e'
e

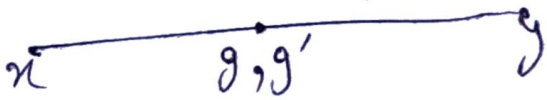


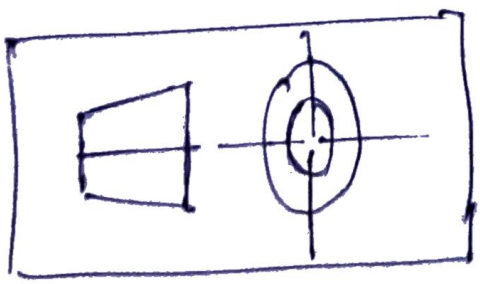












1st angle projection

Draw the projection of the following points.

(1) The point A is in horizontal plane and 20 mm behind V.P.

(2) Point B is 40 mm above HP & 20 mm in front of V.P

(3) Point C is in V.P & 50 mm above H.P.

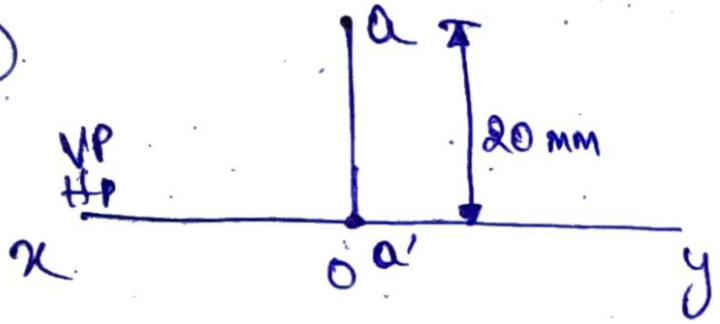
(4) Point D lies 25 mm below H.P & 35 mm behind V.P.

(5) Point E lies 20 mm above H.P & 40 mm behind V.P.

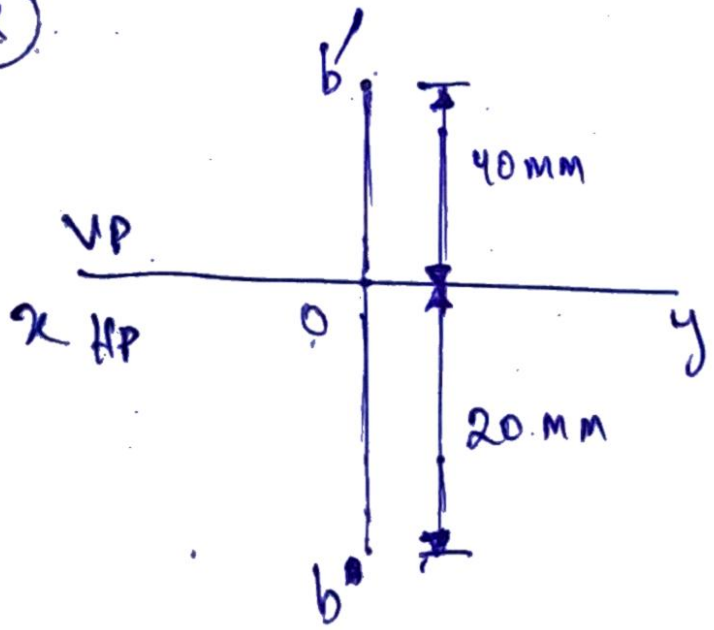
(6) Point F lies 40 mm below H.P & 30 mm in front of V.P

(7) Point H lies in both H.P & V.P.

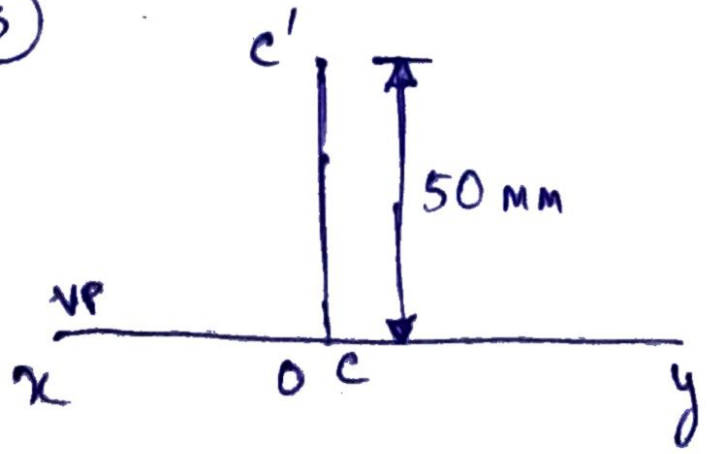
(1)



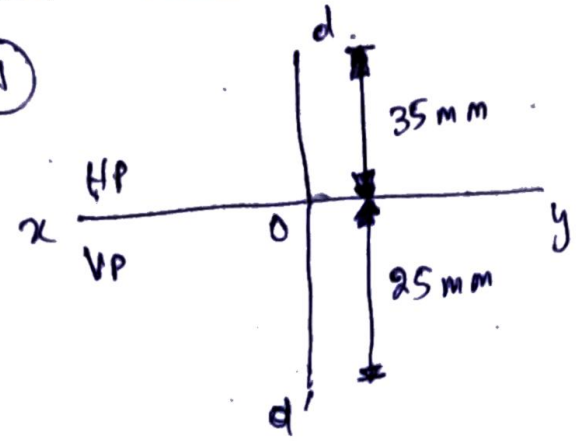
(2)



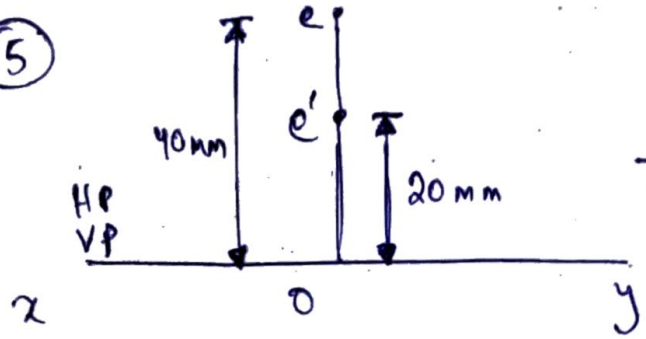
(3)



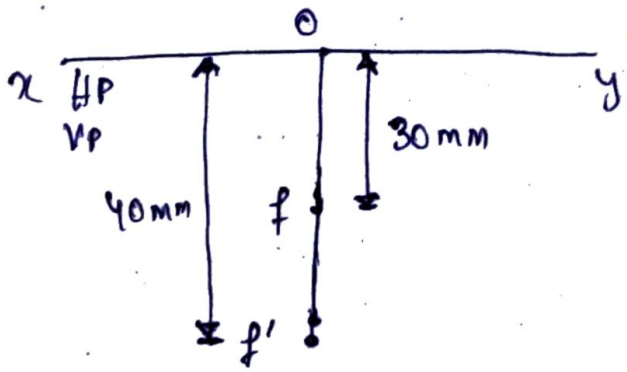
(4)


d
35 mm
HP
x
0
y
VP
25 mm
d'

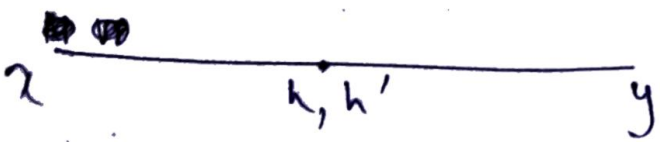
(5)


e
e'
40mm
20 mm
HP
VP
x
0
y

(6)


0
x
HP
VP
y
30 mm
40mm
f
f'

(7)


x
h, h'
y