Measured Perspective - Information Sheet 3

Example 1 - Stepped Block - cont'd

Drawing Construction

Project the height line up as far as required, where the height line intersects the ground line, this will be the ground level i.e. zero height. When you measure the scaled heights from the elevation onto the height line you must measure the sizes from this point.
You should indicate this point on the drawing, perhaps with a zero, as one of the most common mistakes students make when doing measured perspective views, is to measure heights from a different point.

From the spectator point take lines of sight through the corners/features on the plan, to cross the projection plane at points **A**, **B**, **C**, as shown on **Figure 3**. Where the sight lines cross the projection plane, extend the lines vertically onto the elevation.

From vanishing point $\mathbf{VP_1}$ extend lines to the points you have marked out on height line $\mathbf{HL_1}$ to cross the vertical lines from **A**, **B**, **C**. The left side of the stepped block can now be lined in.

From the corners on the stepped face, project back construction lines to vanishing point $\mathbf{VP_2}$.

The width of the front of the block can be found by using a sight line from **D**. Once the width of the front has been found, transferring this width back to $\mathbf{VP_1}$, until it crosses the next line to $\mathbf{VP_2}$ will give you the top of the first step.

The rest of the steps are found using a combination of vertical lines and lines back to $\mathbf{VP_1}$. The block can now be fully lined in to produce a scaled perspective view of the object as seen in **Figure 3** and in **Figure 4**.

In this worked example the drawing was set up so that the PP intersected with the front corner of the block, this will not always be the case. If the PP is in front and not touching the object, there will be two height lines generated when extending the edges to the PP.

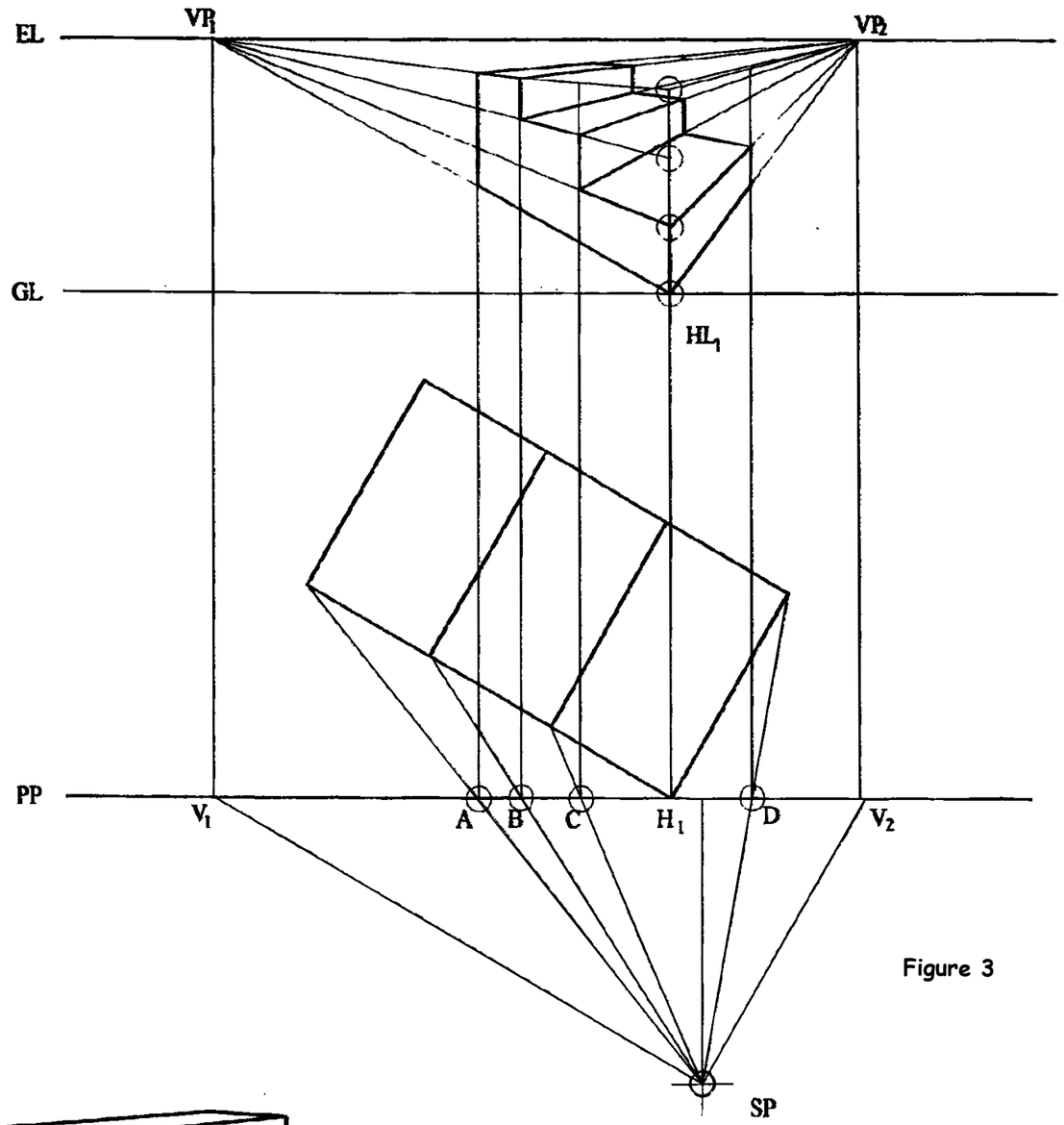

Figure 3

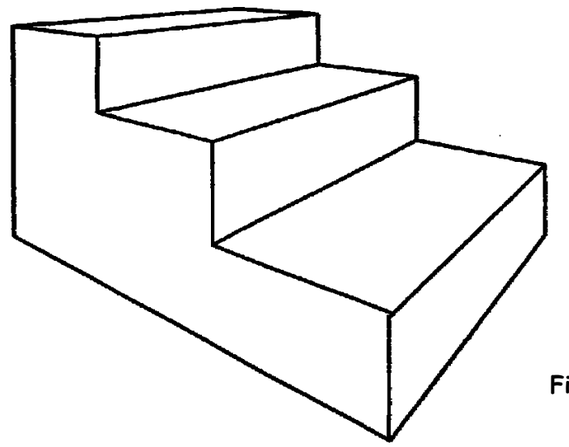

Figure 4