Measured Perspective - Information Sheet 5

Completing the Shed

When the front face of the shed is lined in, project the corners back to **VP_2** using construction lines.

The length of the shed can be found by taking a sight line from the **SP** to cross the **PP** at **D**. Now project this point vertically to meet the appropriate construction lines to **VP_2**.

The back corner of the roof can be found by taking a line of sight to the **PP** and projecting vertically to meet the construction line to **VP_2** from the front of the roof. This final step is not shown on **Figure 4**, but the finished drawing is displayed, including the door.

Any features not visible on the plan, such as doors, windows or vents for example, need to be marked out on the plan view. A line of sight can be taken from the **SP** through these points and the resulting intersections on the **PP** are projected vertically onto the elevation. The heights can be scaled off on the related height line, now the features can be constructed using the vanishing points and lined in .

Measured Perspective Guidelines

The step by step examples on the information sheets follow the projected plan method as recommended by SQA. If you apply this method systematically to measured perspective problems you will be able to produce a solution. However you should keep the following points in mind;

- You need to use a sharp, preferably 2H, pencil and be very accurate when doing theses drawings.
- Always start the drawing by finding the vanishing points and height lines.
- It is a good idea to complete one face/side of the object first, normally the one with the most detail (as in the examples). Once complete, the corners of the face can be projected back to the other vanishing point. These projection lines will all be at the correct height and can therefore be used to complete the drawing.
- You might be asked to use a scale rule to complete a plan and to measure sizes onto the height line.
- If there is more than one object, or the item has stepped faces on the plan view, you will need more height lines. This is because the leading edges of the items, or steps, are at different distances from the spectator point.
  (Look back to the second example on **Information Sheet 1** and also see **Figure 5**).

When you start the drawings for this unit of work they will seem very complicated and difficult. However after you have done a few drawings and started to become familiar with the technique, you should be able to work through them with more confidence.

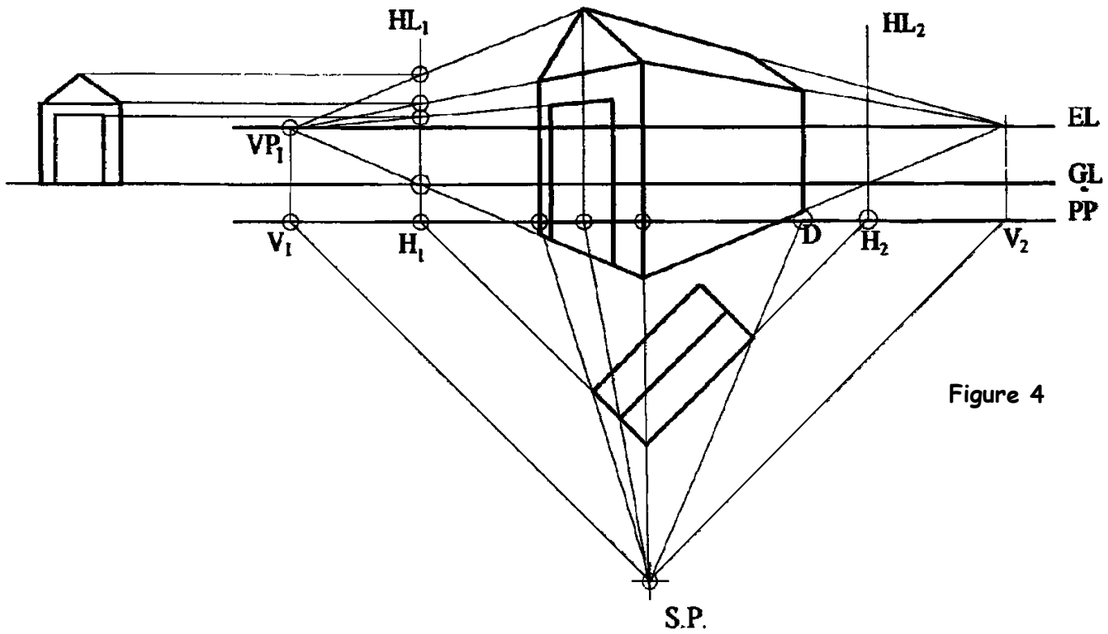

Figure 4

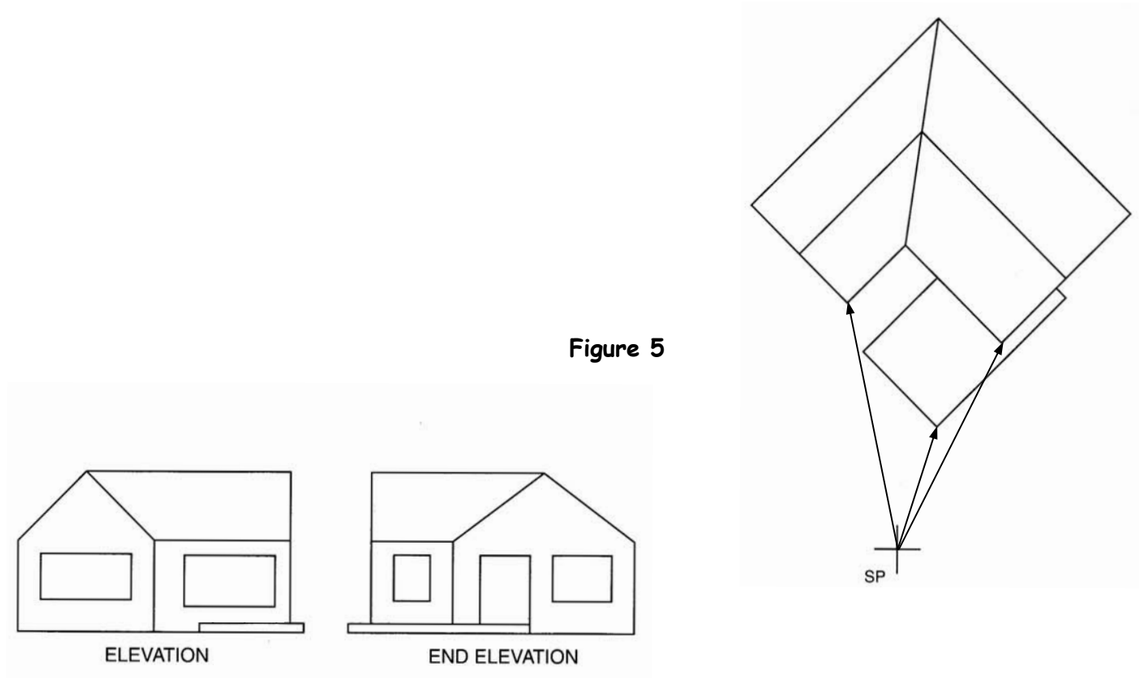

Figure 5

Using the recommended method, at least three different height lines are needed to solve this problem as there are three leading edges. The two corners of the house and the corner of the patio. These edges are all at different distances from the spectator point as can be seen from **Figure 5**.