

FIG. 13-18

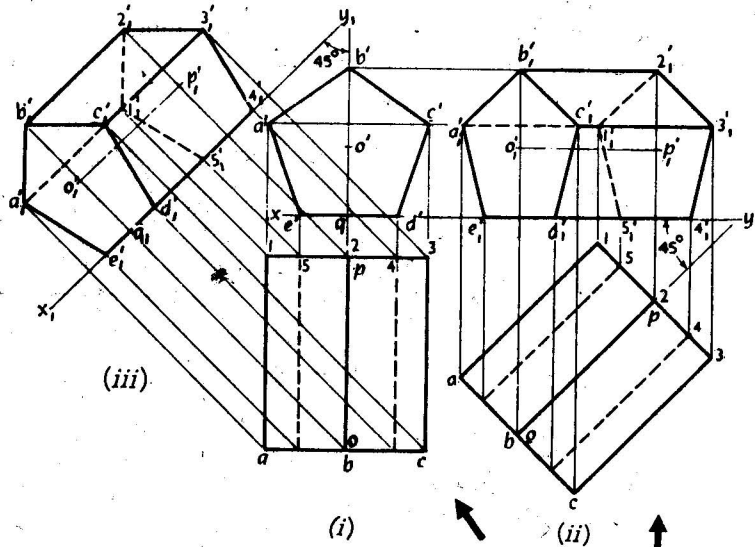


FIG. 13-21

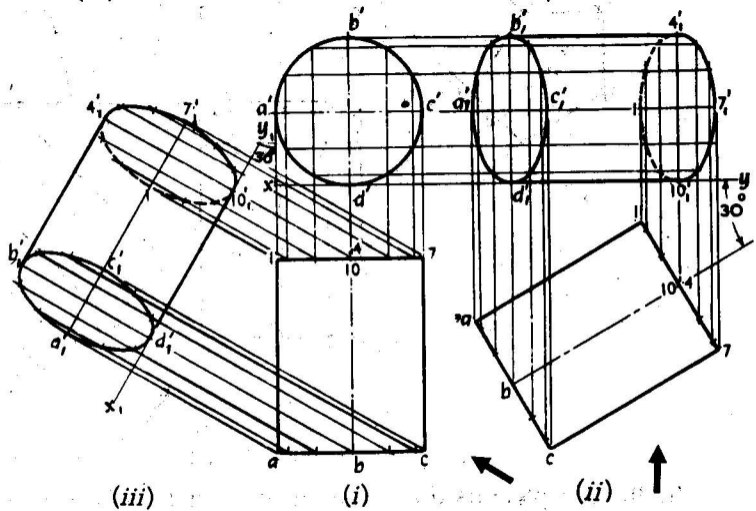


FIG. 13-22

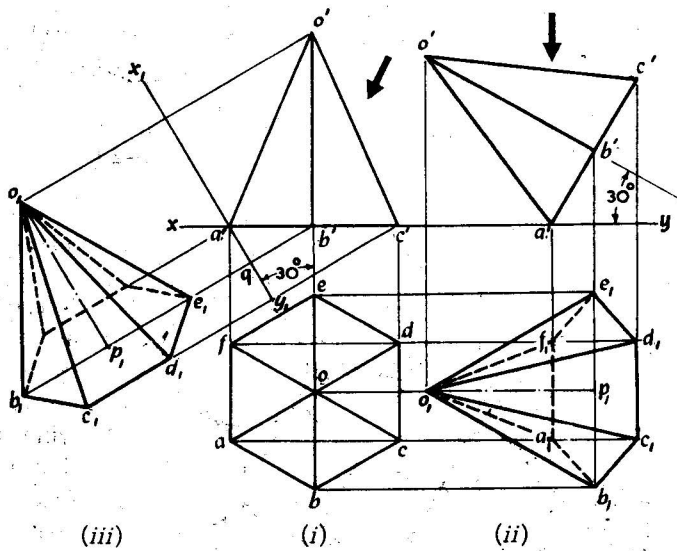


FIG. 13-23

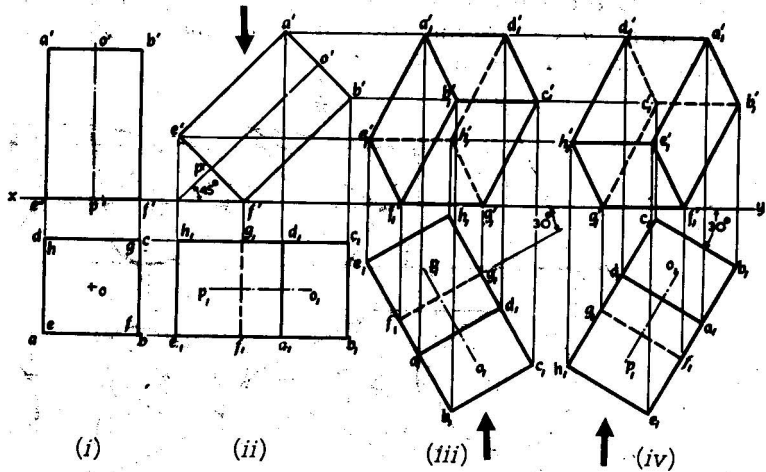
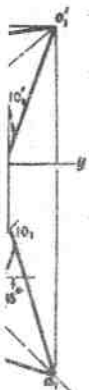


FIG. 13-30

the line f_1g_1 .
view, keeping
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e problem is
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ions may be

, base 45 mm
nd on a point
the H.P. and
.P. and its top



with the base
ngle with xy.
h the V.P., let
the top view
which will be

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y. With p_1 as
p view of the
s the apparent
 p_1o_1 as axis,
view as shown.
view because

with the V.P.,
to xy. Hence,
required front

Problem 13-20. (fig. 13-33): A pentagonal pyramid, base 25 mm side and axis 50 mm long has one of its triangular faces in the V.P. and the edge of the base contained by that face makes an angle of 30° with the H.P. Draw its projections.

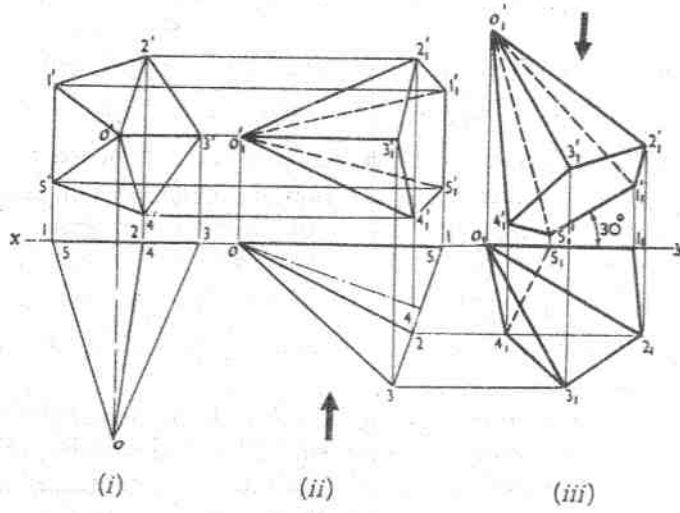


FIG. 13-33

- (i) In the initial position, assume the pyramid as having its base in the V.P. and an edge of the base perpendicular to the H.P. The front view will have to be drawn first and the top view projected from it.
- (ii) Change the position of the top view so that the line o_15 is in xy . Project the second front view.
- (iii) Tilt this front view so that the line $1_1'5_1'$ makes 30° angle with xy . Project the final top view. Note that the base is not visible in the top view as it is nearer xy in the front view.

Problem 13-21. (fig. 13-34): A square pyramid, base 38 mm side and axis 50 mm long, is freely suspended from one of the corners of its base.

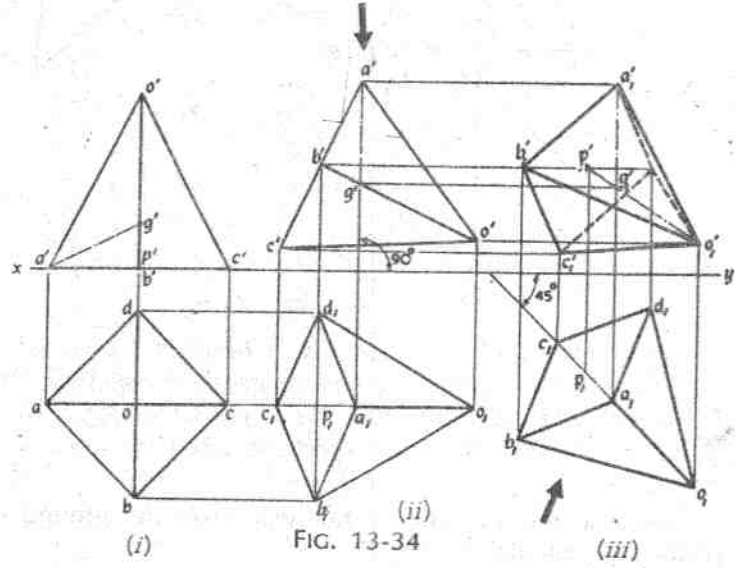


FIG. 13-34