

DESENHO TÉCNICO
CAPÍTULO 4

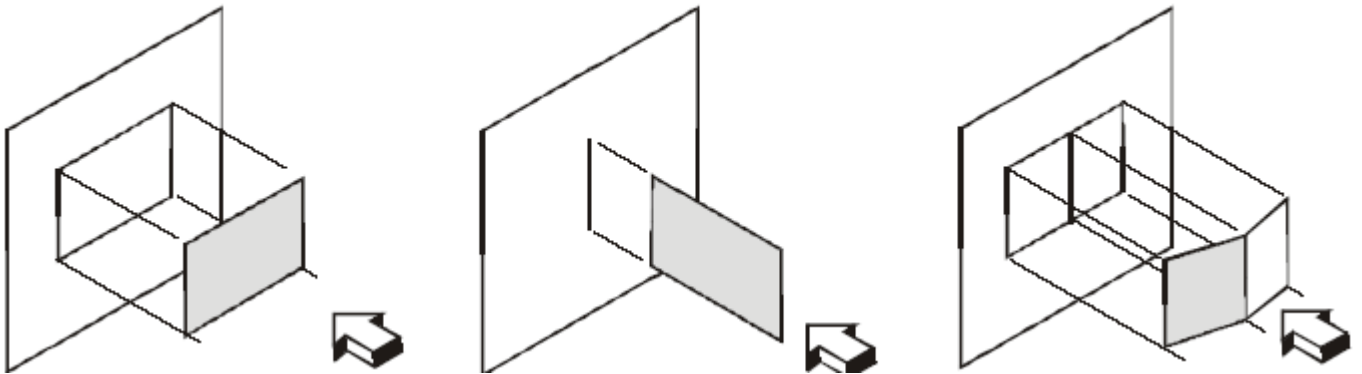
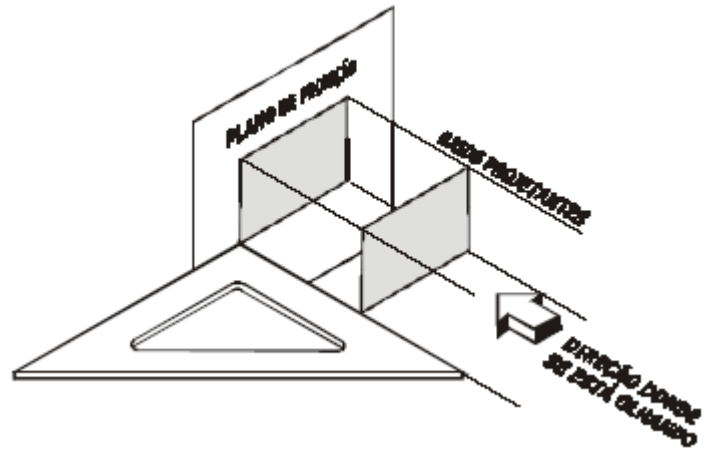
***Exercícios de perspectiva isométrica
para 3 vistas***

Projeção Ortogonal

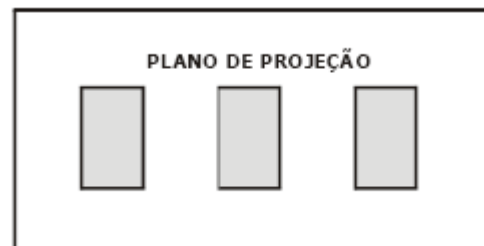
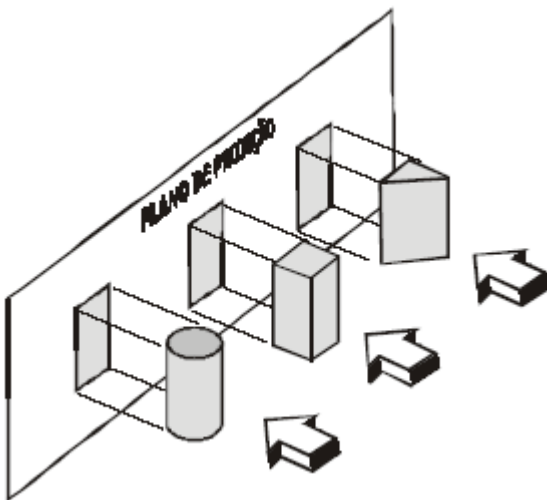
PROJEÇÃO ORTOGONAL:

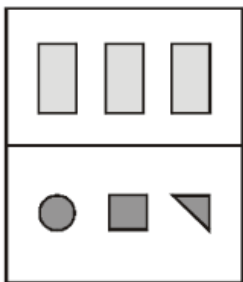
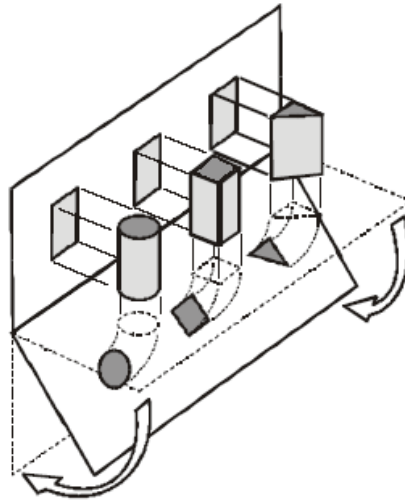
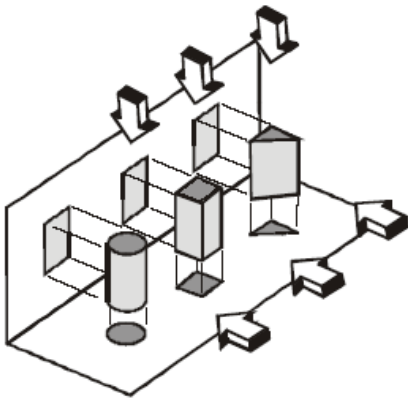
Como os raios projetantes, em relação ao plano de projeção, são paralelos e perpendiculares, a projeção resultante representa a forma e a verdadeira grandeza do retângulo projetado.

As projeções ortogonais são utilizadas para representar as formas tridimensionais através de figuras planas.

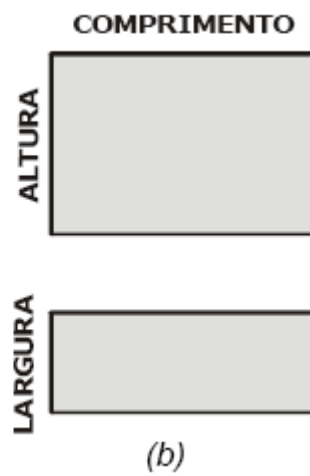
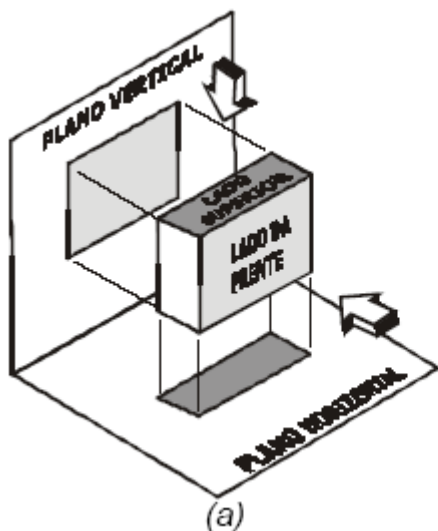


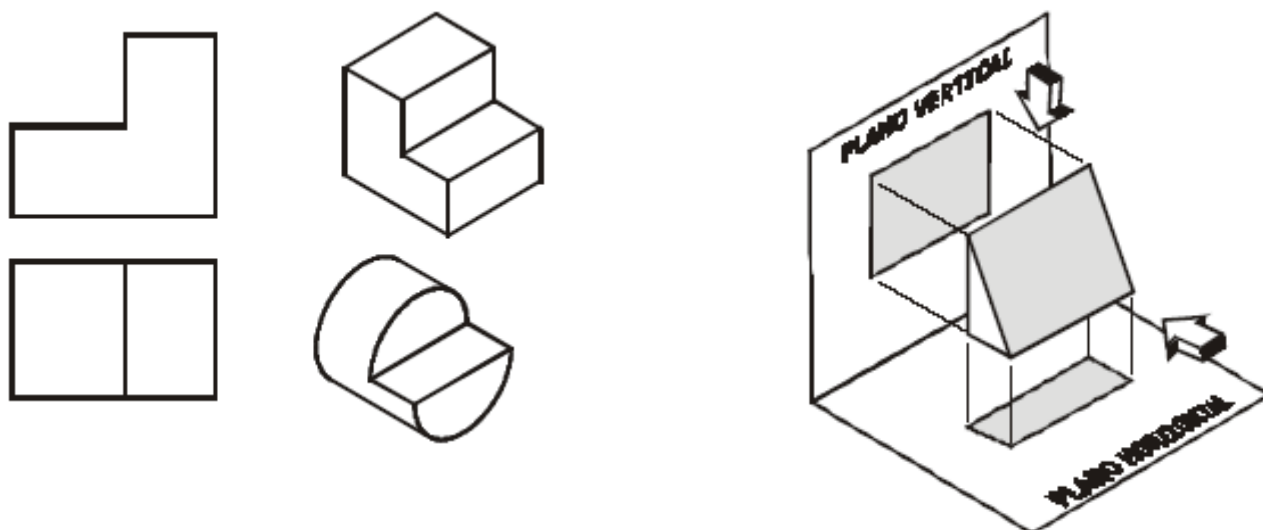
COMO É FEITA:



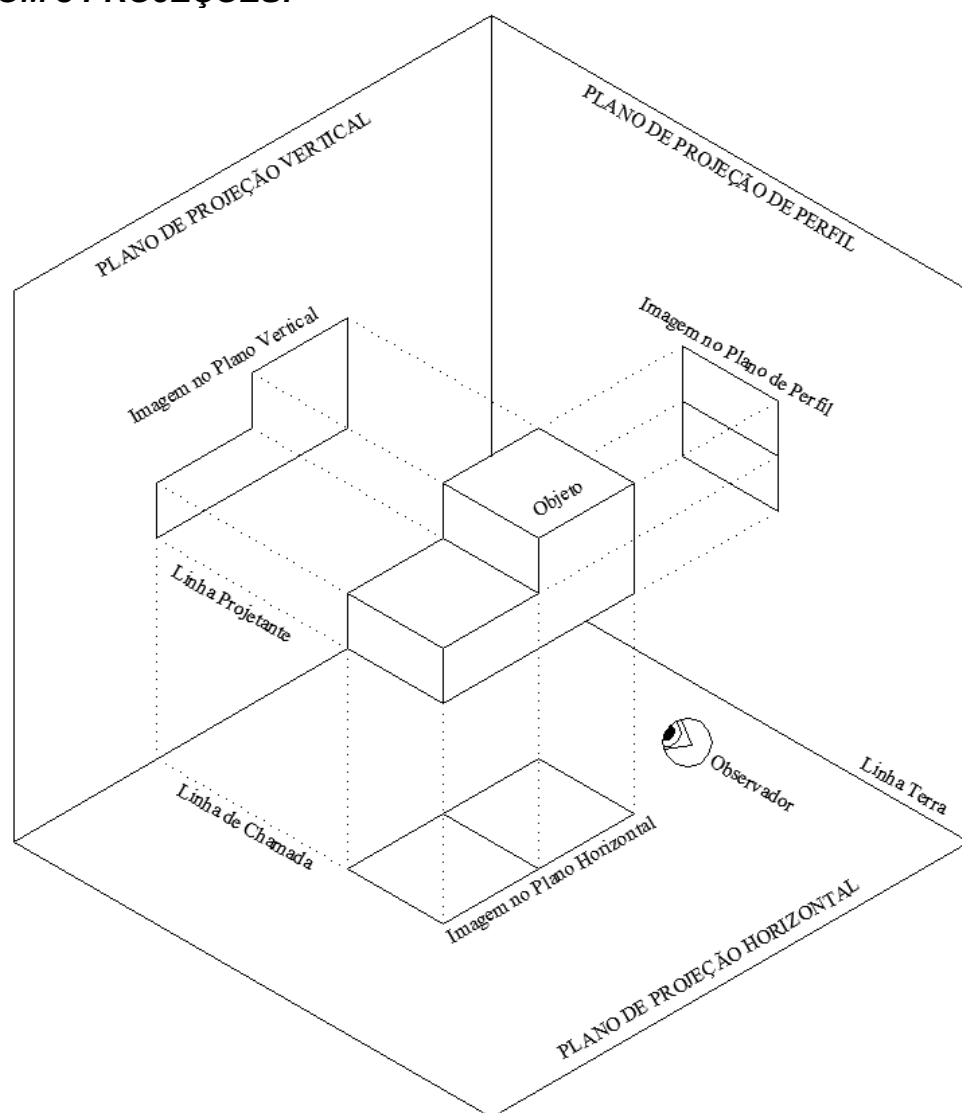


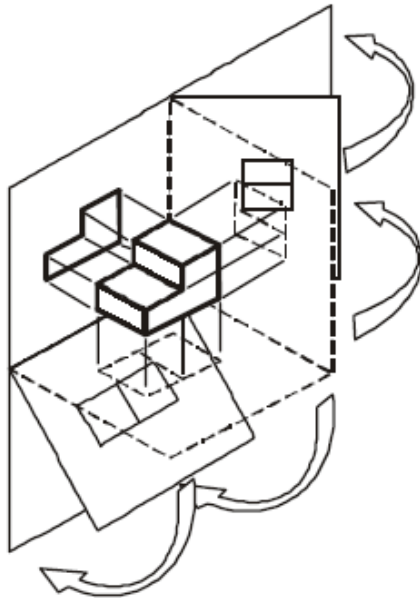
DUAS PROJEÇÕES SÃO SUFICIENTES?



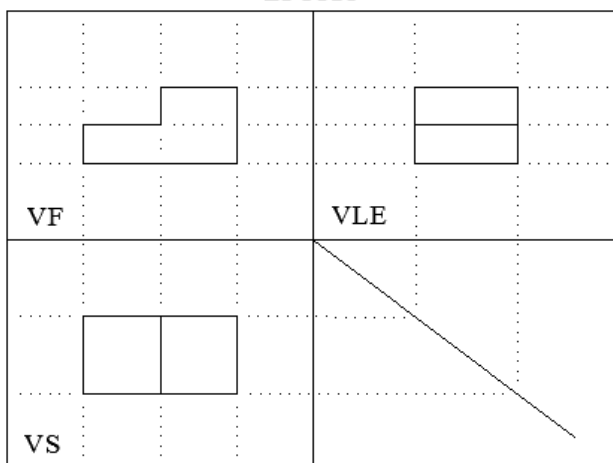


COM 3 PROJEÇÕES:





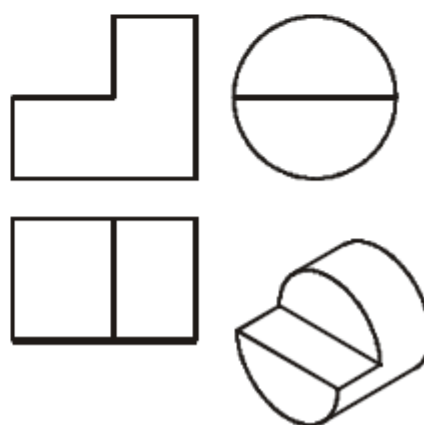
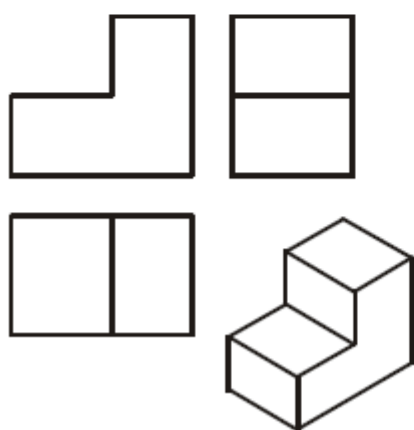
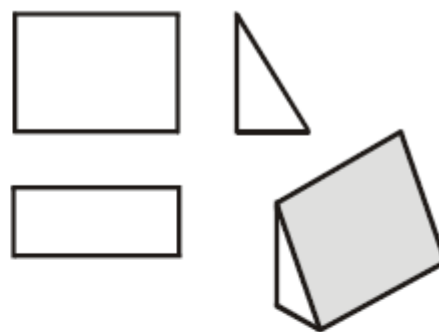
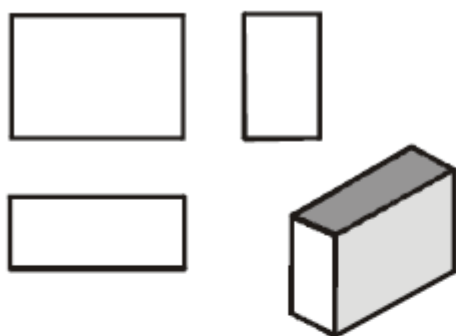
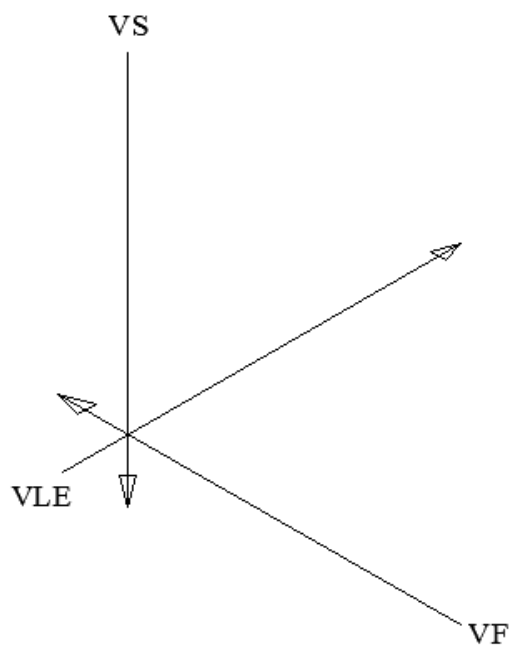
ÉPURA



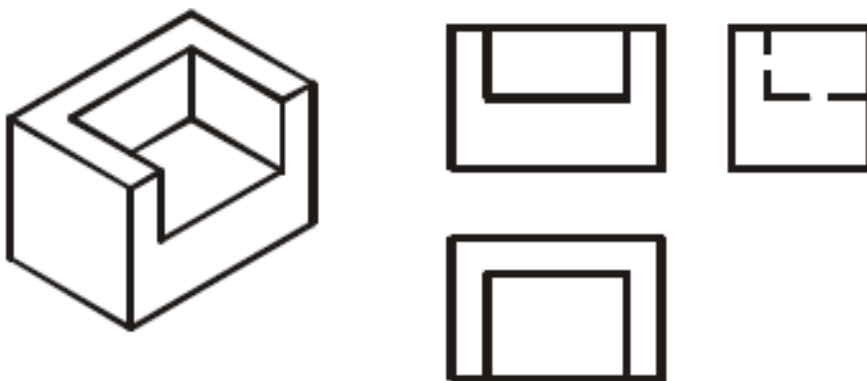
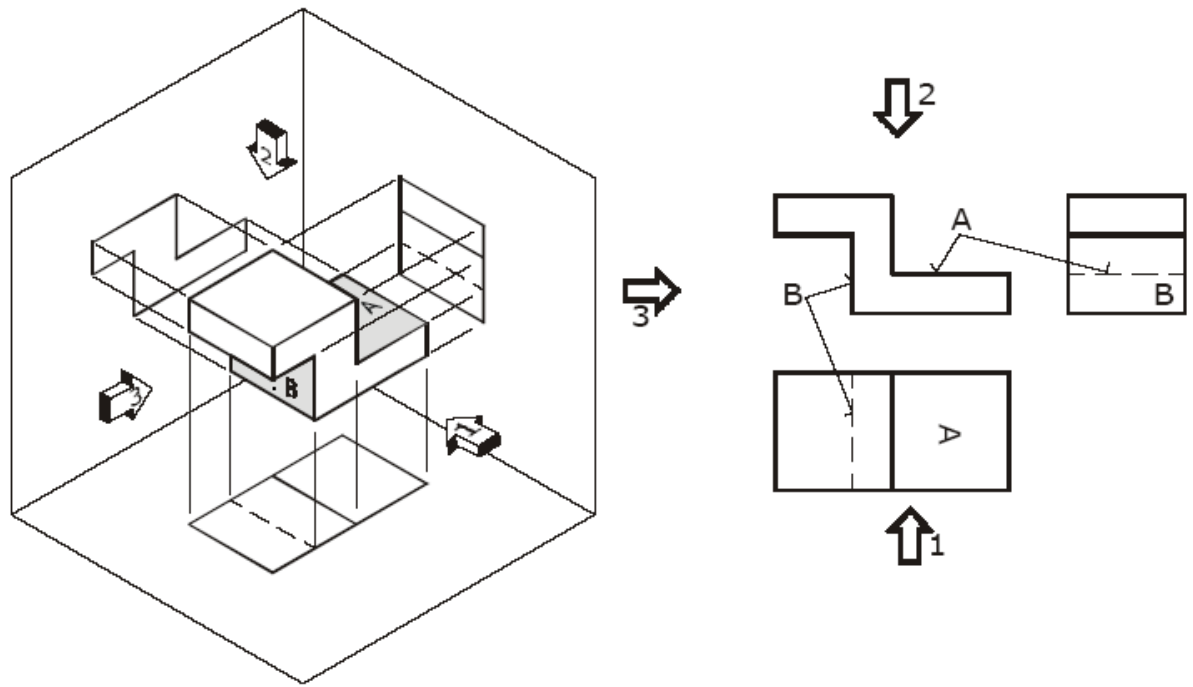
VF: Vista Frontal
VS: Vista Superior
VLE: Vista Lateral Esquerda

MÉTODO E CONVENÇÕES:

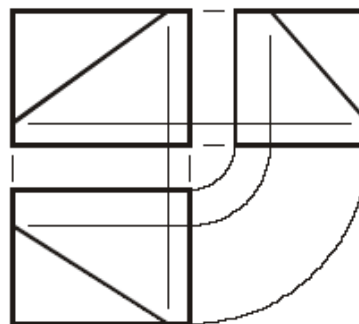
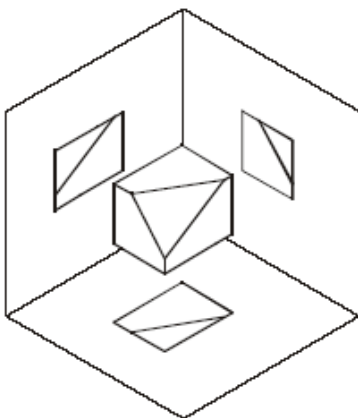
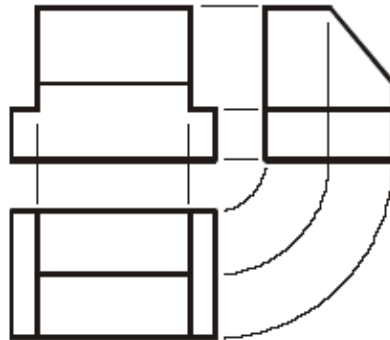
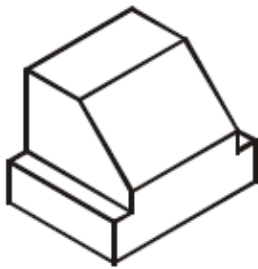
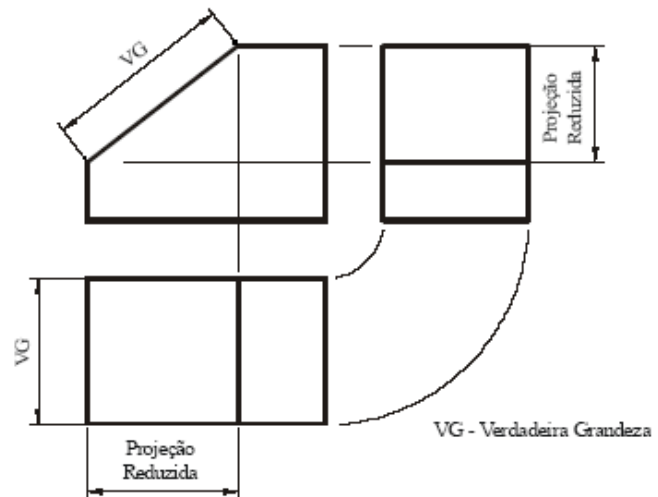
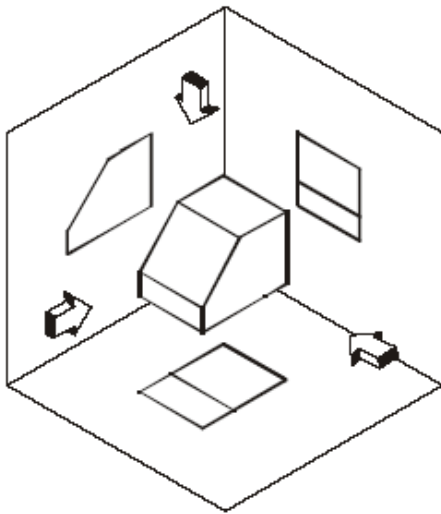
O lado da peça que for projetado no plano vertical sempre será considerado como sendo a frente da peça. Assim sendo, em função dos rebatimentos convencionados, o lado superior da peça sempre será representado abaixo da vista de frente e o lado esquerdo da peça aparecerá desenhado à direita da vista de frente.

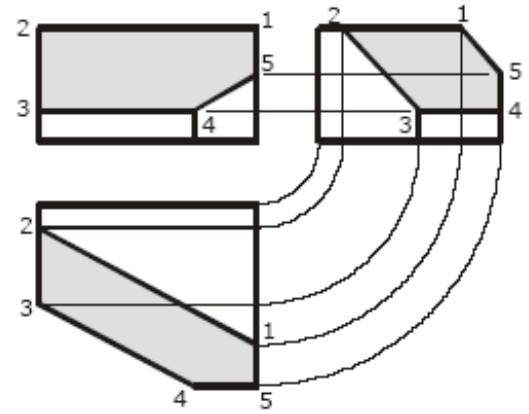
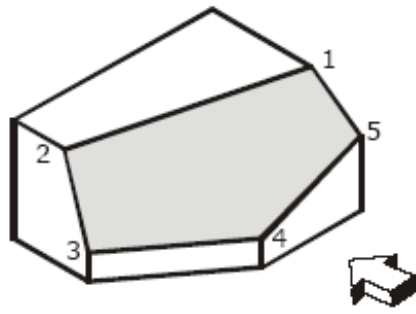


REPRESENTAÇÃO DE ARESTAS OCULTAS:

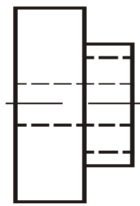
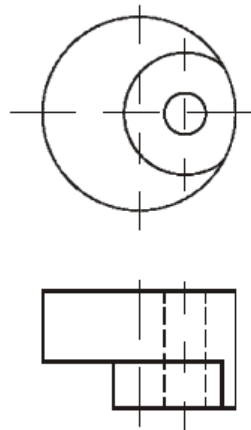
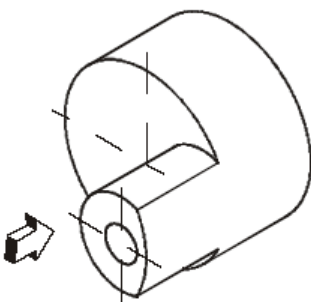
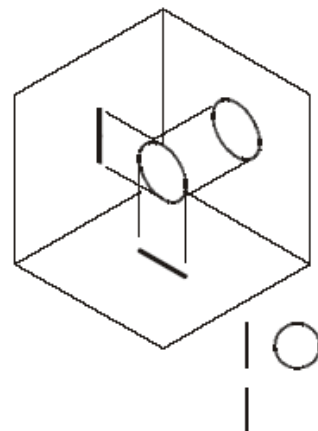
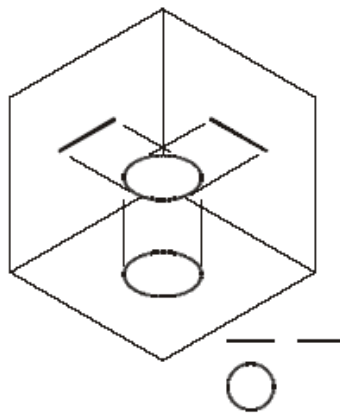
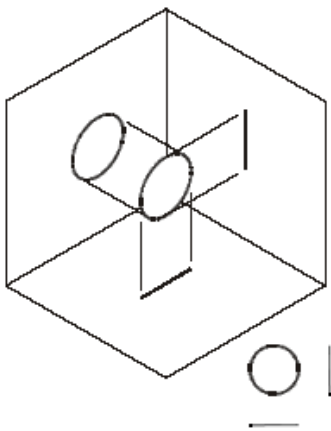


REPRESENTAÇÃO DE SUPERFÍCIES INCLINADAS:





REPRESENTAÇÃO DE SUPERFÍCIES CURVAS:

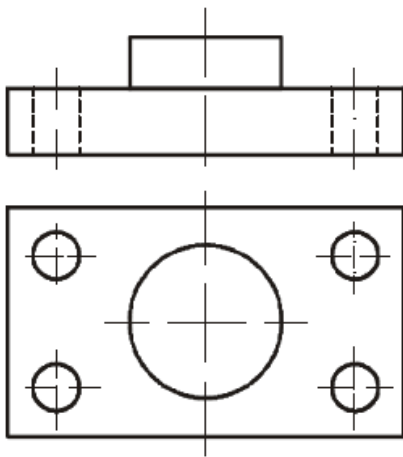


REPRESENTAÇÃO INCLINADA DA SUPERFÍCIE CURVA:

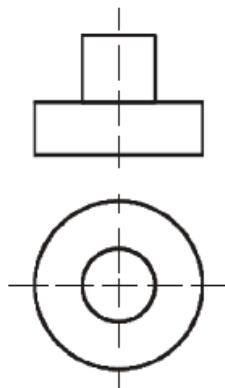
LINHAS DE CENTRO:

Nos desenhos em que aparecem as superfícies curvas é utilizado um novo tipo de linha, composta de traços e pontos que é denominada linha de centro. As linhas de centro são representadas por traços finos separados por pontos (o comprimento do traço da linha de centro deve ser de três a quatro vezes maior que o traço da linha tracejada).

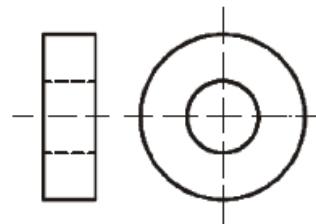
É a partir da linha de centro que se faz a localização de furos, rasgos e partes cilíndricas existentes nas peças.



BASE DE FIXAR



SAPATA

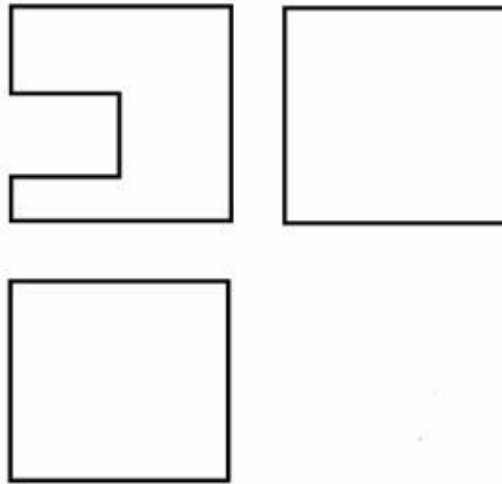
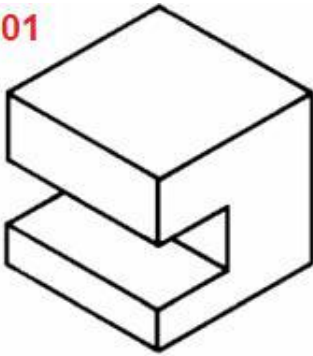


CILINDRO COM FURO

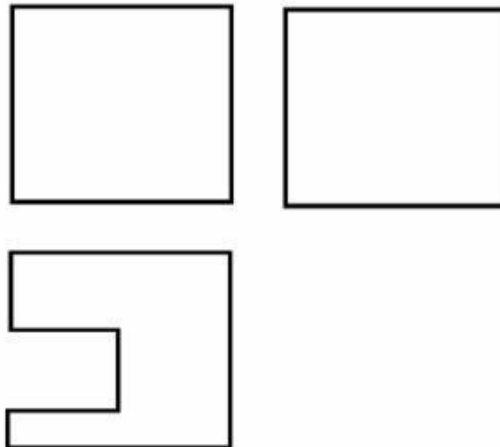
ERCÍCIO 13 – COMPLETE AS PROJEÇÕES:

9 EXERCÍCIOS

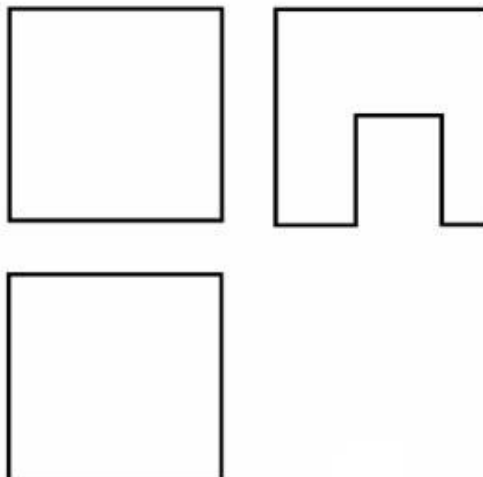
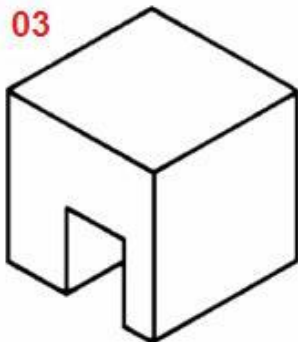
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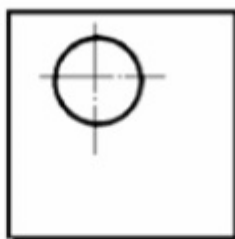
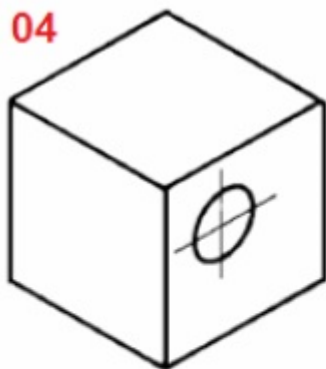
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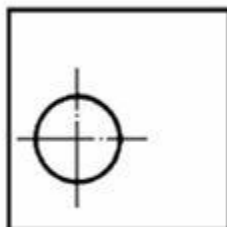
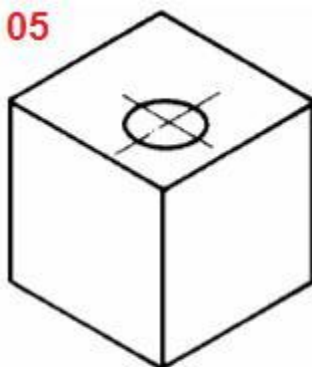
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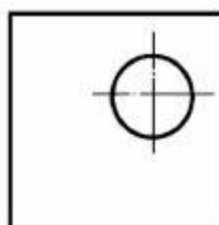
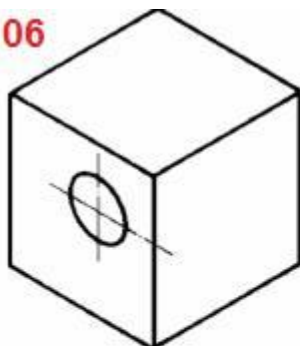
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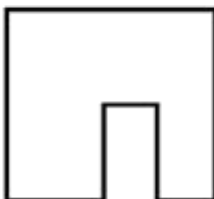
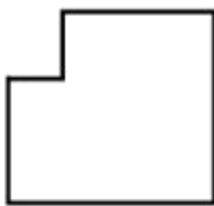
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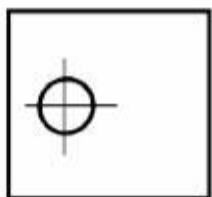
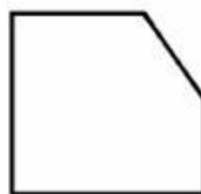
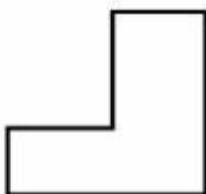
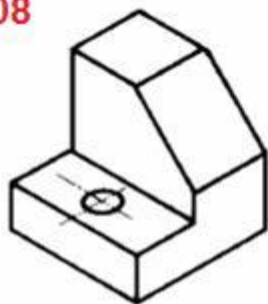
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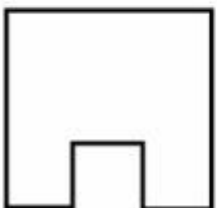
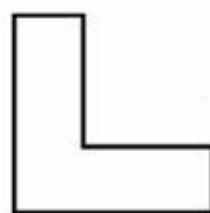
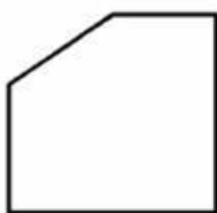
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08

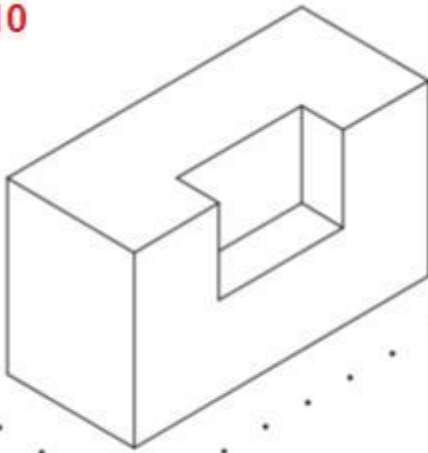


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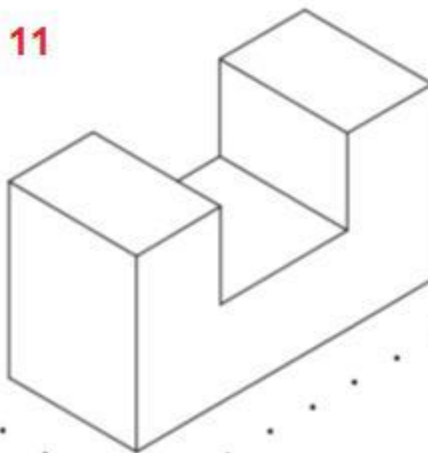


EXERCÍCIO 14 – DESENHE AS VISTAS ORTOGRÁFICAS A MÃO LIVRE:
39 EXERCÍCIOS

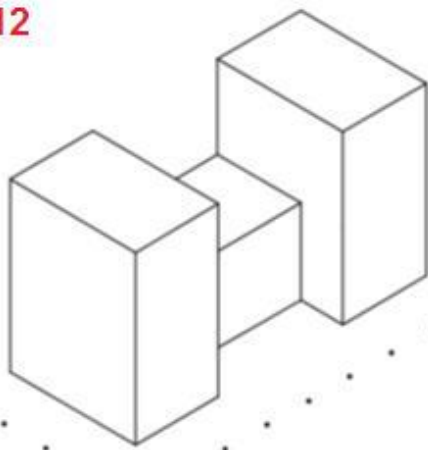
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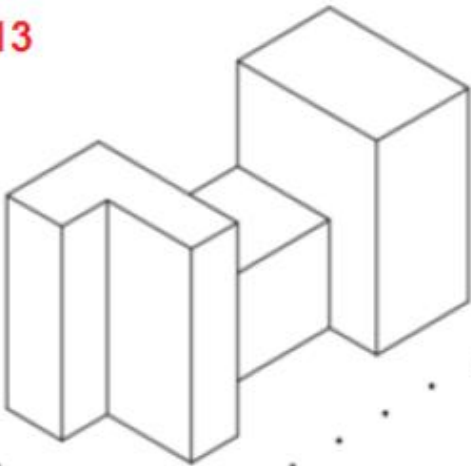
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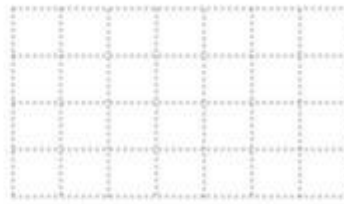
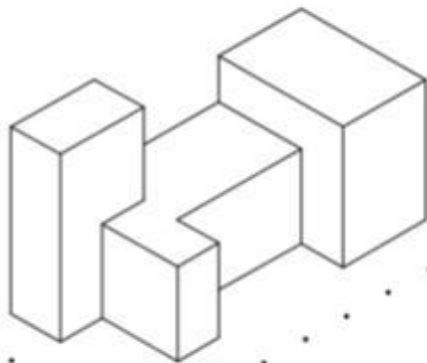
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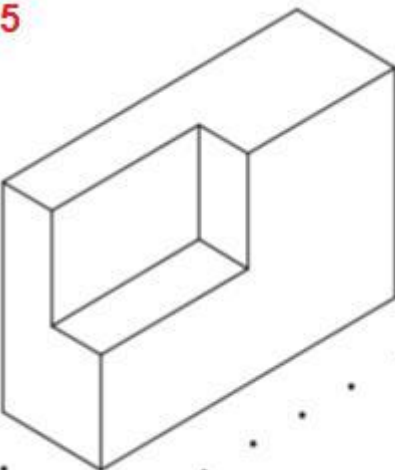
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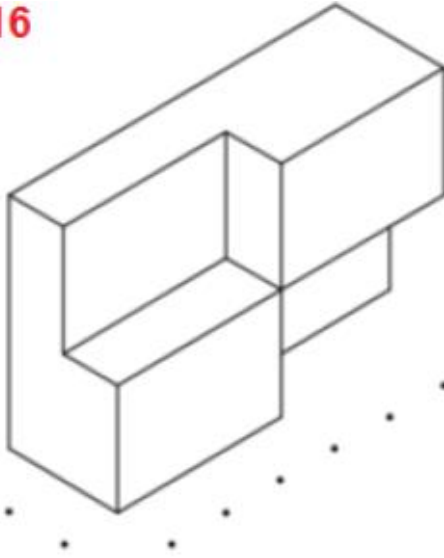
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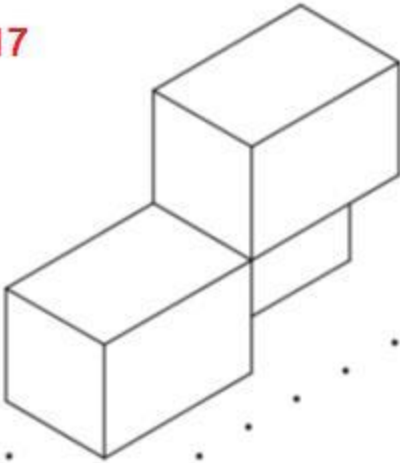
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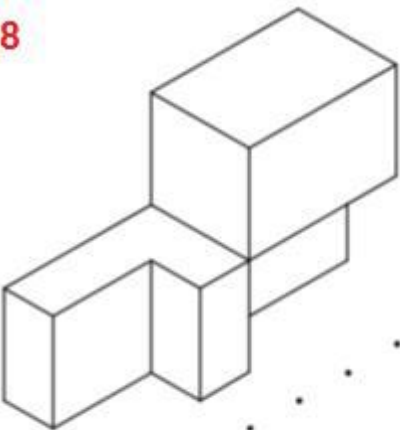
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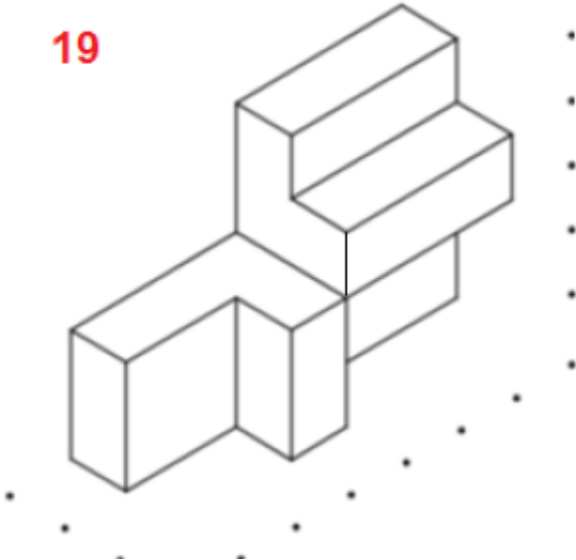
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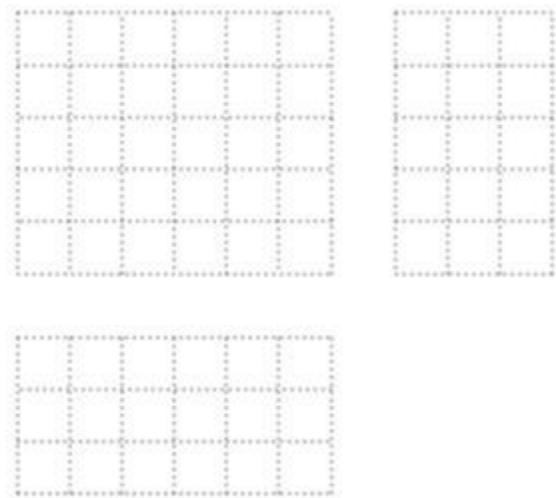
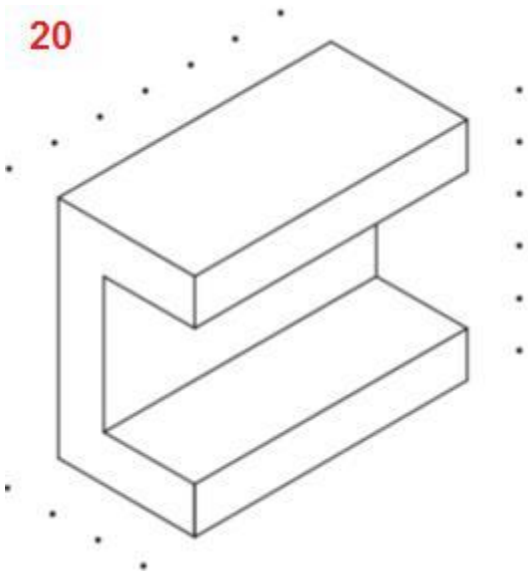
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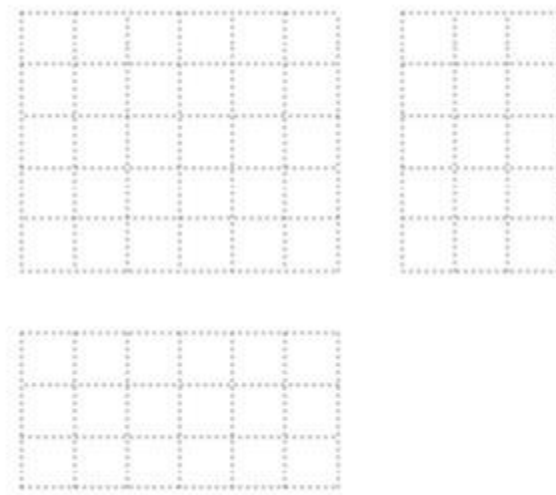
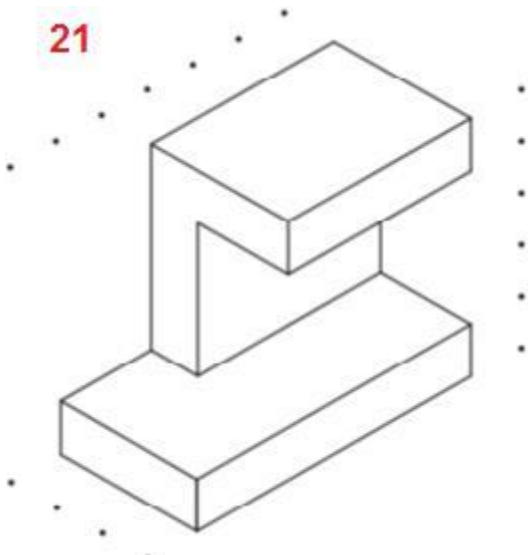
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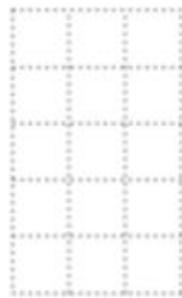
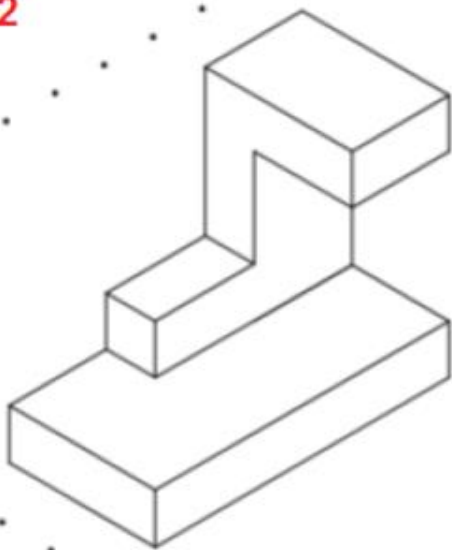
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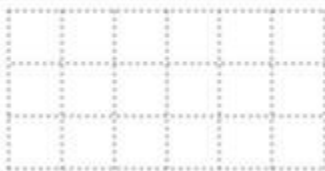
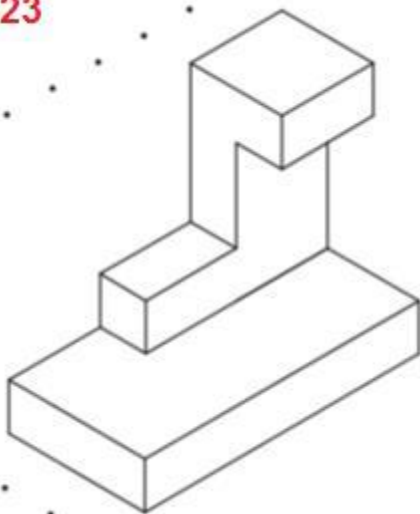
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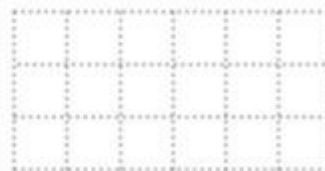
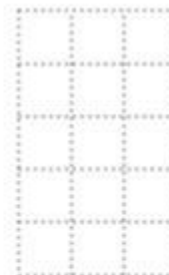
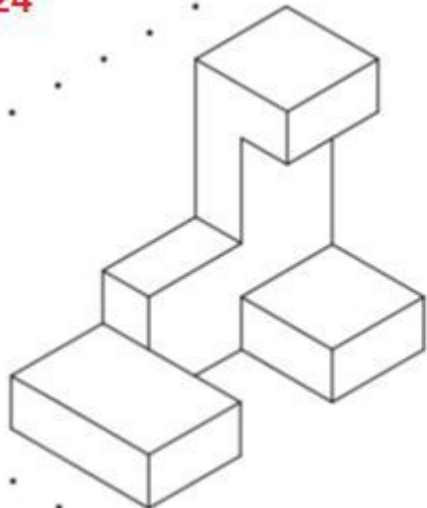
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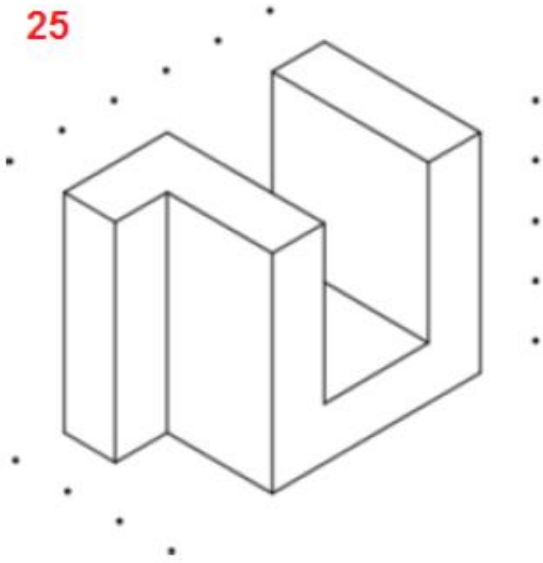
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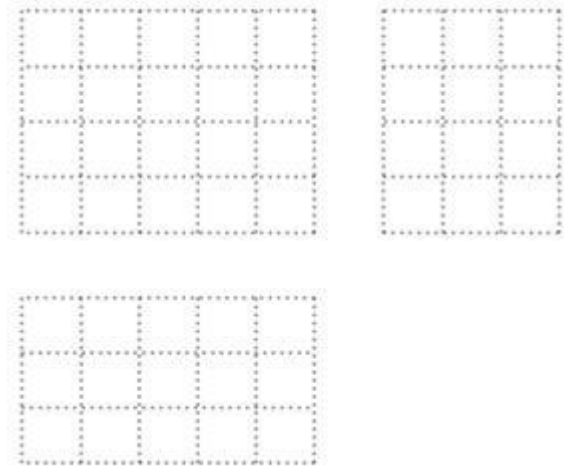
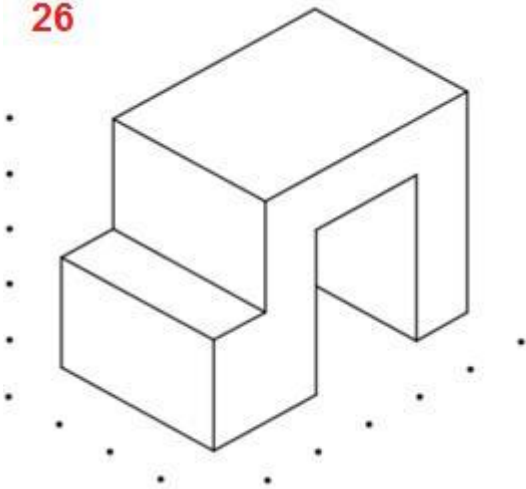
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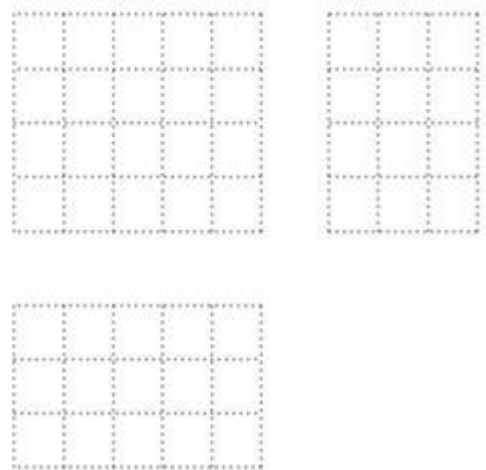
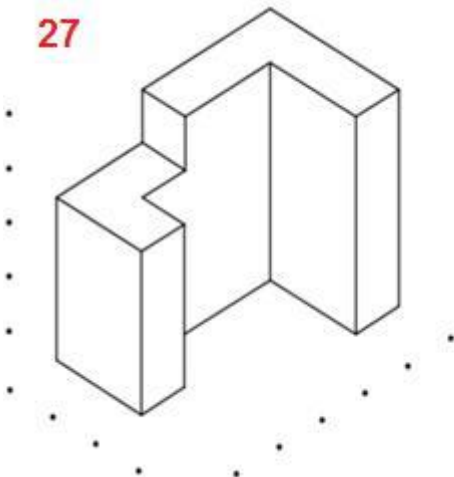
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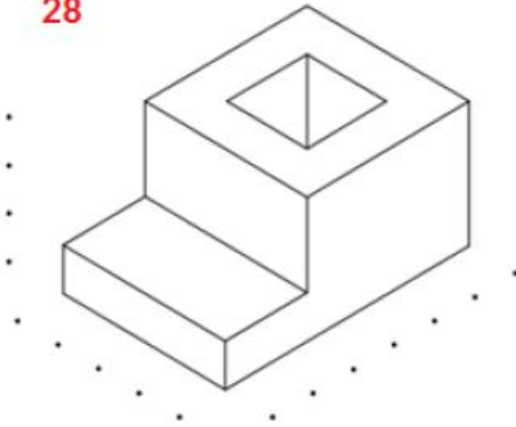
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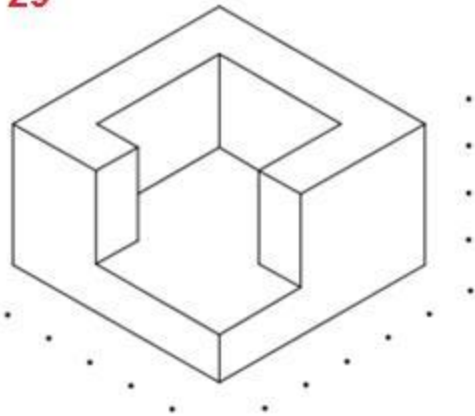
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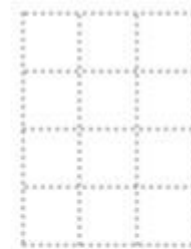
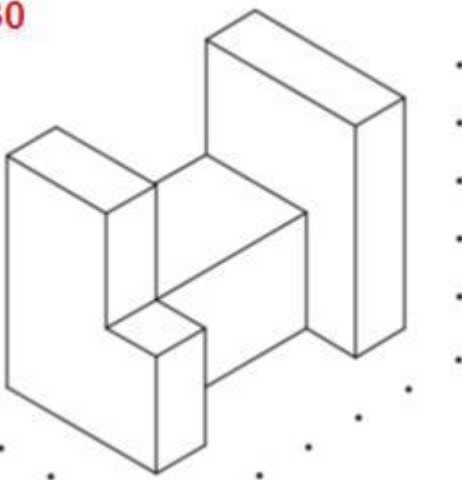
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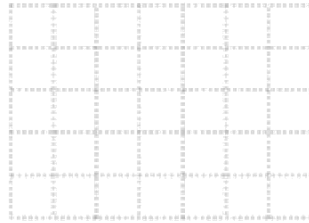
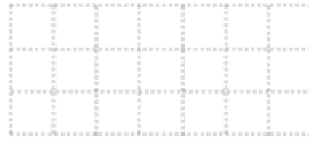
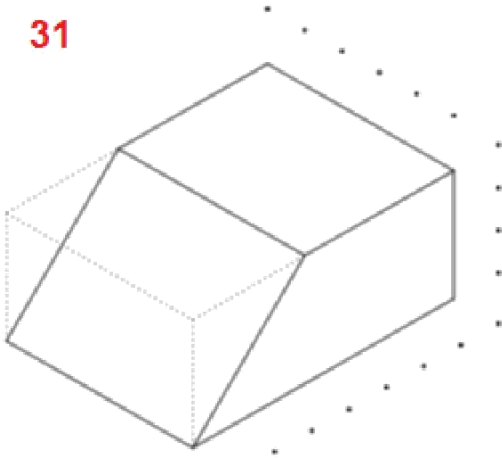
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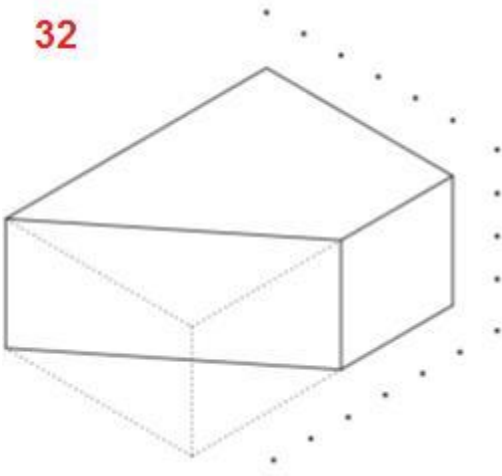
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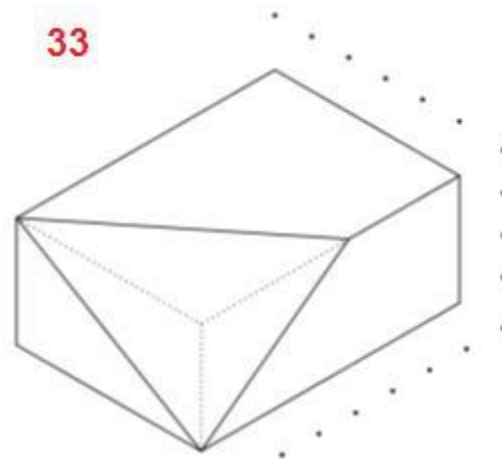
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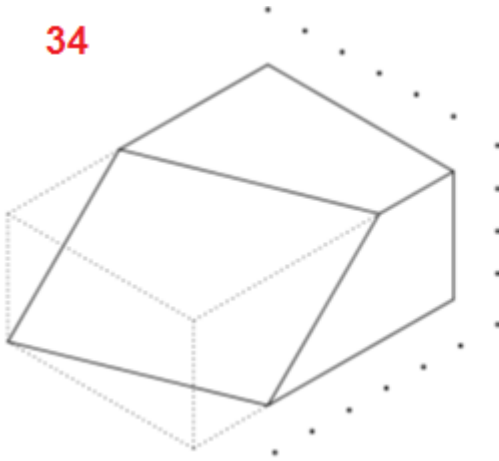
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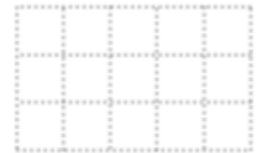
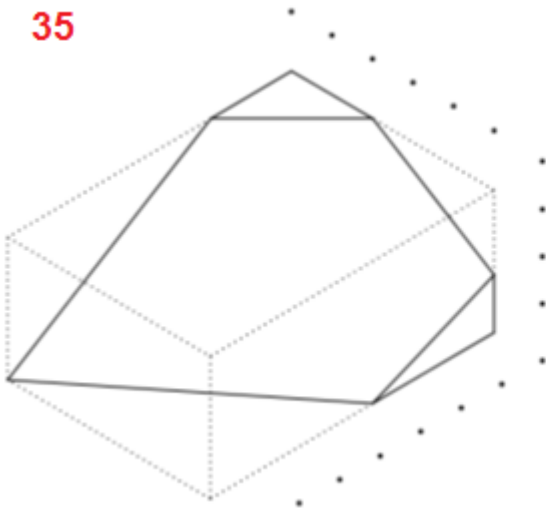
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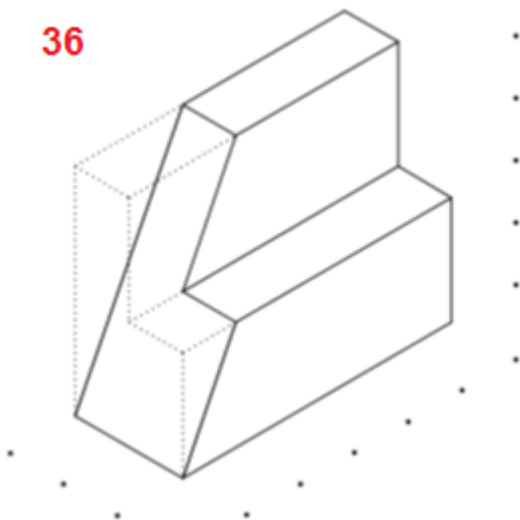
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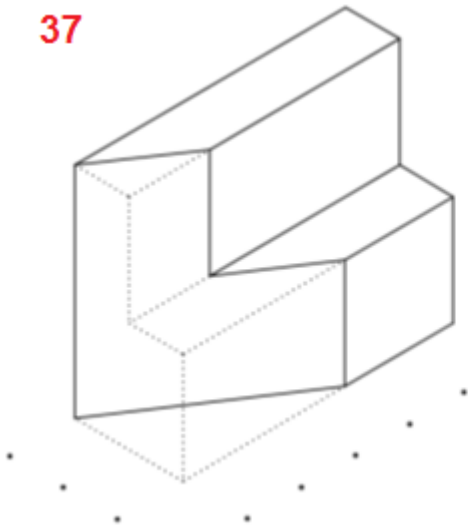
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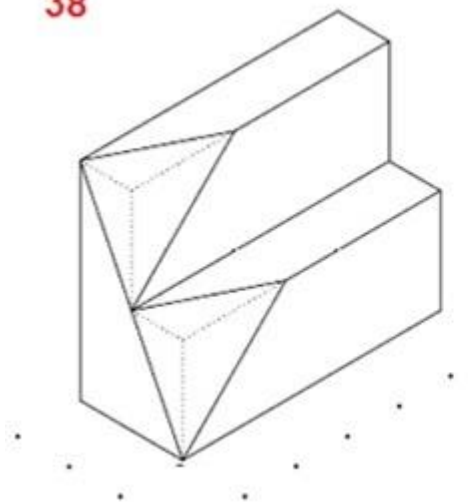
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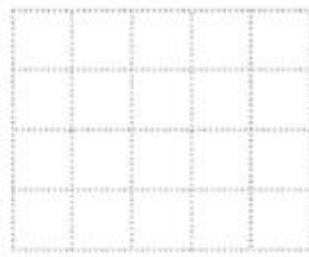
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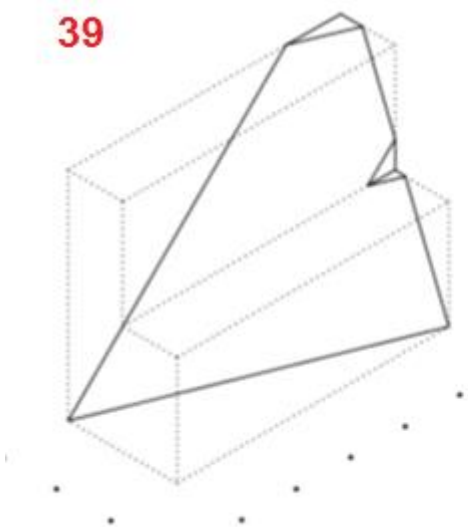
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