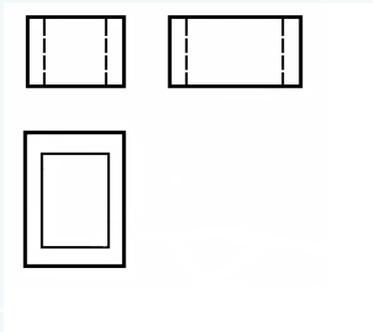
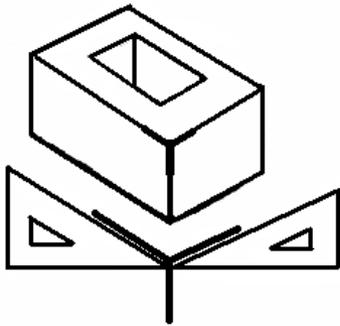


**Universidade de São Paulo – USP**  
**Faculdade de Zootecnia e Engenharia de**  
**Alimentos - FZEA**

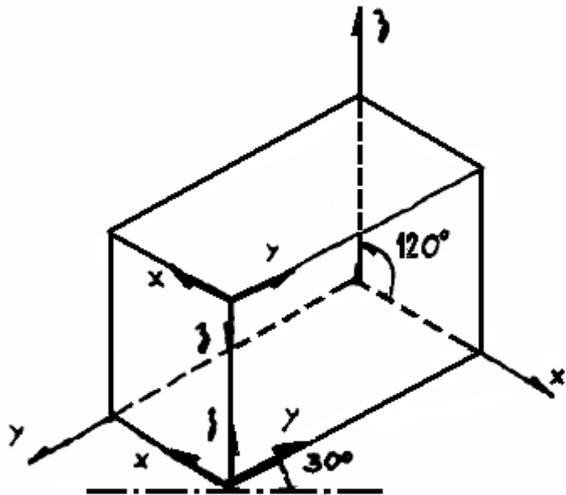
**PERSPECTIVA**

**Prof. Celso Oliveira**  
**Prof. Dr. Juliano Fiorelli**

**2022**

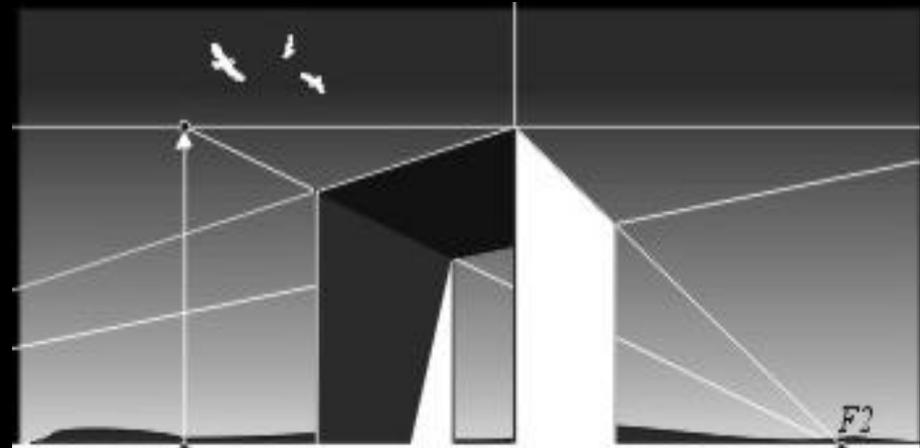
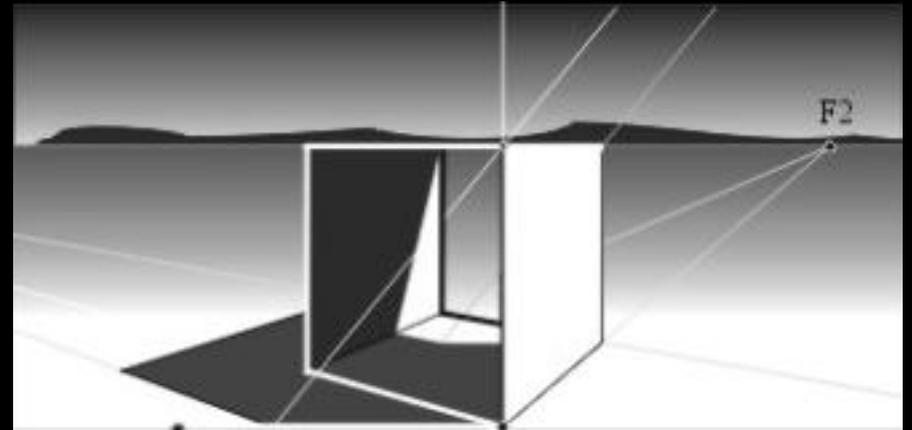
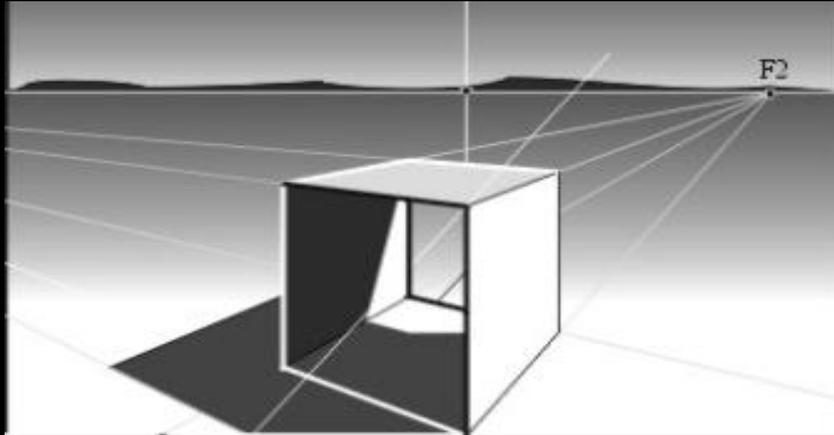


Primeira posição. O ponto inicial é o vértice frontal superior.

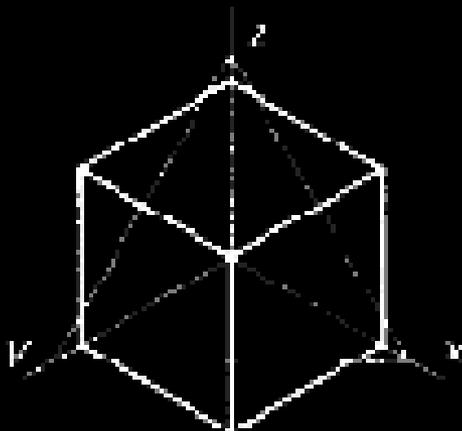
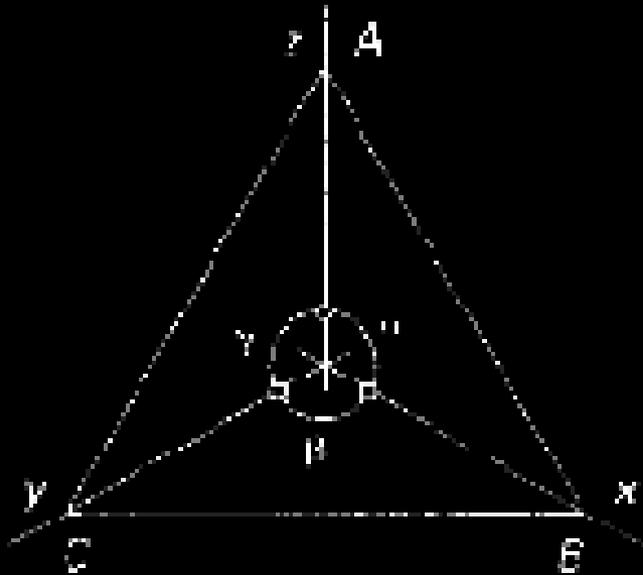


Primeira posição. O ponto inicial é o vértice frontal superior.

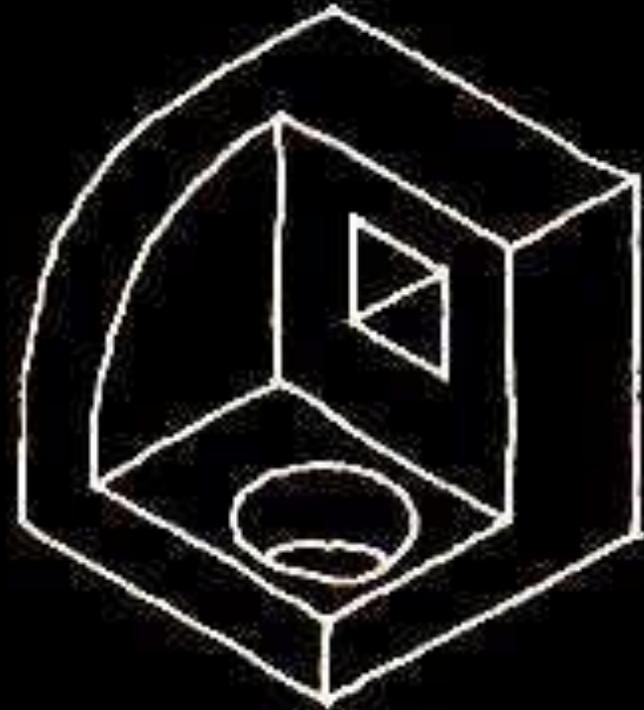
# *perspectiva cônica*

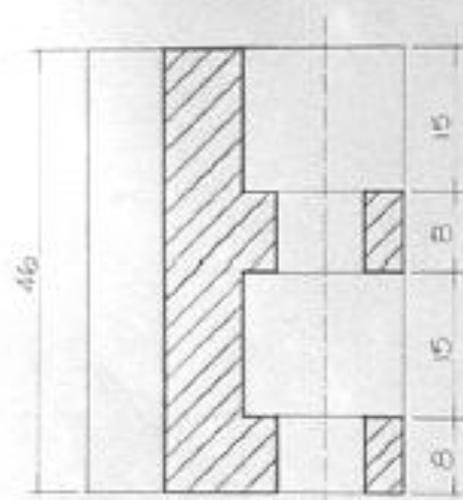


# *perspectiva isométrica*

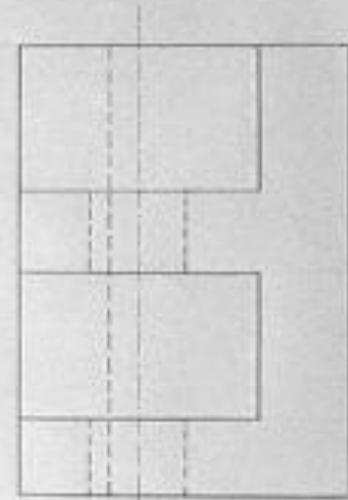


$u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot v$

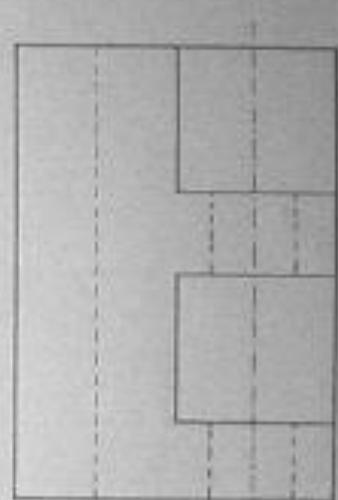




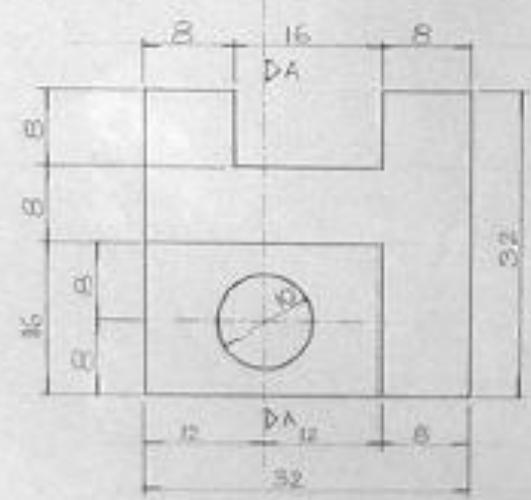
CORTE AA



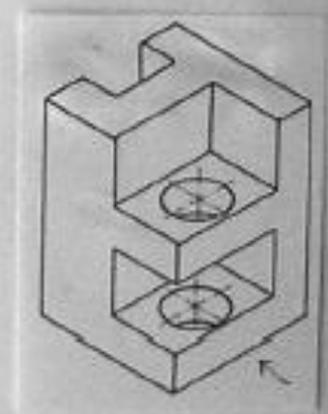
VISTA FRONTAL



VISTA LATERAL ESQUERDA

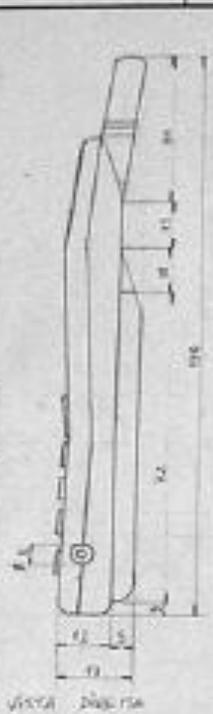


VISTA SUPERIOR

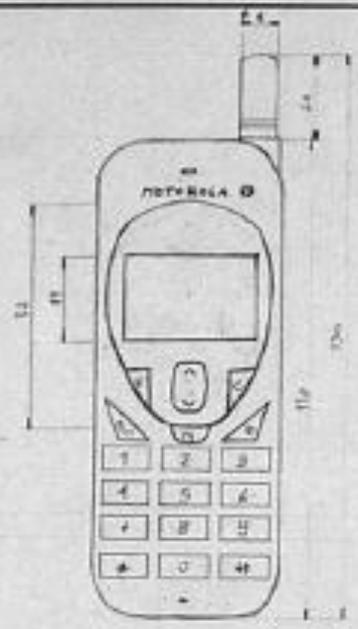


CORTES E COTAS	5	14/11/15
		1/10
ALECIO & PAIANTA JUNIOR	1992	20/07/09

<b>ESPECIFICAÇÕES TÉCNICAS</b>
FABRICANTE: FERRASIA INDUSTRIAL LTDA
TIPO DE PRODUTO: CELULAR M202
SERIE: S-1V-1440 W 1470
PLANO DE PRODUÇÃO: 10 BRASILE



VISTA LATERAL ESQUERDA



VISTA FRONTAL



VISTA LATERAL DIREITA



VISTA TRASEIRA

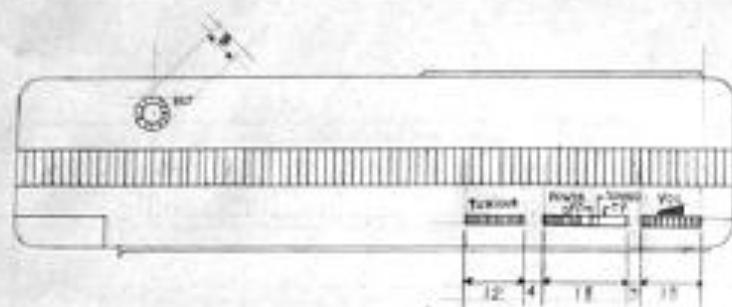


VISTA SUPERIOR

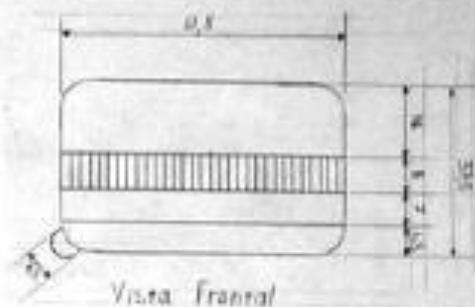


ISOMÉTRICA

PROJETO	15	30/04/04
DESENHO		1/1
PROJETO DE ARQUITETURA	0002-001	25/10/04



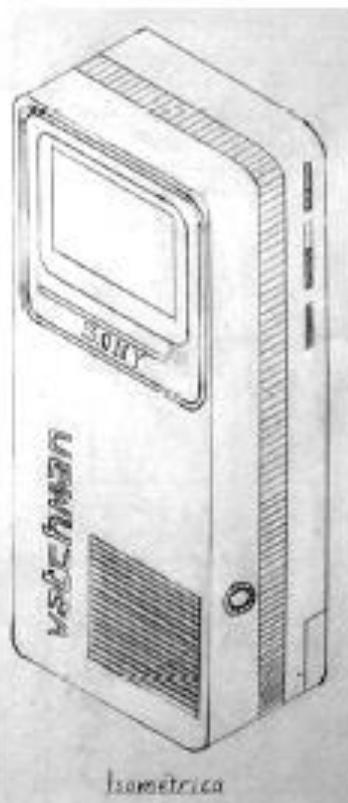
Vista Lateral Direita



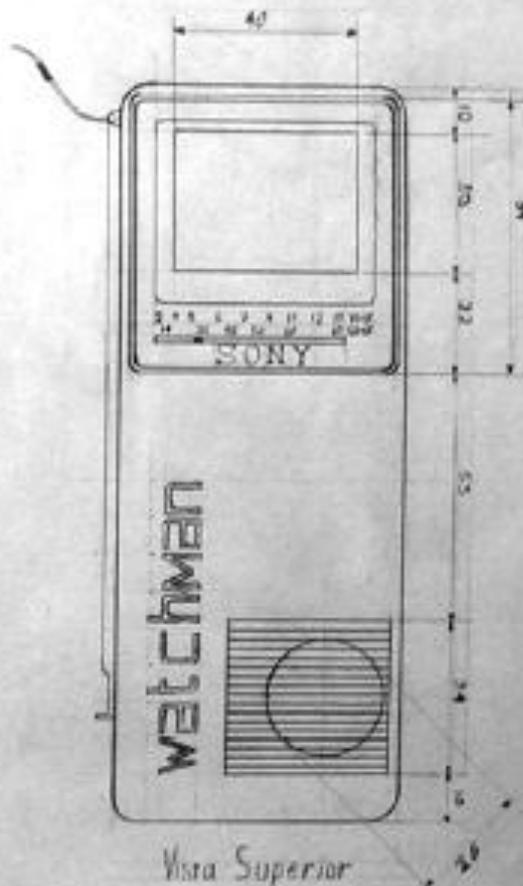
Vista Frontal

Ficha Técnica

Modelo: FD-2A
Potência: 1,6 W
DC: 6 V
Baterias: 4x1,5 V-AA
Fabricação: 10/1985
País: Japão
Tela Preta e Branca



Isométrica



Vista Superior

Aparelho Eletrônico

15

SAP111

1.1

Rolf Landim Reith

31.08.04

<< By William Kimberley



ig  
on

in the  
roup as  
DSG  
rbox) as  
the  
st. phase  
of  
metal  
through  
it has  
worked in  
a  
g, has  
out-  
work as  
des on  
en  
en  
lit  
con-  
rque  
two

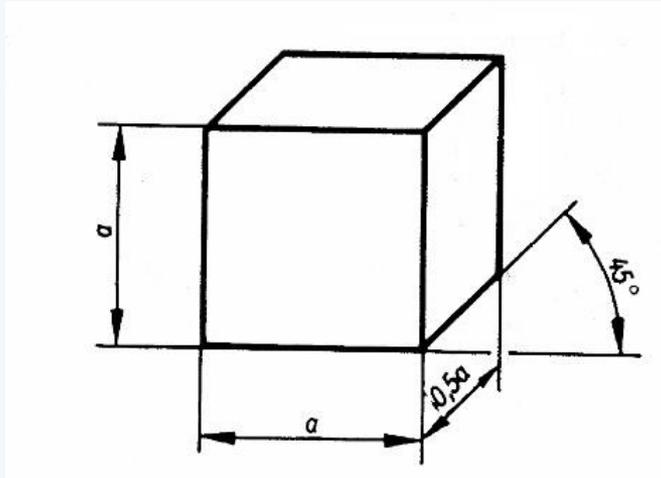


auto-e05

on page 6) ▶

Fit supplier to come

### 5.3.3 - Perspectiva Cavaleira

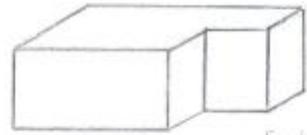


A vista frontal é representada em tamanho real. Todas as arestas situadas no plano do desenho são representadas horizontal ou verticalmente, sem redução. As arestas pertencentes à perspectiva, propriamente dita, normalmente são desenhadas a partir de um ângulo de inclinação de  $45^\circ$  (eixo fugitivo) e reduzidas pela metade.

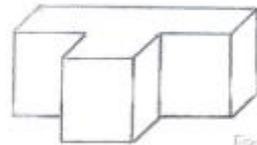
Inicia-se o desenho pela representação frontal, seguindo-se a representação das arestas que formam a própria perspectiva, chamadas linhas fugitivas.

A perspectiva-cavaleira não obedece a nenhuma norma. Por isso podem ser usados, ainda, ângulos de  $30^\circ$  e  $60^\circ$  com reduções de  $1/3$  e  $2/3$  respectivamente dos eixos fugitivos

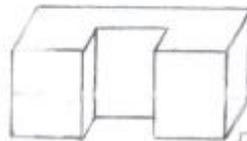
# CAVALEIRA



Escala 1:1



Escala 1:1



Escala 1:1

# ISOMÉTRICA

