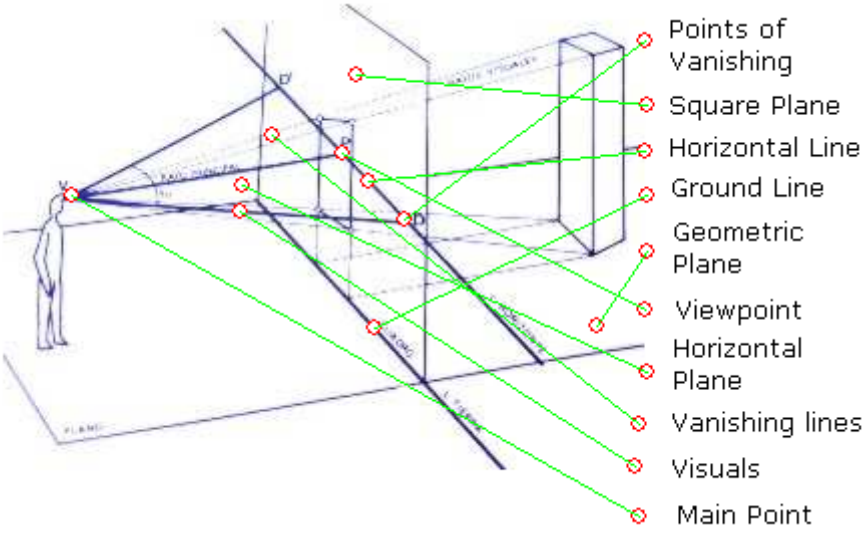
UNIT NUMBER	12
NAME	CONIC PERSPECTIVE

SUMMARY

Conic Perspective is a system of representation in which the three dimensional bodies appear under the vision of one observer. The observer is placed in the "view point".

Elements of conic perspective:

-Viewpoint
-Square Plane
-Geometric Plane
-Horizontal Plane
-Horizontal Line
-Ground Line
-Vanishing lines
-Vanishing points.
-Main Point
-Visuals



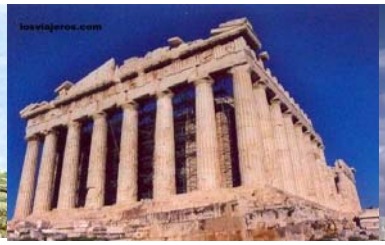
Position of Viewpoint:

Visual Angle: it is the angle that the visuals cover related to the most distant points of the viewed object.

Height of viewpoint: it is the distance from the viewpoint to the geometric plane.

Metric Points: Situated about the horizontal line, they allow us to relate the measurements in perspective to the real measurements.

TWO VANISHING POINTS



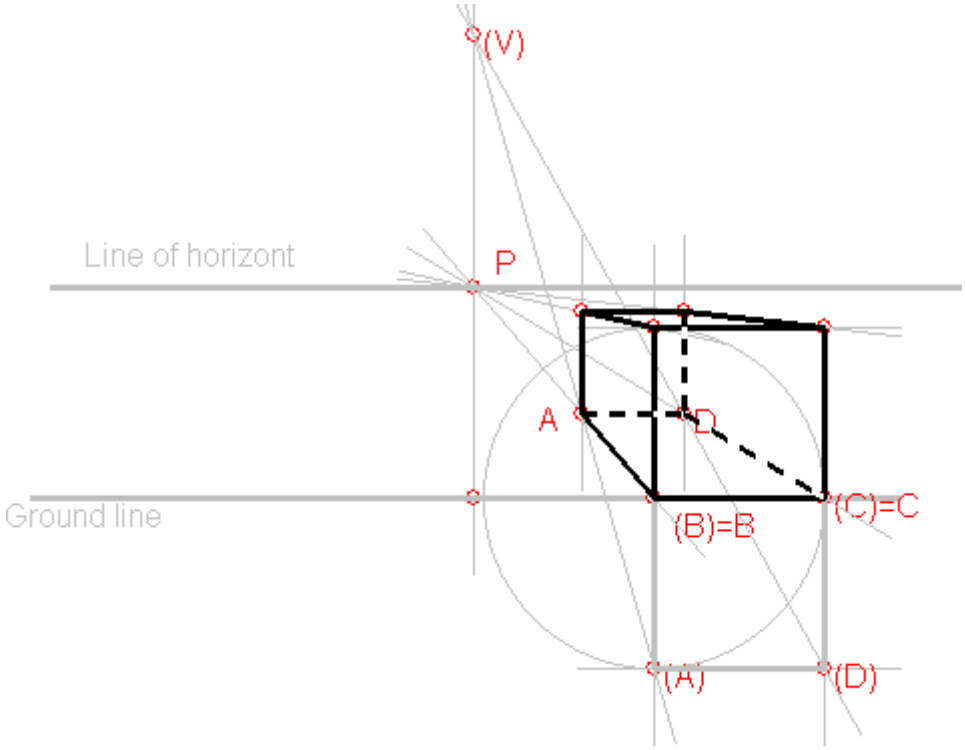
THREE VANISHING POINTS

ONE VANISHING POINT

Frontal Conic Perspective:

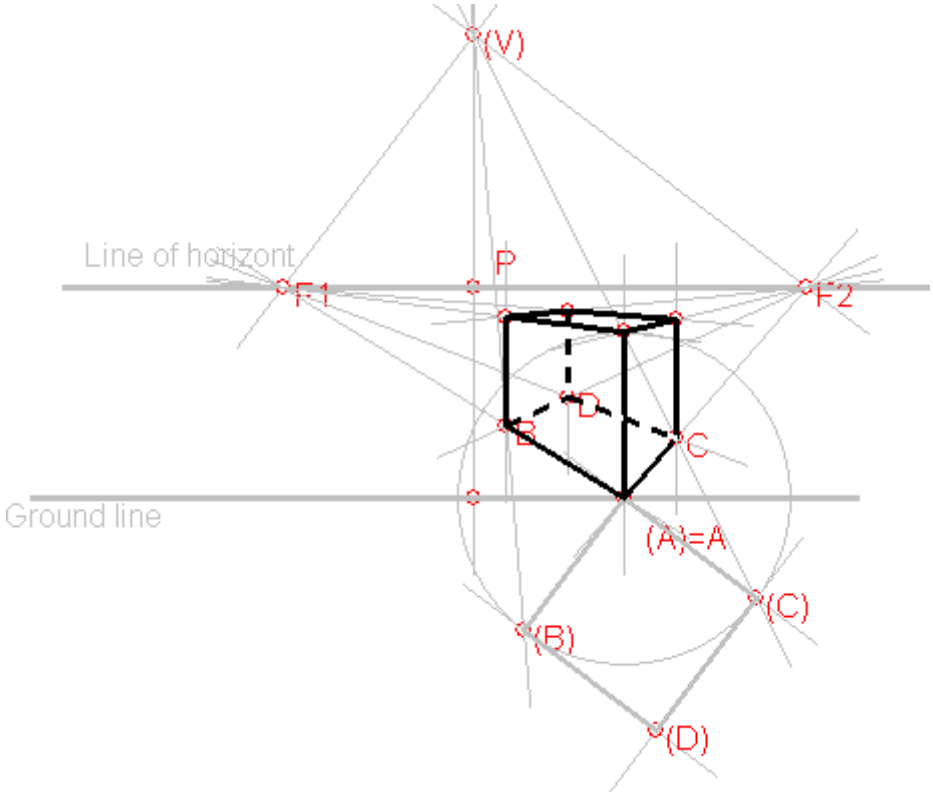
In the frontal conic perspective, the lines perpendicualr to the square plane vanish to main point P

With the views known in the cutting system, one can determine its frontal conic perspective.



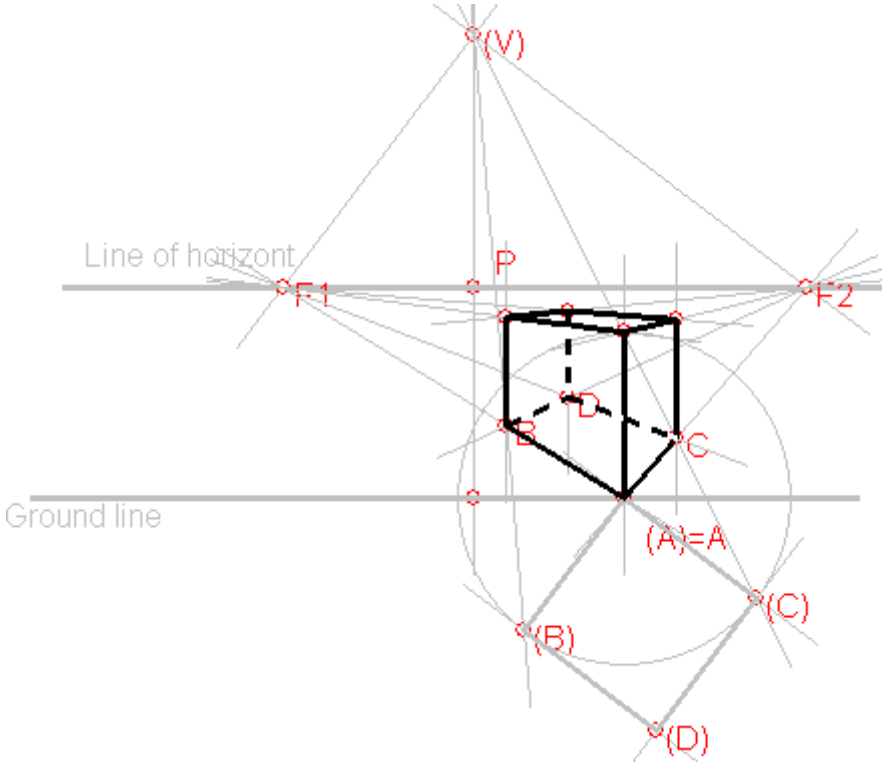
In the oblique conic perspective, the line oblique to the square plane vanishes to different points from the main one.

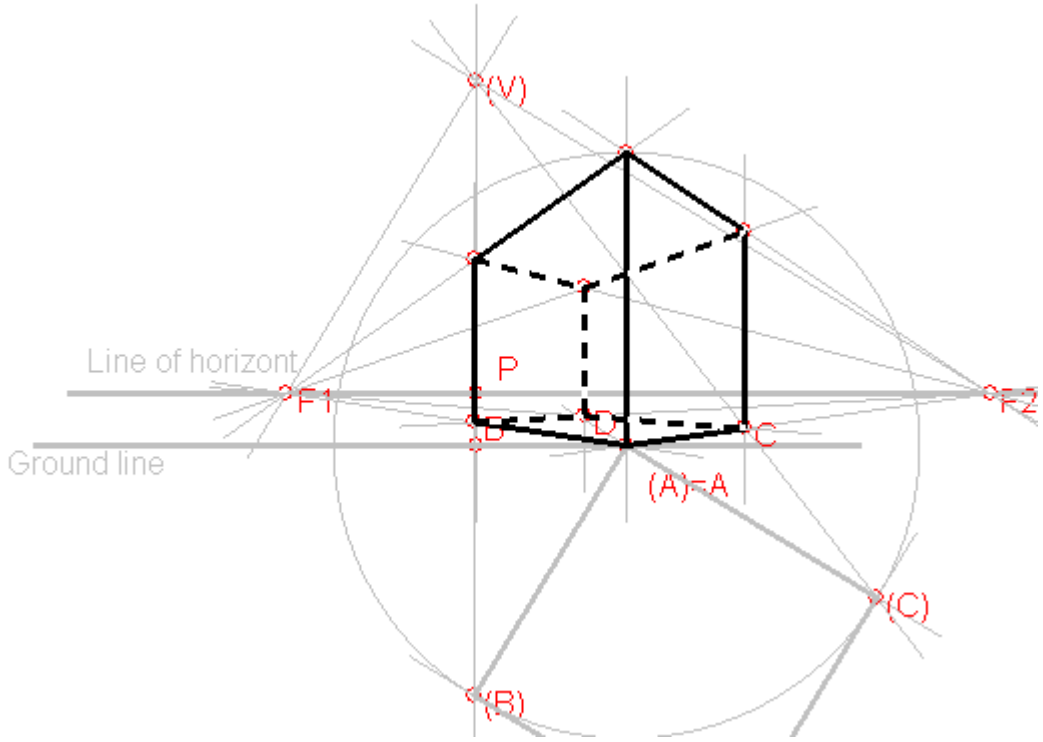
With the views known in the cutting system, we can determine it´s oblique conic perspective.

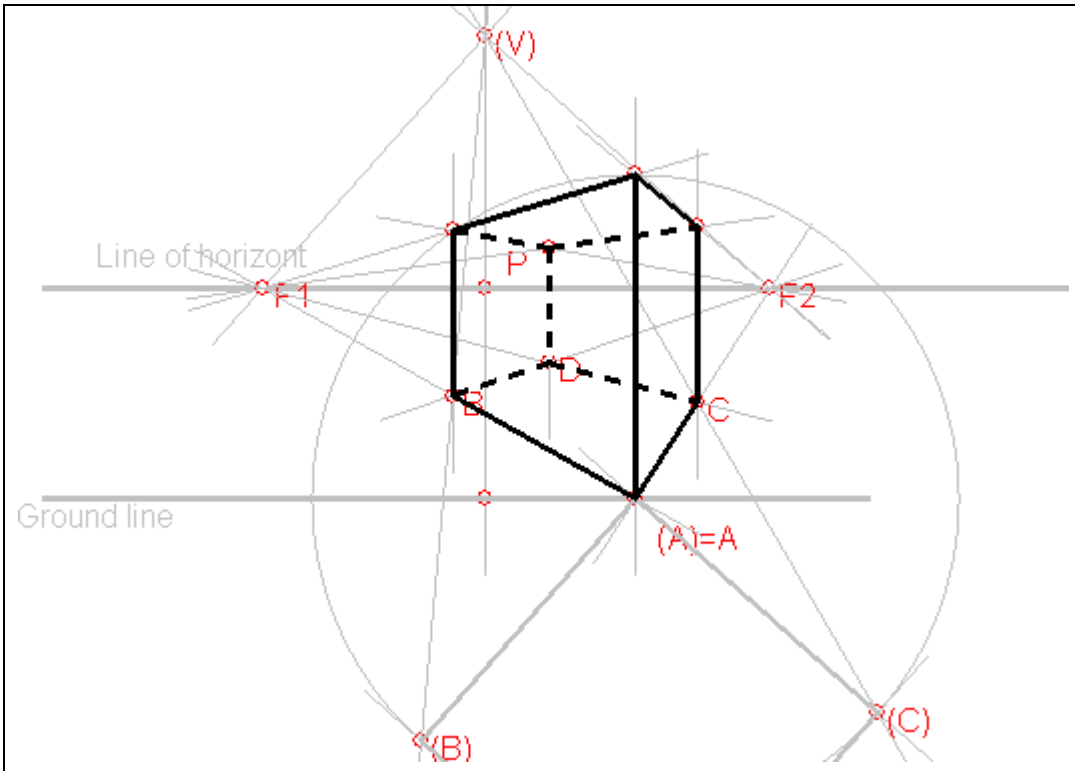


SELF EVALUATION

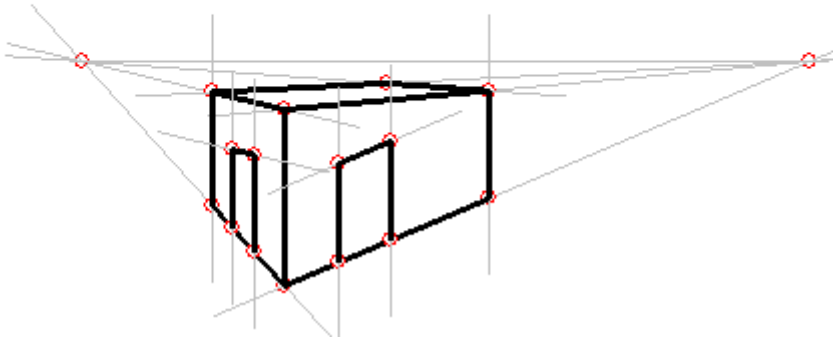
1. What does conic perspective consist of?
2. Point out the main differences between conic perspective and isometric and caballera perspective.
3. List three graphics elements of conic perspective. What is the viewpoint?
4. Number the different types of conic perspectives that you know.
5. Order these three perspectives of a cube with relation to its viewpoint: low, middle, high viewpoint.





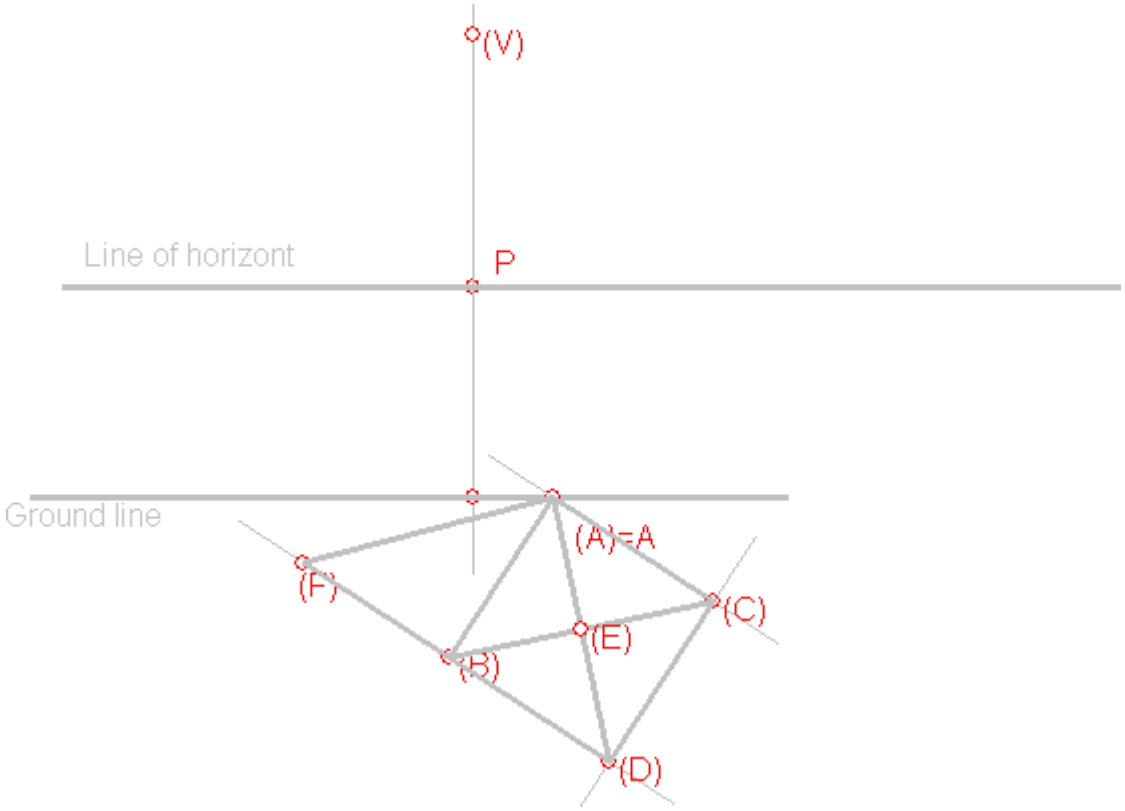


6. What optical effect is produced, with repsect to the figures in perpsective, when the visual angle is over 40degrees?
7. The traced perspective of this image: is it correctly resolved with respect to the rules of conic perspective?



8. For what are metric points used?
9. What type of conic perspective presents the following landscape?

10. Use vegetable paper to trace the most significant lines that structure the image and indicate the type of conic perspective present.
11. Place on this lined perspective the points A´, B´, C´, D´, E´and F´ related with the points on the frontal view.



12. What elements did Shoji Ueda principally use to create perspectives in his photos?

FINAL ACTIVITIES

6. Draw freehand the main perspectiva drawings of the the landscape of the image below. Without drawing details, colour with pencils the different planes that make up the composition. Observe in the example how the image to the right has been interpreted.

7. Draw the front conic perspective of the figure given its views in diedric. Observe the aspect the figure has in caballera perspective.

8. make in fornt conic perspective, two figures, one cylindrical and one conic. To draw circumferences in any system of representation must be inscribed in a previous grid, the traced perspective of which you already know.

On another sheet of paper, trace the outlines and shade the surface of the figures with coloured pencils, to increase the effect of volume

9. Find on the internet, a photo with conic perspective and paste it into Paint. Trace afterwards the vanishing lines and prove that the lines meet at a vanishing point.

10. Draw freehand, on a surface bigger than the photo, a sketch of this group of objects. Use coloured pencils.

11. Observe the process followed to draw the oblique conic perspective of the figure given in isometric and with its views in diedric.

Design in isometric a figure with the same characteristics, find its view sin diedric and pass these views to an oblique conic perspective.

12. Draw various geometric figures in front and oblique conic perspective. Go over the edges with coloured felt tips and decorate the interior with parallel lines to the edges. Look at the example.