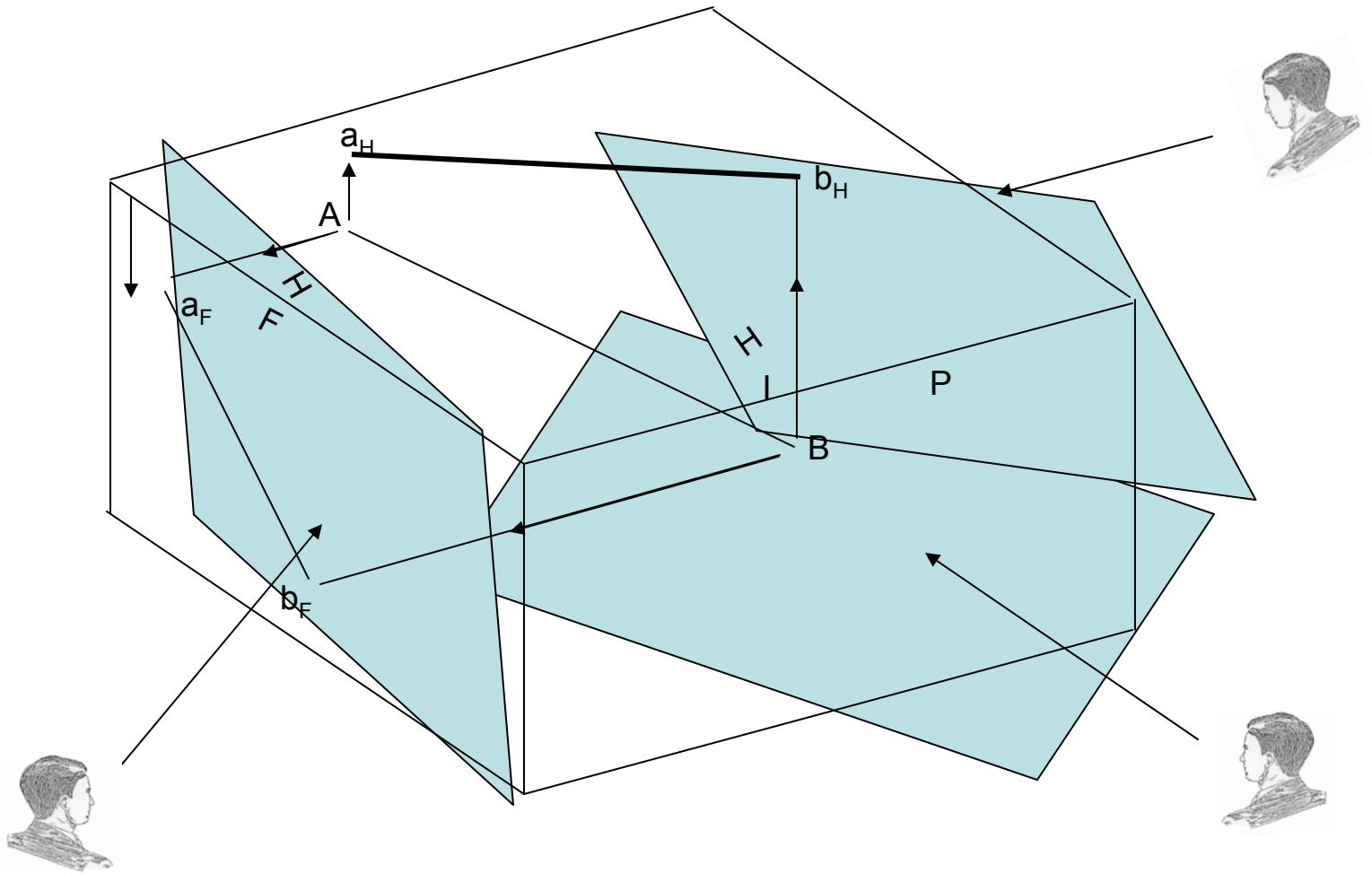


TA 101

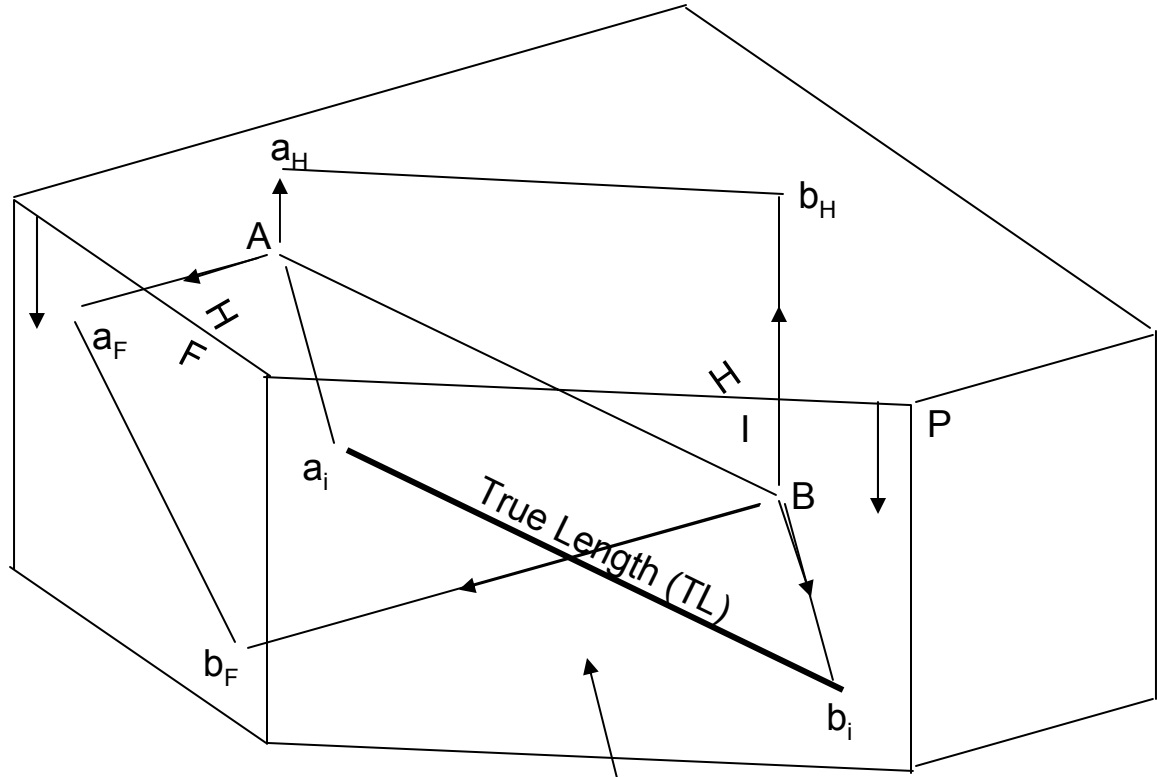
Lecture – 16

<http://home.iitk.ac.in/~mukesh/>

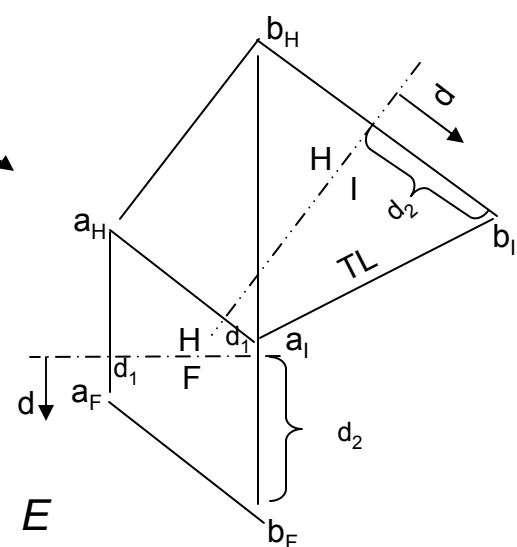
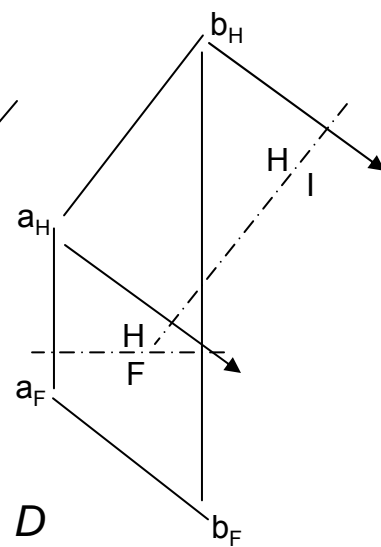
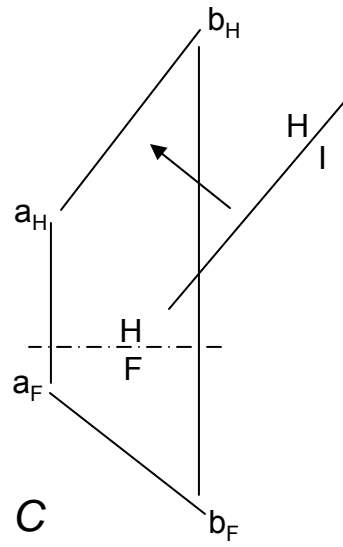
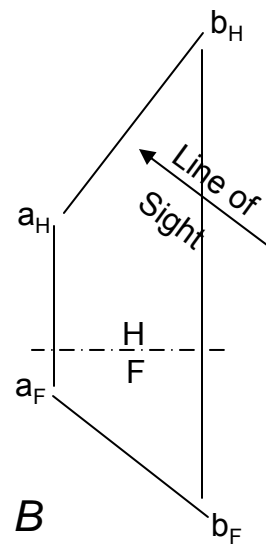
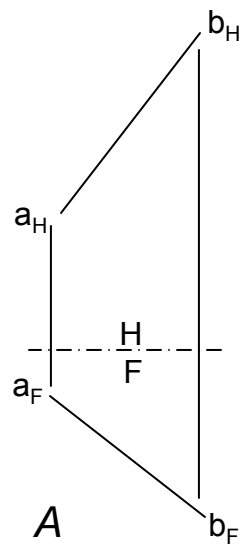


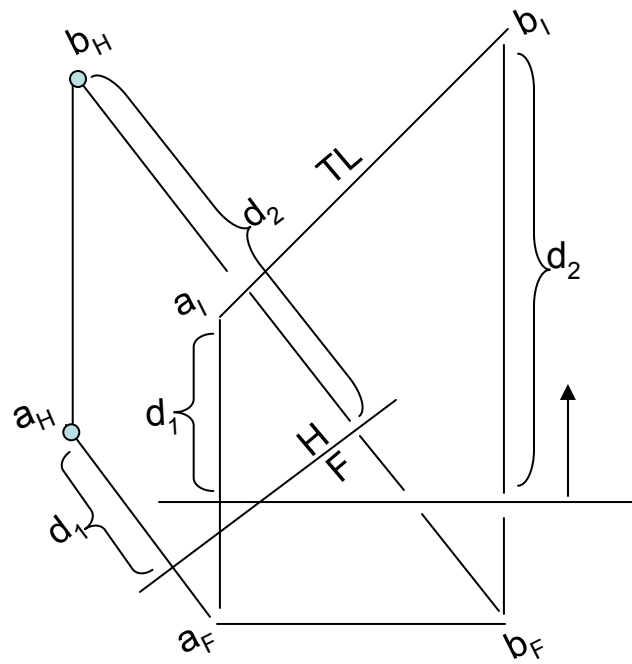
Go Around and see through plane in which the oblique line will appear parallel

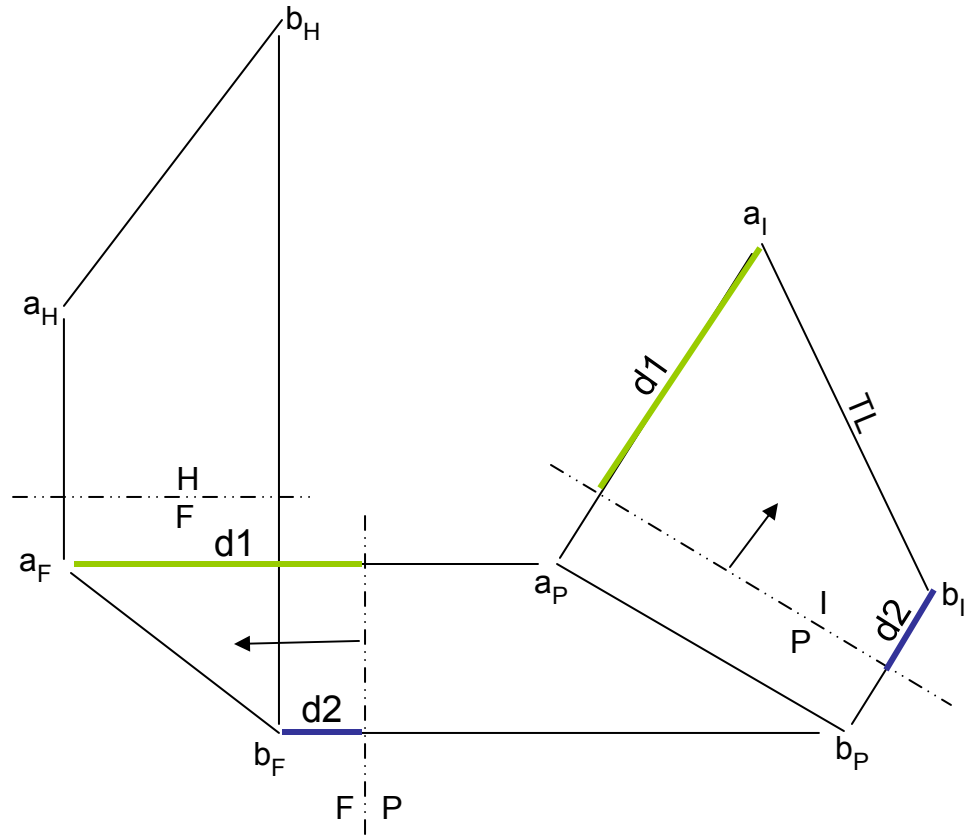
And that is your auxiliary plane on which projection of line will be in TL

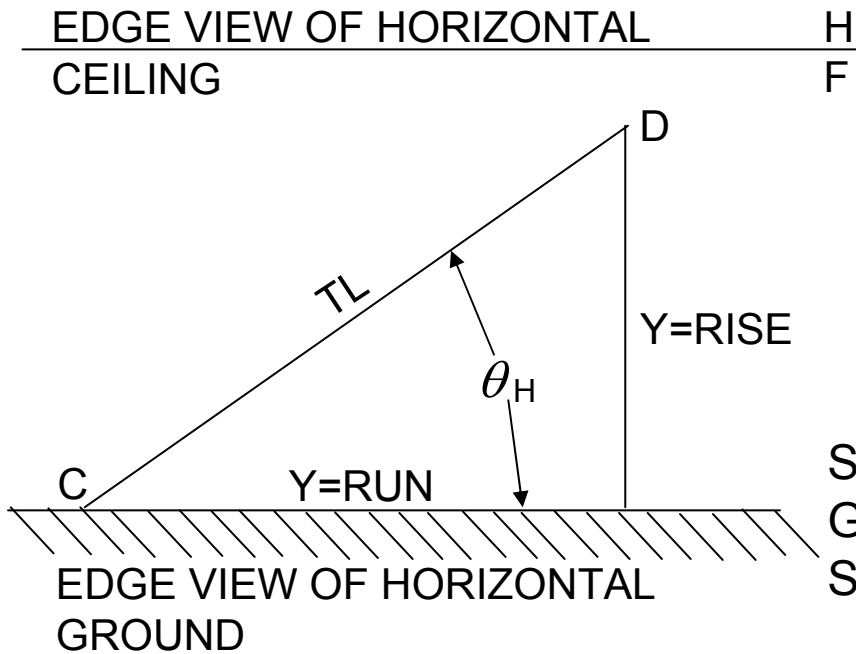


Line of sight







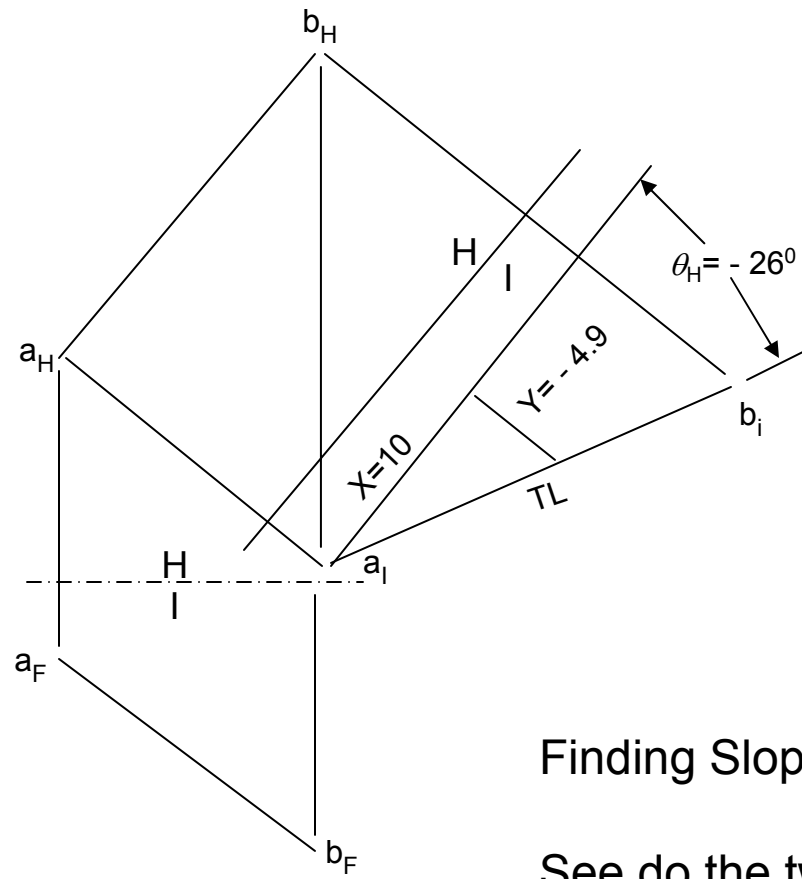


Slope of Line CD = $(Y/X) = \tan \Theta_H$
 Grade of a line = $(\tan \Theta_H) (100\%)$
 Slope angle = $\tan \Theta_H$

Two Conditions apply

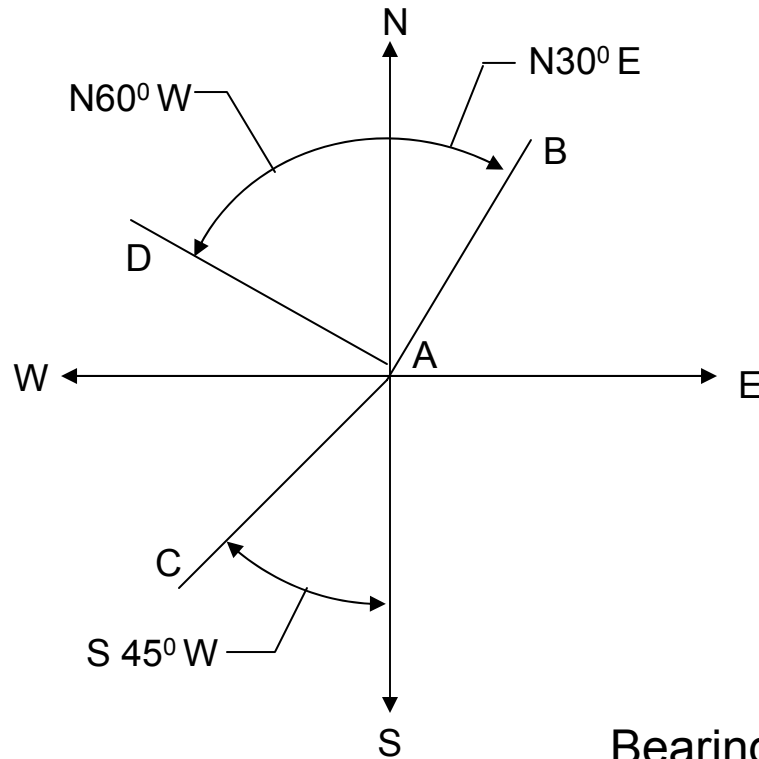
- (i) Line must be in TL
- (ii) In the view height must be seen

Rising line (e.g. CL) has +Ve Slope
 Falling line (e.g. LC) has -ve slope



Finding Slope of line

See do the two conditions fulfilled?

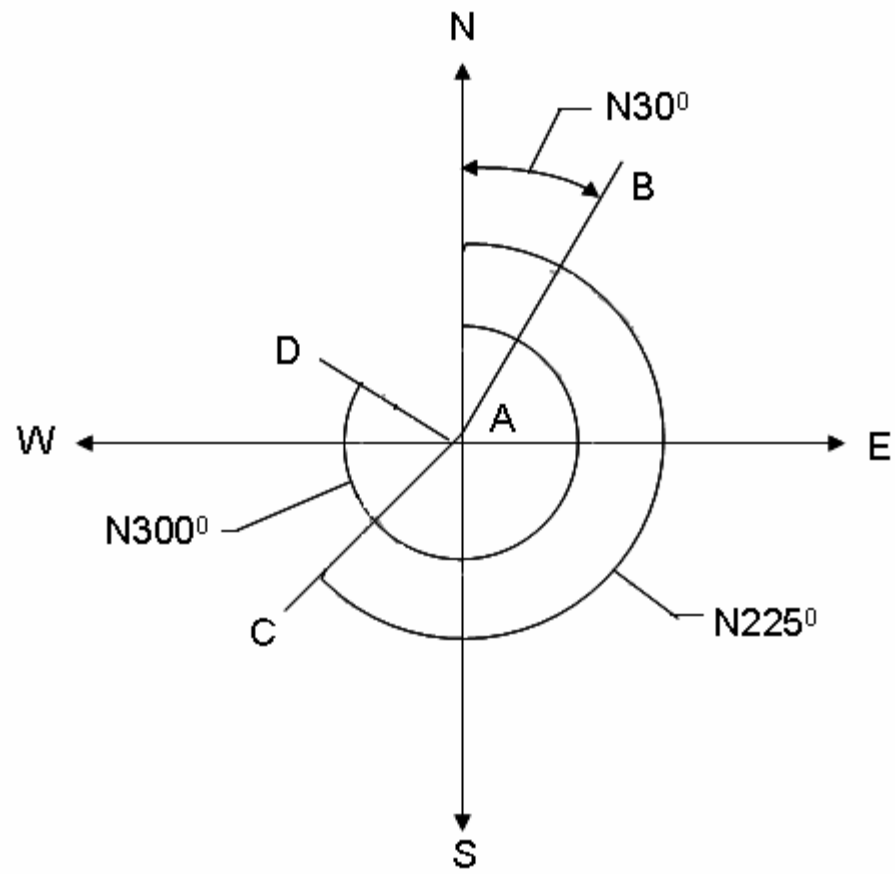


Bearing of the Line

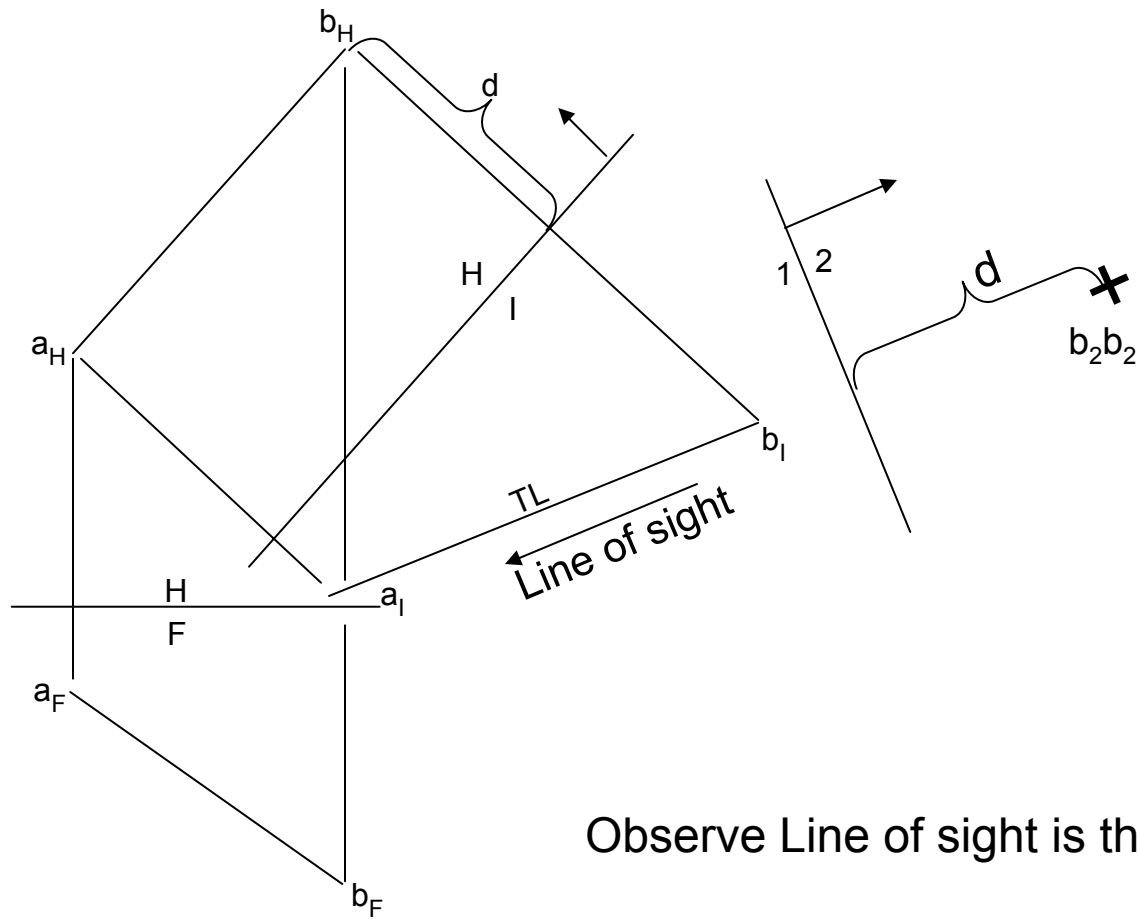
Measured from N and S only

$N 0^\circ E$ $S 0^\circ W$

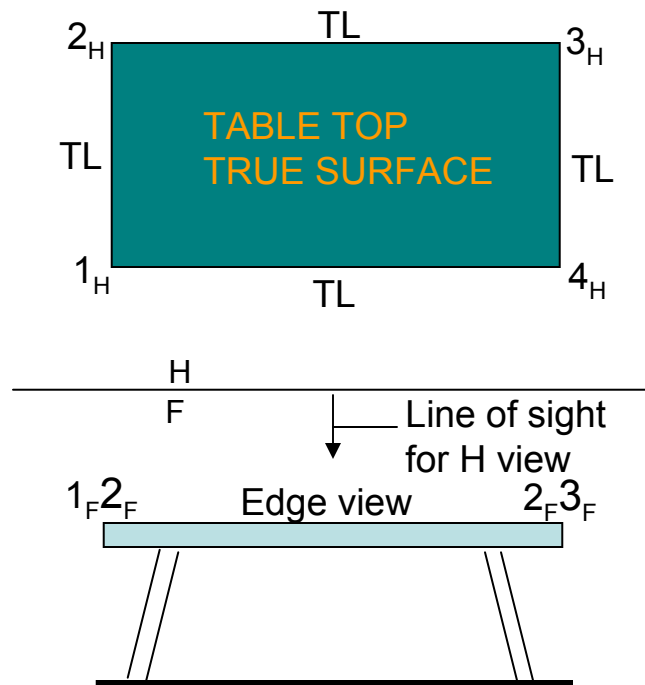
Can be seen in horizontal view only



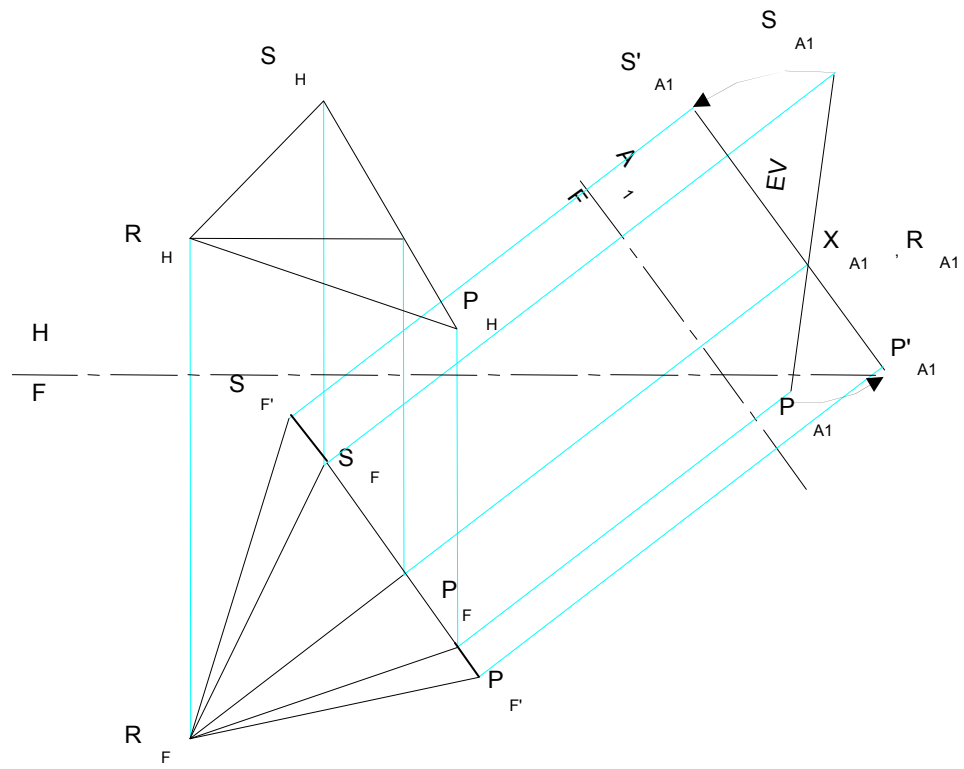
Azimuth of a line



Observe Line of sight is through the line



Plane -- Edge view and Normal (True) View
 Simple Example bur what if the plane/surface is Oblique
 --- Apply same concept as done in lines



True Shape of Plane through EV and Method of Rotation