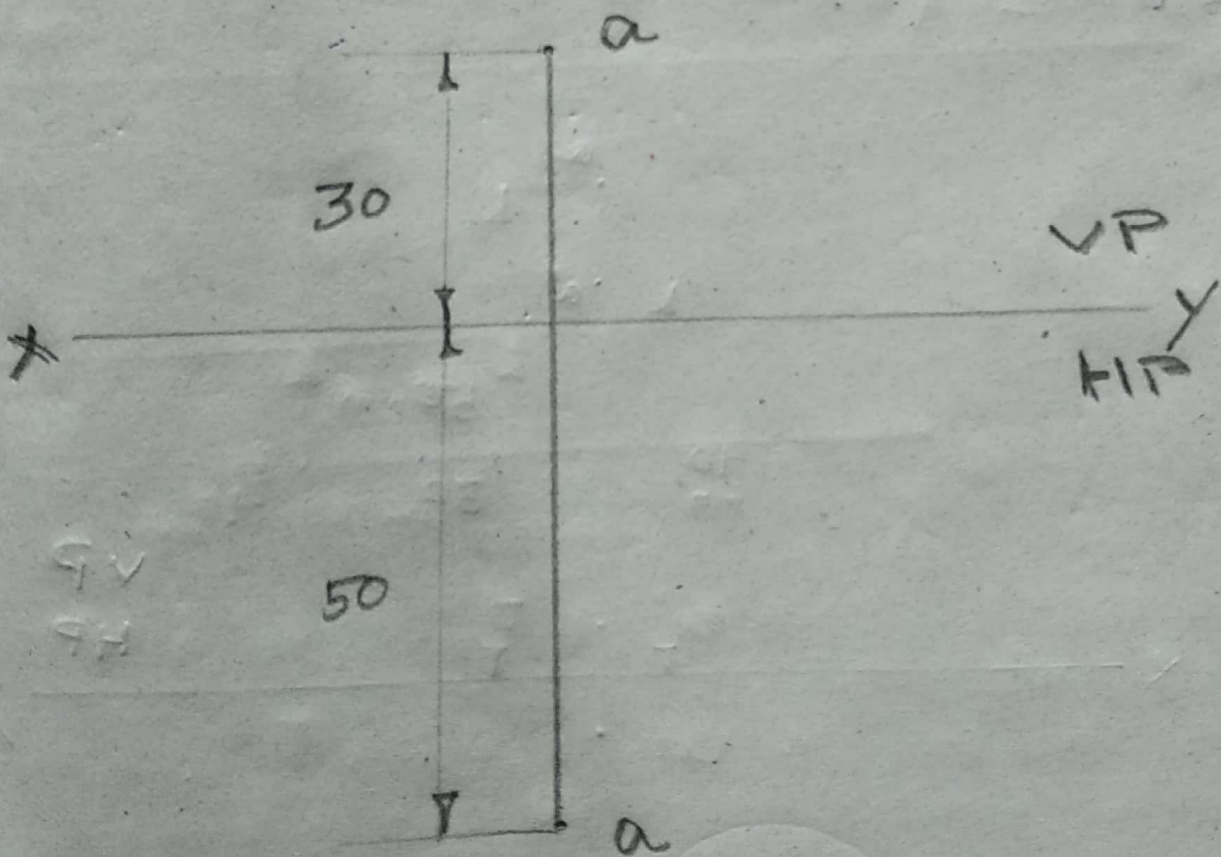
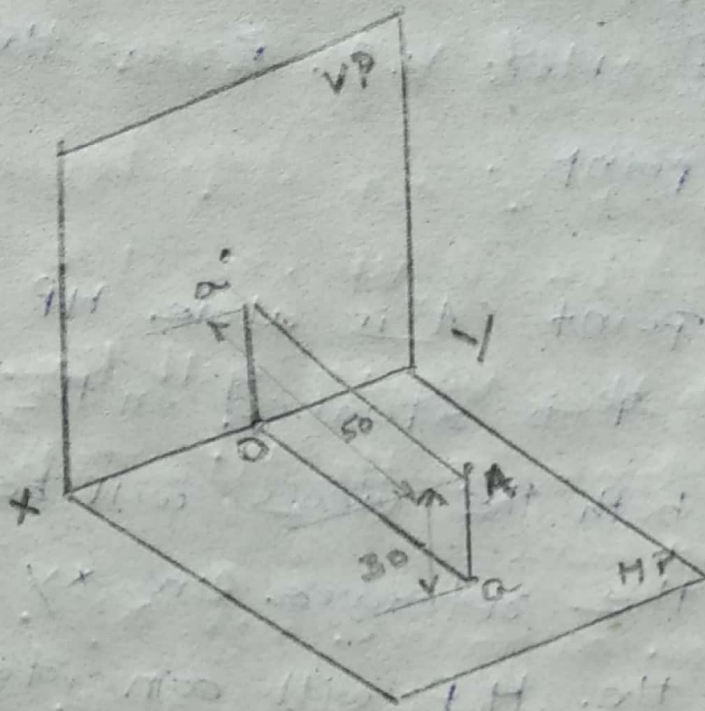


Projection of Point

A point has no sizes and dimension. The projections of a point are obtained by extending projectors perpendicular to the plane.

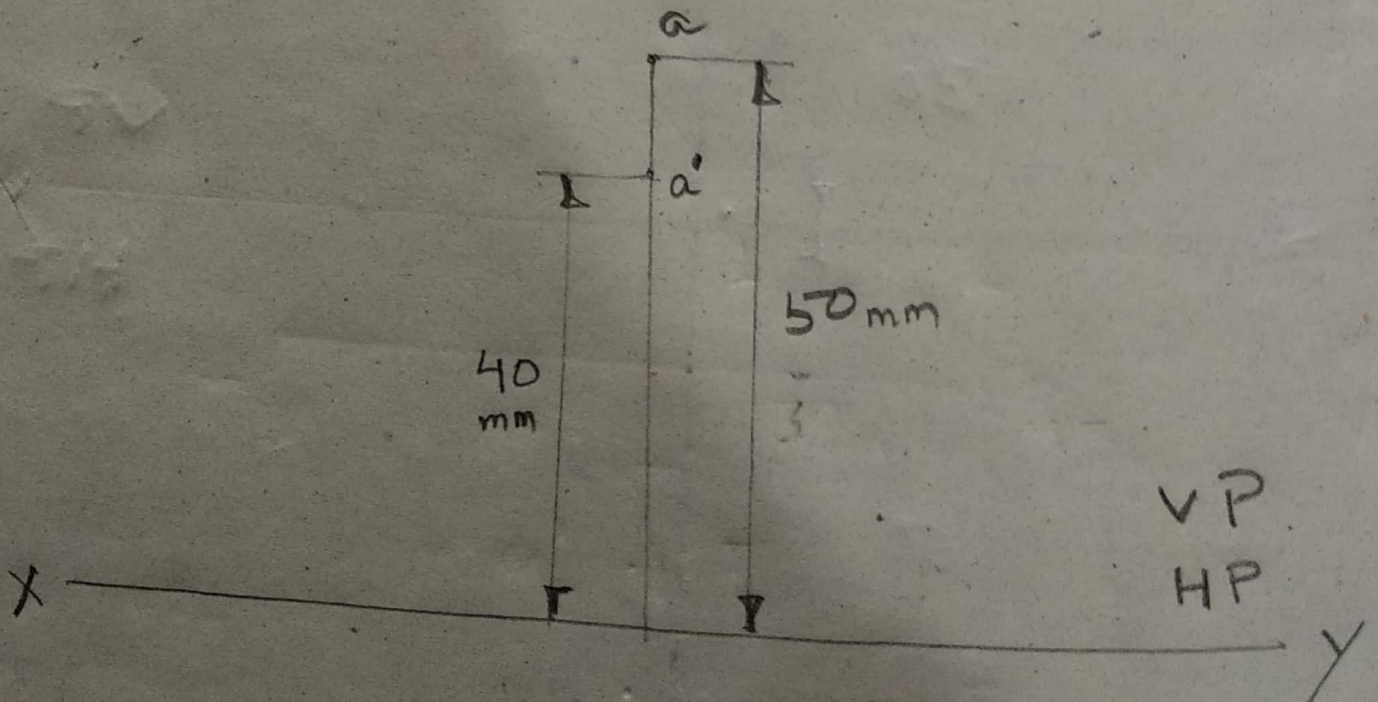
Q A point 'A' is 30 mm above HP and 50 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections of the point.



All Dimension are in mm.

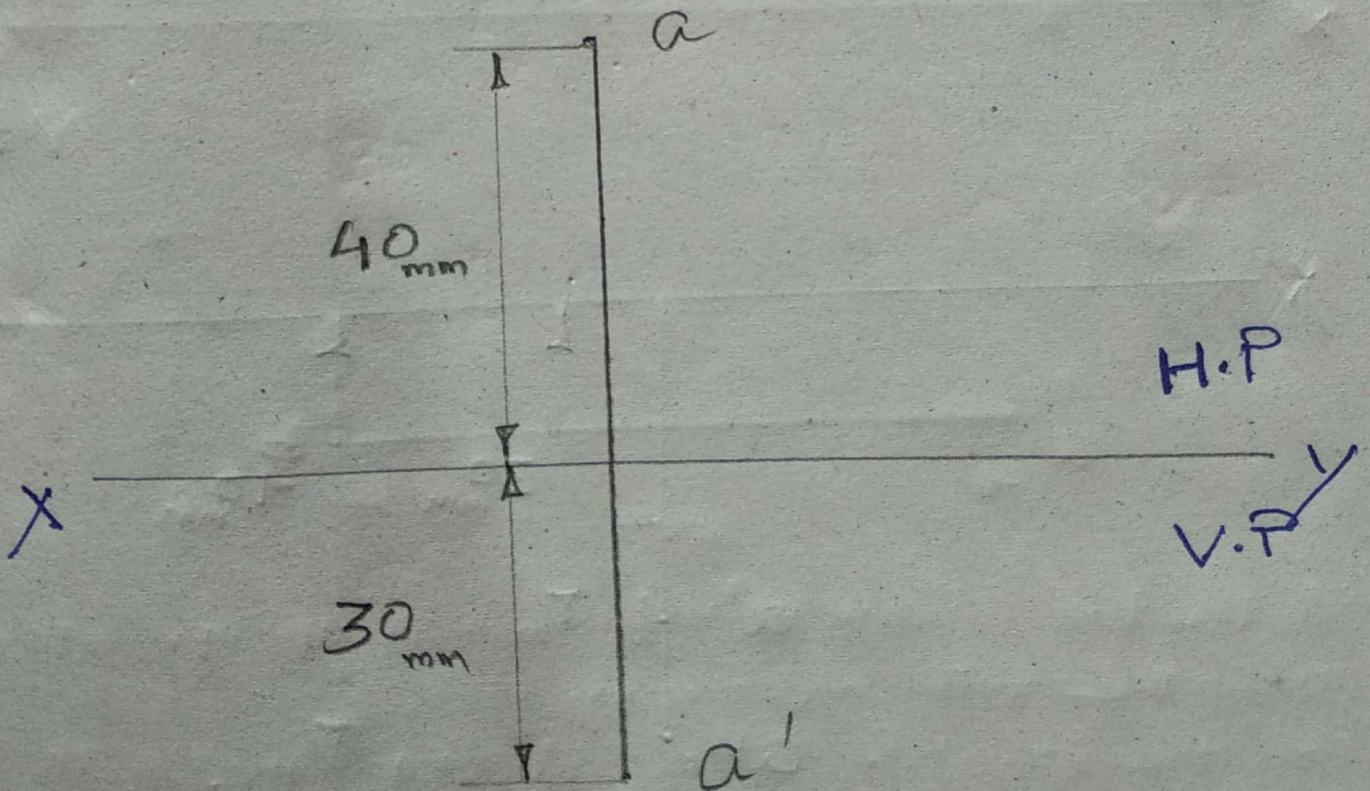
Q-2 A point 'A' is 30mm above H.P and 50mm in front of V.P. Draw the projections of the point.

- Soln
- 1) As the point 'A' is above HP and behind VP, so it is situated in the 2nd quadrant.
 - 2) Here both the views will be obtained above the reference line XY.
 - 3) Here the H.P will coincide with VP.
 - 4) Draw the reference line XY. Mark a point a' 40mm above XY which is the front view and another point a 50mm from XY which is top view.



Q-3/ Draw the projection of a point which is 30mm below H.P and 40mm behind V.P.

- As the point is below H.P and behind V.P, it is situated in 3rd quadrant.
- Here the front and top views will be obtained on V.P and H.P assuming V.P is transparent.
- Draw the reference line XY. Mark the front view at a distance 30mm below XY and top view 40mm above XY as shown.



Q Draw the projection of a point which is 30mm below HP and 40mm in front of VP.

Soln
As the point is situated below HP and 40mm in front of VP, so it is in 4th quadrant.

- Here both the views will be below the reference line as the HP, coincides with VP as shown.

- Draw the reference line XY. Mark the front view and top view at a distance of 30mm and 40mm from XY on the same projection.

