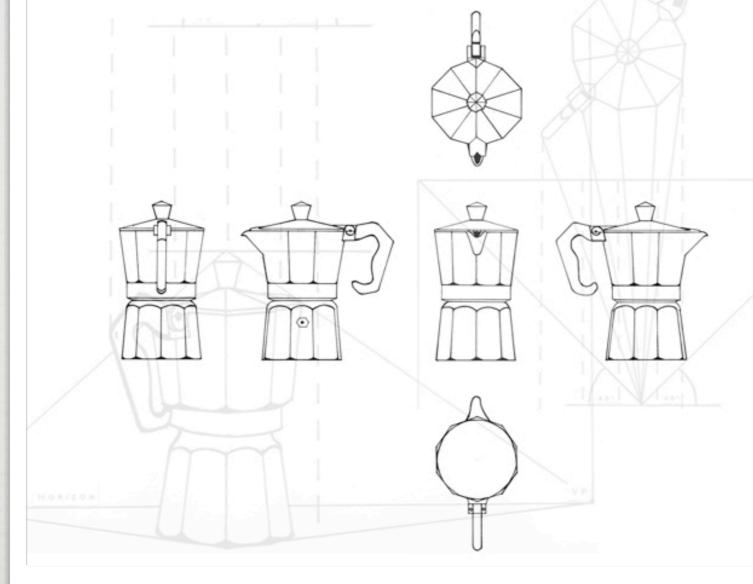
DAI 320 DRAFTING & SKETCHING

INTRODUCTION

DRAWING: THE HEART OF THE DESIGN PROFESSIONS

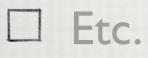




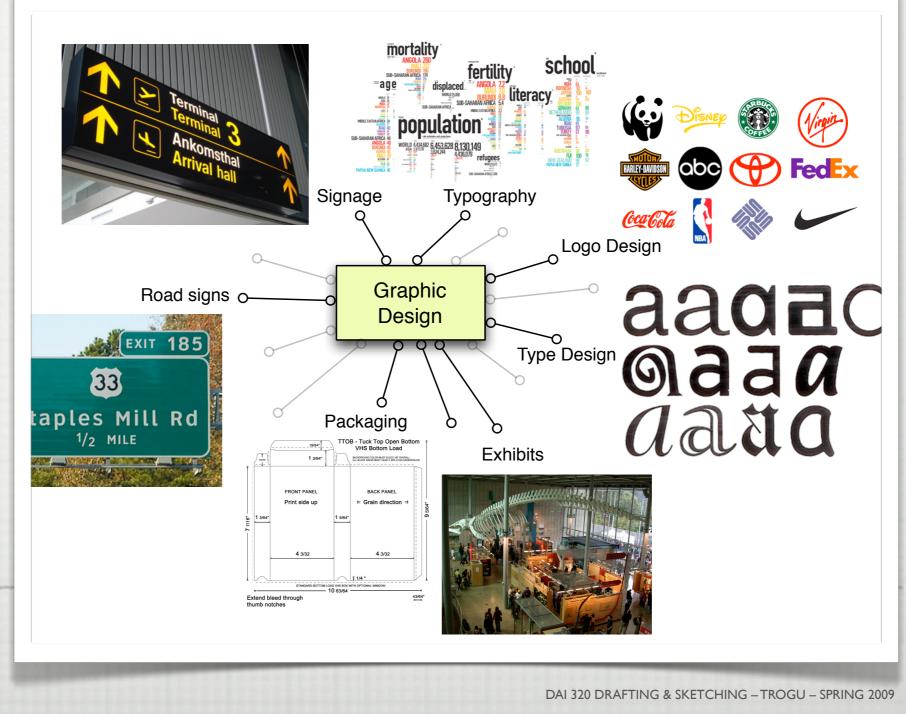
MOKA ESPRESSO MAKER, MADE BY BIALETTI, ITALY.

ORTHOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF THE MOKA.

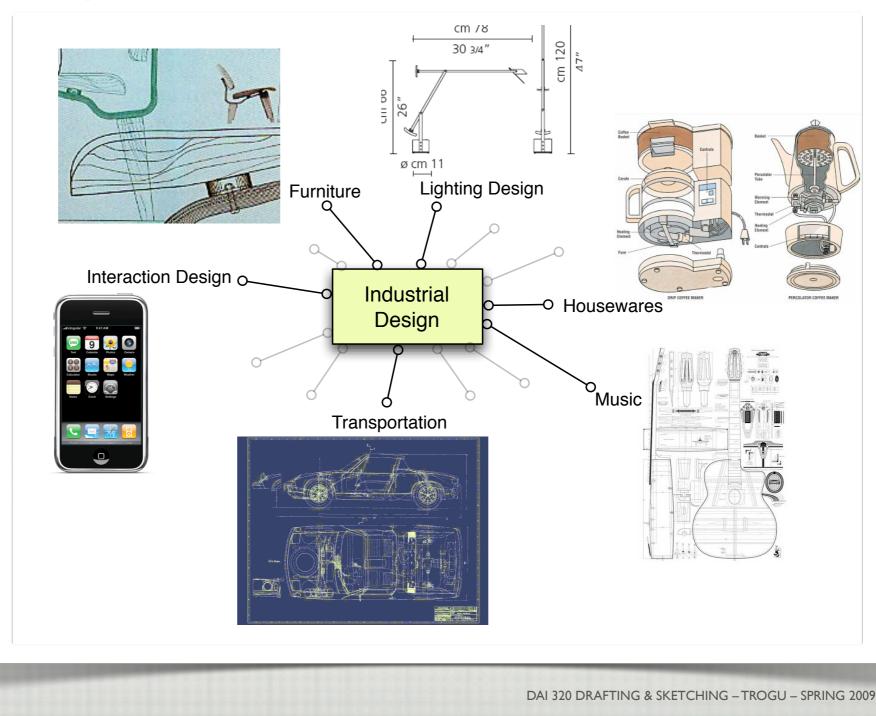
- Graphic design
- Industrial design
- □ Engineering
- □ Architecture
- □ Fashion
- □ Textiles



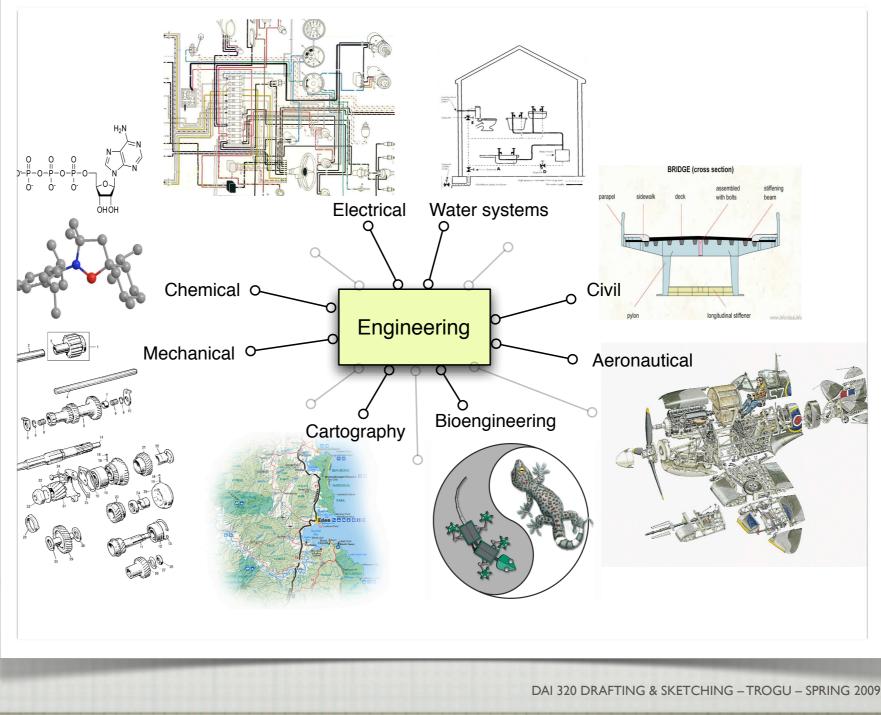
Graphic design



Industrial design

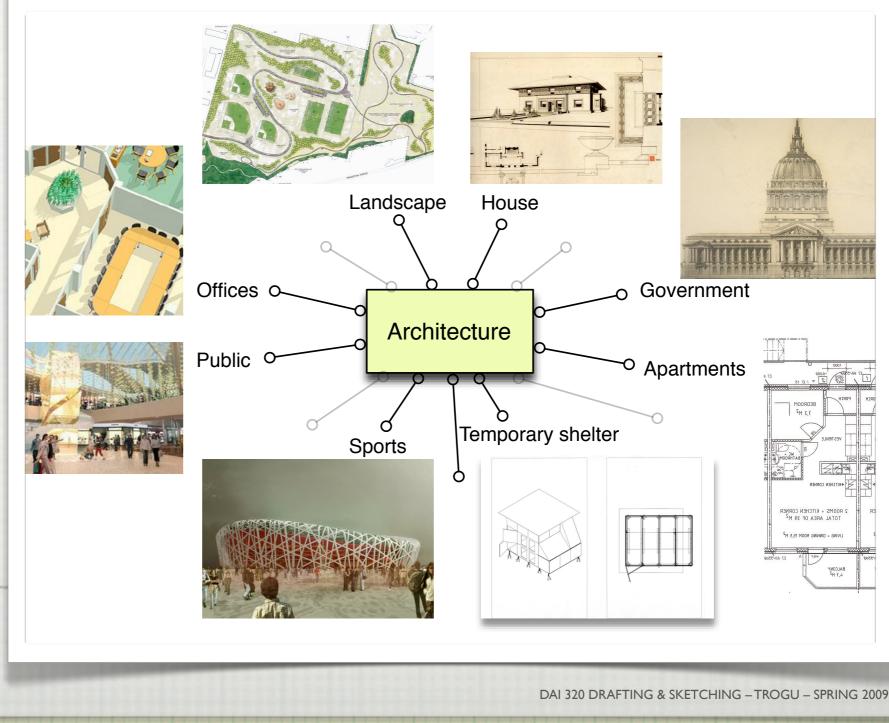


□ Engineering



6

□ Architecture



- Expression of ideas (sketches)
- Definition of the object (representations)
- □ Specifications of the object (fabrication drawings)

Expression of ideas (sketches)

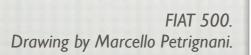


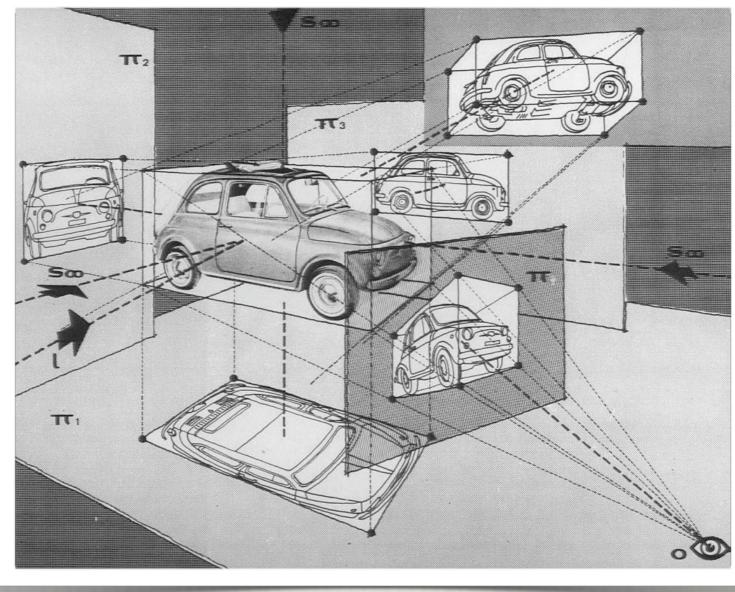
Definition of the object (representations)

Orthographic Projections

Axonometric Projections

□ Perspective





Specifications of the object (fabrication drawings)

□ Shop drawings

Cross-sections

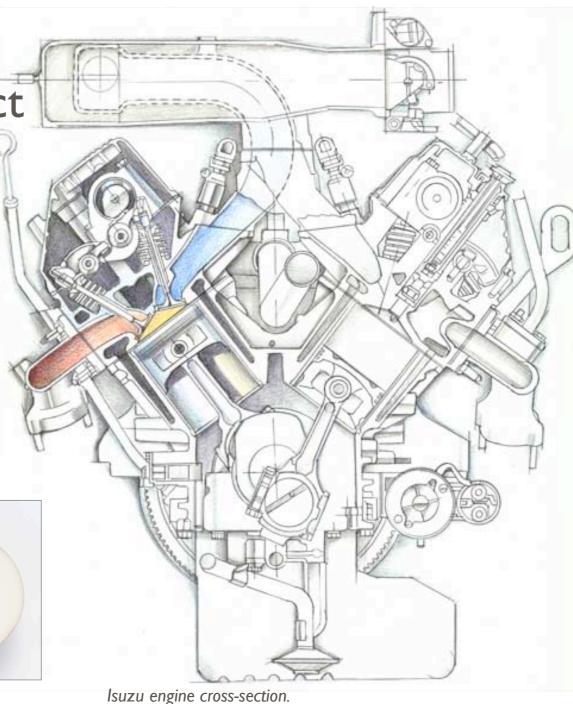
□ Dimensions

□ Notes









TYPES OF REPRESENTATION



Analytical (Instructions for construction)

□ Orthographic projections

Cross-sections

□ Fold-outs (templates)

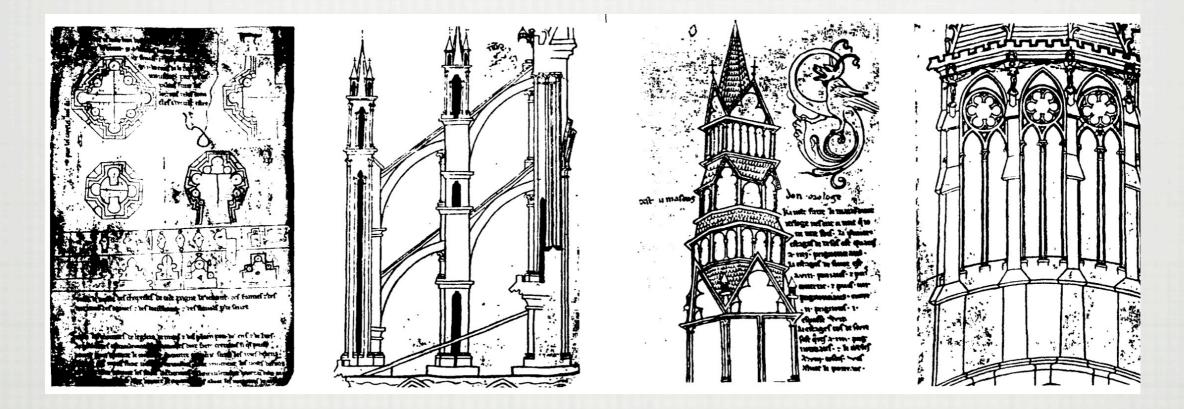
Note: today, digital prototyping and manufacturing equipment, as well as the application of digital tools in product development, have blurred the lines between types of drawings. The same data can be used to output a drawing, create a virtual model, a 3D solid model, or sent to the manufacturing process.



Pictorial (Looks like the object)

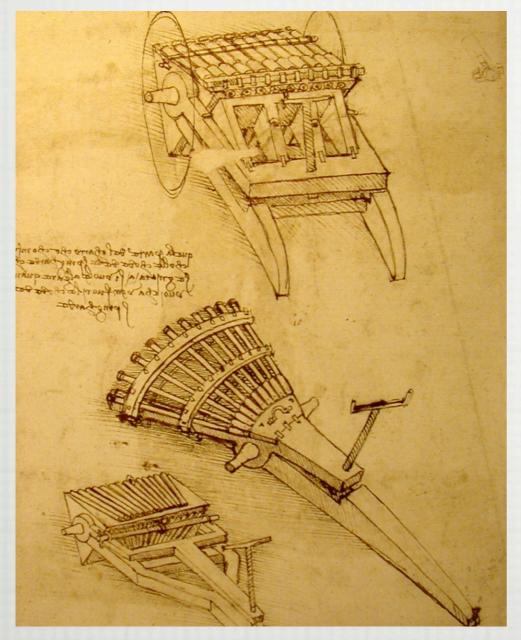
Axonometric projections
Perspectives
Renderings
Exploded views
Cut-out views

TRADITION OF PEN & INK

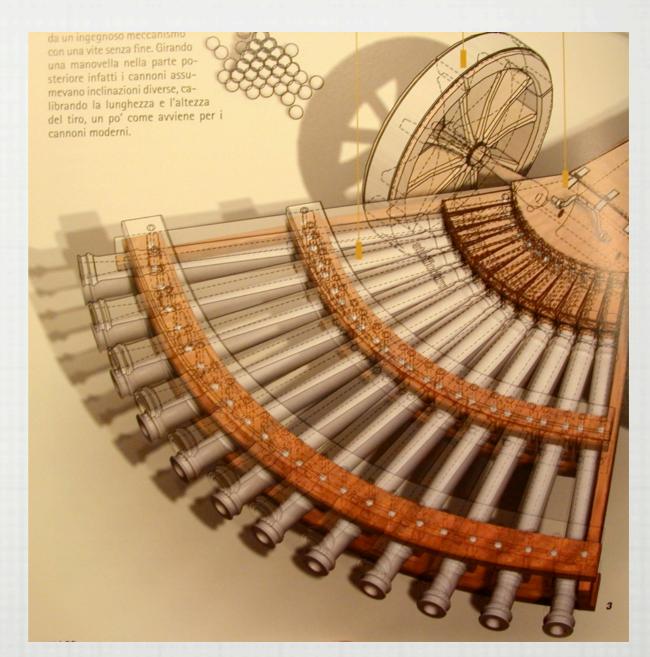


Drawings by Villard de Honnecourt. France, 1235. Clear separation between "design" and "execution".

LEONARDO



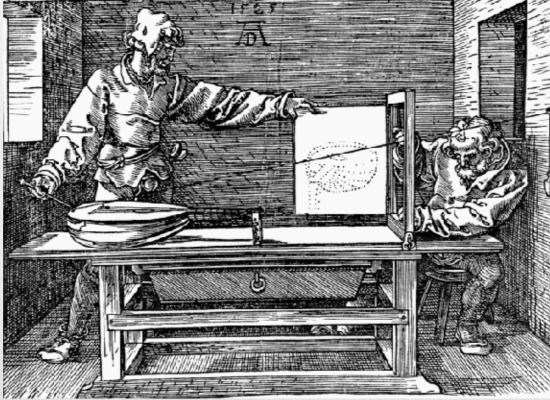
Drawing by Leonardo of a multiple cannon machine. Circa I 482.



Computer reconstruction of the machine. Taddei & Zanon, 2005.

THE PICTURE PLANE

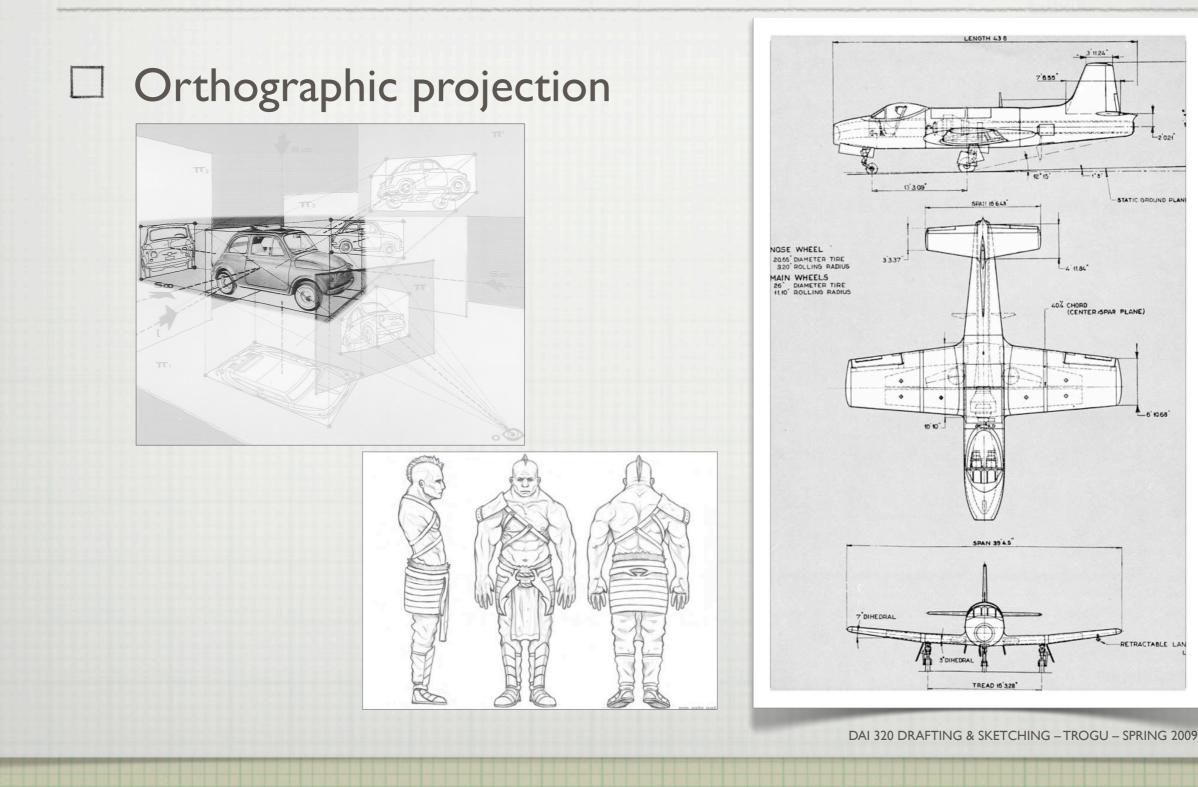
Drawing: the connecting of points given by the intersection of imaginary lines (projecting from the object) with the plane of representation (window pane).



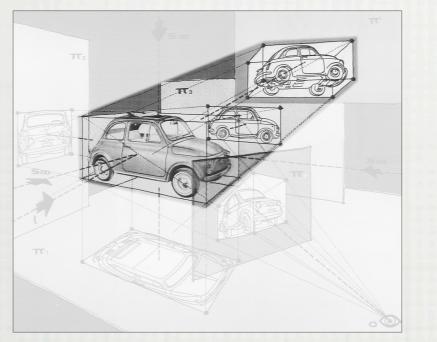
ALBRECHT DÜRER

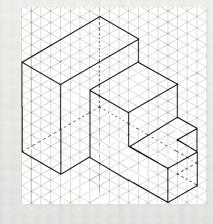
- Orthographic projection Projection lines are parallel (they meet at infinite). The plane is usually parallel to the object, so the projection lines are perpendicular to the plane.
- Axonometric projection Projection lines are parallel but at an angle with respect to the plane. The plane is at an angle in relation to the object.
- Perspective

Projection lines converge at a finite point (observer).



□ Axonometric projection







Dimetric

Isometric

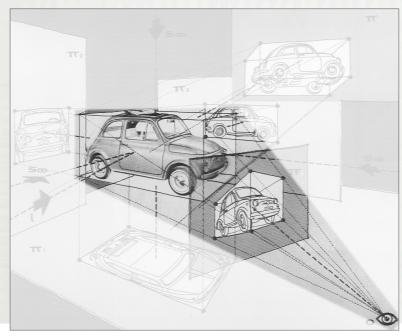
Trimetric

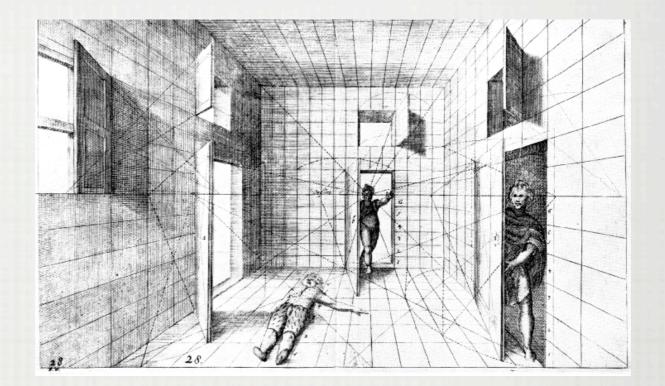




ANNUNCIATION Giotto

□ Perspective



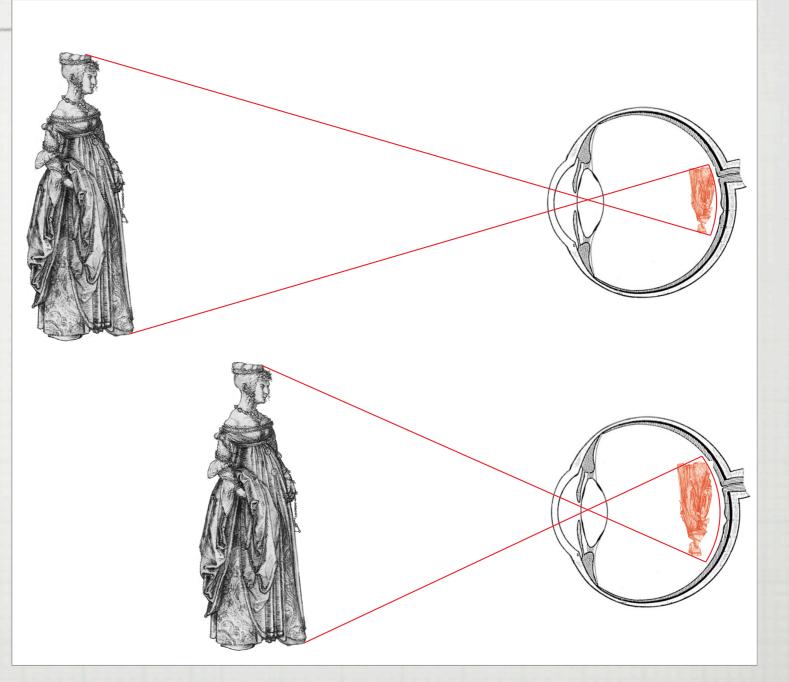




CITTA' IDEALE. (Ideal city).

PERSPECTIVE & OPTICS

Perspective drawing is based on the simple observation that objects further away tend to look smaller. This is because the actual retinal image (image size) of the object varies depending on the distance of the object. The lens projects an image based on the laws of optics.



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