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Elementary Treatise on Descriptive Geometry, with a Theory of
Shadows and of Perspective Elements of Descriptive
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Descriptive Geometry Applied Descriptive Geometry Problems
Practical Solid Or Descriptive Geometry - Vols. 1 and 2
Catalogue of the Educational Division of the South Kensington

Museum A Manual of Descriptive Geometry with Numerous Problems A Treatise on Descriptive Geometry; for the Use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy Elements of Descriptive Geometry A Comparison of Two Approaches to Teaching Selected Elements of College Level Descriptive Geometry Geometrical Drawing, Vol. 2 Catalogue of the educational division of the South Kensington museum Practical Geometry and Engineering Graphics General Catalog Issue Catalog A comparison of two techniques of teaching engineering descriptive geometry

Applied Descriptive Geometry goes far beyond standard orthographic projection to clarify all the concepts of descriptive geometry and how they apply to your field. This well-organized book applies general concepts to all engineering disciplines, including mechanical, industrial, aerospace, marine, civil, and plastics. Practical problems apply the theory of descriptive geometry to real-world situations encountered in industry. The worktext format provides users with all the resources they need--text and workbook under one cover. Features: -step-by-step instructions and graphics make for easy, intuitive grasp of geometric principles -focus on visualization clarifies and simplifies the study of descriptive geometry -practice problems apply math concepts to real-world applications -wide-ranging examples clarify the use of descriptive geometry in a broad range of engineering fields, from mechanical to plastics -Helpful Hints sections provide in-depth supplemental information, aiding learning or review Descriptive geometry is a science which studies the methods of image of spatial figures on a plane and the ways of solving of the tasks of geometric

character, in particular the tasks destined for defining of a mutual situation of the figures and their metric characteristics, therefore in these textbook the basic attention is spared by method of projection. The tasks destined for defining of the figures situation (this is the tasks on their belonging to each other and their mutual intersection), the tasks destined for defining of the metric characteristics (the various distances or life-size of geometric figures) are considered. Descriptive geometry prepares of future bachelors to the mastering of profile disciplines, to technical creativity (art of designing), therefore in textbook two chapters are dedicated to a curve lines and surfaces and development of surfaces. This is the 2nd additional edition From the INTRODUCTION. How can a solid having three dimensions be exactly represented upon a surface having but two dimensions? This is the problem which Descriptive Geometry seeks to answer. As the theoretical basis of its answer it develops certain laws of relationship which connect the figure in space with its expression in a plane. These laws belong to Projective Geometry and are rigorously mathematical; when, however, actual representations of real objects are attempted, the results will be approximations of varying degrees of accuracy according to the skill of the artist. Descriptive Geometry is an art when it exercises a student in its methods; a science, when it reveals a strictly mathematical basis for its methods. To the technologist, as the architect or mechanic, it is not only necessary that the representation should be derived from the original and suggest it in a general way, but it is even more imperative that the original itself, which may have been a material object or only a creation of the imagination, may be reproduced by the skilled workman with

the aid of the representation in tangible, material form, in every smallest detail of shape and measurement. Because rectangular or orthographic projection accomplishes this twofold object best, it has generally been allowed to usurp the whole domain of Descriptive Geometry, and it is not the purpose of this little book to depart greatly from the usual though inadequate interpretation of the science. For the sake of special descriptive properties easily understood, the more general science of Projective Geometry is drawn upon for a few isolated propositions. An Unabridged Printing, To Include Over 280 Figures: General Considerations - The Line - Lines, Plane Figures, And Planes - Parallel And Intersecting Planes - Geometrical Surfaces- Single Curved Surfaces- Supplementary Planes And Projections - Change Of Position By Rotation And Rabattement - Rotation Of The Point - Rotation Of The Line - Rotation Of The Plane - Rabattement - Distances And Perpendiculars - Distance Of Two Points - Distance Of Point From Line - Distance Of Point From Plane - Shortest Distances Between Two Lines - Angles Between Right Lines - Angles Between Lines And Planes - Angles Between Planes - Change Of Position By Combines Motions - Elementary Sections - Oblique Sections - Elementary Intersections - Plane Lines Of Intersection - Intersections In Warped Lines - Tangents And Normals - General Considerations - Tangents And Normals To Surfaces - Tangents To Ruled Surfaces - Surfaces Of Revolution - Warped Surfaces - Tangent Surfaces And Envelopment - Development Excerpt from Descriptive Geometry: With Numerous Problems and Practical Applications The text books on Descriptive Geometry, with very few exceptions, deal only

with first angle projection. But in the best recent practice in mechanical drawing, the third angle is used. The third angle is also commonly employed in perspective. It would seem to be desirable, then, not to confine the student exclusively to the use of any one angle. In this book all four angles are used. Thus the problems become general, and a large variety of constructions may be introduced under each problem. By having the problems for construction put in a separate volume, and by having several modifications under each problem, blackboard work can be readily assigned to the members of a class in recitation, and no two students need be given exactly the same work. If the student is required to be prepared to make the construction for each problem under all possible conditions, a thorough understanding of the problem is necessary. A large number of carefully arranged problems and some practical applications are given. The first few problems on the point, line, and plane are fully analyzed. Then follows a list of problems left to the student for solution. In the part of the book devoted to curves and curved surfaces, more problems are analyzed and fewer are left to the student to solve without assistance. The importance of the study of Descriptive Geometry, both for mental discipline and on account of its industrial utility, is very ably set forth in two quotations that are given at the end of the introductory' chapter. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases,

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Excerpt from *Essentials of Descriptive Geometry* It may help some instructors who contemplate using the following text-book to know how the authors have used the book in their classes. With this in View, the following general method for conducting the course is suggested and an outline of lessons given. Each instructor will, no doubt, need to alter the outline to some extent to suit the conditions under which he works. At the University of Wisconsin, descriptive geometry is given as a three credit course for one semester of eighteen weeks. Each week's work consists of one general lecture for all students in the course, one recitation, and two two-hour drafting periods for each section. One of the two-hour drafting periods is sometimes turned into a one-hour recitation period. At the lecture, the general principles involved in the next lesson are explained, general announcements made, and problems assigned for a home plate which is to be handed in at the beginning of the recitation period. At the recitation, the students are drilled in the analyses of the problems and then sent to the black board with some particular problem to solve.

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Excerpt from *Descriptive Geometry: With Numerous Problems and Practical Applications* By having several modifications under each problem, blackboard work can be readily assigned to the members of a class in recitation, and no two students need be given exactly the same work. If the student is required to be prepared to make the construction for each problem under all possible conditions, a thorough understanding of the problem is necessary. A large number of carefully arranged problems and some practical applications are given. The first few problems on the point, line, and plane are fully analyzed. Then follows a list of problems left to the student for solution. In the part of the book devoted to curves and curved surfaces, more problems are analyzed and fewer are left to the student to solve without assistance. The importance of the study of Descriptive Geometry, both for mental discipline and on account of its industrial utility, is very ably set forth in two quotations that are given at the end of the introductory chapter.

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We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. Excellent for engineering and technology students, this text goes far beyond instruction in standard orthographic projection to clarify all the tools of descriptive geometry--and how they apply to individual fields. The text places special emphasis on applications in all the various engineering disciplines: mechanical, plastics, industrial, piping, aerospace, marine, civil, and structural. As a result, students quickly grasp the value of descriptive geometry as they apply the tools and techniques to practical problems. By organizing information around the field's central concept--line of sight--the presentation facilitates understanding in a way unmatched by any other text. The worktext format provides students with all the resources they need--text and workbook--under one cover. ALSO AVAILABLE INSTRUCTOR SUPPLEMENTS CALL CUSTOMER SUPPORT TO ORDER Instructor's Guide, ISBN: 0-7668-0118-7 Keywords: Descriptive Geometry HIS BOOK IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE A COURSE IN PRACTICAL Geometry for engineering students who have already received some instruction in elementary plane geometry, graph plotting, and the use of vectors. It also covers the requirements of Secondary School pupils taking Practical Geometry at the Advanced Level. The grouping adopted, in which Plane Geometry is dealt with in Part I, and Solid or Descriptive Geometry in Part II, is artificial, and it is the intention that the two parts should be read concurrently. The logical treatment of the subject presents many difficulties and the sequence of the later chapters in both parts is necessarily a compromise; as an

illustration, certain of the more easy inter sections and developments might with advantage be taken at an earlier stage than that indicated. In Part I considerable space has been devoted to Engineering Graphics, particularly to the applications of graphical integration. The use of graphical methods of computation is fully justified in most engineering problems of a practical nature-especially where analytical methods would prove laborious -the results obtained being as accurate as the data warrant. Excerpt from Elements of Descriptive Geometry: With Its Applications to Spherical Projections, Shades and Shadows, Perspective and Isometric Projections In this projection two planes are used, at right angles to each other, the one horizontal and the other vertical, called respectively the horizontal and vertical plane of projection. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. This book consists of chapters that focus specifically on single figures that worked on Descriptive Geometry and also in Mechanisms Sciences and contain biographical notes, a survey of their work and their achievements, together with a modern interpretation of their legacy. Since Vitruvius in ancient times, and with

Brunelleschi in the Renaissance, the two disciplines began to share a common direction which, over the centuries, took shape through less well-known figures until the more recent times in which Gaspard Monge worked. Over the years, a gap has been created between Descriptive Geometry and Mechanism Science, which now appear to belong to different worlds. In reality, however, there is a very close relationship between the two disciplines, with a link based on extremely solid foundations. Without the theoretical foundations of Geometry it would not be possible to draw and design mechanical parts such as gears, while in Kinematics it would be less easy to design and predict the reciprocal movements of parts in a complex mechanical assembly. This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1906 edition. Excerpt: ...by making the perpendicular $b''b'$ equal to $c'b'$; hence $a''b'$ is the distance required. (4) Bring the plane (Fig. 177), vertically projecting the line which joins the two points, parallel to V by rabattement around any vertical, preferably that passing through (a', a'') . This point remains fixed, and the point (b', b'') assumes the position (b', b''') by making the perpendicular $b'b'''$ equal to $c'rb''$; hence $a'b'''$ is the distance required. 189. PROBLEM.--Upon a given line to measure a given distance from either extremity. Let (a', a'') be the extremity from which the measurement is to be made (Figs. 178, 179), and (b', b'') any other point of the given line. Fig. 178,5' Fig. Itq Bring the line by any of the preceding four methods parallel to either coordinate plane, and measure upon the projection so determined the required length. By a Counter-

rotation restore the dividing point ($cx\ cx''$) to the primitive projections; ($a'c'$, $a''c''$) is the distance sought. II. DISTANCE OF POINT FROM LINE. 190. Problem.--To determine the perpendicular between a point and a line given by their projections., The point and line fixing the position of a plane, their distance from each other may be found by the rabatment of that plane. (1) Let ($a\ a''$) be the given point, and ($b'c'$, $b''c''$) the given line (Fig. 180) Bring the plane of these two by rabatment around a horizontal, preferably that which passes through the point (a' , a''). During rotation this point remains fixed, and the line bc assumes the position (b'/c' , b''/c'') (Art. 183); hence, letting fall a perpendicular ($a''ox''$) upon $b''c''$, $a''o''$ is the horizontal projection of the perpendicular sought....

Excerpt from Elements of Descriptive Geometry

The traces of a given line. The true length of an oblique line To assume a line in a The plane of two intersecting or parallel lines. The angle between two intersecting lines. The distance from a point to a line. To find the line of intersection of two planes. The point where a line pierces a plane. The distance from a point to a plane Projection of a line on a plane The angle made by a line with a plane. A plane perpendicular to a line The angle between two planes The Shortest line terminating in two straight lines not in the same plane the projections of a solid occupying a given position. Examples on the point, line and plane.

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aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Excerpt from *Elements of Descriptive Geometry* I Have endeavoured, by putting the subject in a simple, concise, and systematic form, to give to the treatise the elementary character which is required in a book intended for beginners, and at the same time to make it sufficiently comprehensive to meet the wants of a more advanced class of students. The difficulties which hinder beginners I have found to be chiefly of two kinds. One of these arises from the want of sufficient knowledge of solid geometry; the study of projections, as a practical subject, being begun too commonly before the student has made himself acquainted with the geometrical principles on which the solutions of the problems depend. To begin in that way is, I think, to make a mistake; for, without a knowledge of first principles, it is impossible to get such a grasp of the subject as will make it the useful and effective instrument which it ought to be. I have, therefore, considered it best to devote the first chapter to some theorems on the straight line and plane, and to introduce occasional theorems in the other parts of the work; my object being to establish the principles before giving their applications.

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aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. Excerpt from *Elements of Descriptive Geometry: With Its Applications to Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, and to Topography*

Definition 1. A plane is a surface, in which, if any two points be taken at will, the right line joining them will lie wholly in the surface. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. Excerpt from *Descriptive Geometry for Students of Engineering* This book is the result of teaching descriptive geometry to students of engineering. My aim is to present the subject so as to make it most easily applicable to the requirements of recent engineering practice. The methods of presentation in this book, therefore, are not traditional. Experience has shown that most students in our best technical schools have difficulty in applying their knowledge of this subject to subsequent work in structural and machine design. Two things have been attempted in this book to overcome this failure of our students: (1) The notation

is essentially the same as that used in mechanical drawing. For a long time, practical drafting and descriptive geometry have had too little in common. (2) The exercises have been carefully graded to encourage a student to do thinking for himself; and, to stimulate his interest, many concrete exercises, showing usually practical applications, have been inserted. Such exercises, I think, should be introduced from the beginning, so that the student may see the practical application of his problems as he goes along. The data for the exercises are stated by the system of coordinates used in analytic geometry. Reasons for choosing this system are obvious. For a class beginning this subject, there is a great advantage in stating the exercises with absolute definiteness. If a definite problem is not given, many students, in order to show a satisfactory solution, will waste much time selecting data; and others will present drawings that for their complication are mostly unintelligible. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works. Originally Titled: Text-Book On Practical Solid Or Descriptive Geometry, In Two Parts, This Classic Work By David Low Contains 178 Figures: Projection Of Points And Lines - Simple Solids In Simple

Positions - Changing The Planes Of Projection - Additional Problems On Lines - Planes Other Than The Coordinate Planes - Problems On The Straight Line And Plane - Sections Of Solids - Projection Of Plane Figures - Additional Problems On The Straight Line And Plane - Projection Of Solids - Isometric Projection - Curved Surfaces And Tangent Planes - Developments And The Projection Of Screw Threads - Intersection Of Surfaces - Projection Of Shadows - Miscellaneous Problems - Theory Of Perspective

This book seeks to explore the history of descriptive geometry in relation to its circulation in the 19th century, which had been favoured by the transfers of the model of the École Polytechnique to other countries. The book also covers the diffusion of its teaching from higher instruction to technical and secondary teaching. In relation to that, there is analysis of the role of the institution – similar but definitely not identical in the different countries – in the field under consideration. The book contains chapters focused on different countries, areas, and institutions, written by specialists of the history of the field. Insights on descriptive geometry are provided in the context of the mathematical aspect, the aspect of teaching in particular to non-mathematicians, and the institutions themselves.

CAD/CAE Descriptive Geometry provides a sound foundation in the fundamentals of plane geometry (mathematics), orthographic projection (technical drawing), and high-speed communication methods (digital computing). The material presented in this textbook is based on the premise that readers have access to IBM PC or PS/2 compatible workstations running AutoDesk software. The chapters cover the basic geometry topic in detail using the CAD workstation. The book is an excellent industry

and institutional reference, as well as a student text. Excerpt from Descriptive Geometry for Students in Engineering Science and Architecture: A Carefully Graded Course of Instruction Section 1. In Descriptive Geometry the object is chiefly to prepare drawings as follows: - (a) Those which will display or describe by different views any object or arrangement of lines or figures discussed; (b) Those which will, by various analytical and constructive methods and operations, discover or disclose facts as to shapes, inclinations, appearances, sizes, etc.; and (c) Those which will represent planes and how they may be disposed to one another. The views mentioned above in (a) are projections, and are made on what are called planes of projection. The same projection planes, two in number, are also made use of in the discussion of planes referred to in (c), lines being drawn over the planes of projection and made to represent other planes in various attitudes with respect to the projection planes. The planes of projection are the Horizontal Plane and the Vertical Plane. These are considered as being fixed, and the lines, planes, figures or objects are considered as having a relation to them - near or otherwise as to distance, inclined or otherwise as to altitude. The drawings made either represent points, lines, figures or objects by views thrown perpendicularly on to these planes of projection (the H.P. and the V.P. as they are commonly called), or they indicate the intersection of the planes of projection by lines and planes. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally

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descriptive geometry, the authors have endeavored (1) to make the subject easier for the student, (2) to help the student to visualize magnitudes in space, and (3) to present the subject more nearly in accord with commercial practice. In order to accomplish these three things the ground line is omitted. When the projections of several points are given without the ground line being shown, the distances of the points from the horizontal or vertical planes of projection are not determined. The vertical projections, however, do show the relative heights of the points and the horizontal projections show the relative distances of the points from the vertical plane. It is the relative distances of points of an object from a plane with which we are concerned, since the distance of the whole object from the plane of projection does not change the orthographic projection of the object on that plane. When it is desired to locate points which are given distances from the planes of projection, the ground line must be used. Even when the ground line is not shown, it is understood to be at right angles to the line joining the two projections of the same point. By the omission of the ground line, and therefore the traces of a plane, the student's attention is centered on the object or magnitude in space and not on the planes of projection. This teaches the student to visualize the object rather than memorize the projections of the object. The subject is thus made easier because memorizing constructions and keeping the drawing rather than the object in mind are the greatest hinderances which the student encounters in mastering the subject. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work.

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method; but, more generally, it is necessary to use an auxiliary tangent surface, known to pass through the point of contact. The nature of the auxiliary surface or surfaces used depends on the data of the operation; in general, however, cylinders and cones are employed, on account of the facility they present in constructions. 190. Let us conceive a cylinder circumscribed to the given surface; it will touch it in a certain curve; and a plane tangent to this cylinder must also be tangent to the surface, since it coincides with the cylinder along the element of contact. But, this element having in general one single point in common with... A complete overview of the fundamentals of three-dimensional descriptive geometry From an overview of the history of descriptive geometry to the application of the principles of descriptive geometry to real-world scenarios, Fundamentals of Three-Dimensional Descriptive Geometry provides a comprehensive look at the topic. Used throughout the disciplines of science, engineering, and architecture, descriptive geometry is crucial for everything from understanding the various segments and inter-workings of structural systems to grasping the relationship of molecules in a chemical compound. For those requiring a full accounting of the fundamentals of three-dimensional descriptive geometry, this text is a definitive and comprehensive resource. This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1851 edition. Excerpt: ... CHAPTER IV ON THE THEORIES OF SHADOWS AND PERSPECTIVE. THEORY OF SHADOWS. 90. It has been stated, that descriptive geometry must be regarded under two points of view. Under

the first, it is to be considered as a means of researches for arriving with precision at certain desired results; and it is thus that it is employed in stone cutting and carpentry. Under the second, it is simply a means of representing objects, and, in this case the determination of shadows is an auxiliary advantage to it. Persons conversant with the methods of this science, are aware that a single projection does not suffice to define an object; that two projections are necessary; because on a plane one of the dimensions is always wanting, but, by means of two projections, the three dimensions are determined. In examining then the description of an object completely given by means of its two projections, the horizontal projection must be compared with the vertical projection; and it is from this perpetual comparison that the knowledge of the form of the proposed object is deduced. Although the method of projections is simple, and possesses a peculiar kind of elegance, yet this obligation of comparing incessantly two projections one with the other, is a trouble, which can be considerably diminished by the employment of shadows. Suppose, for instance, that we have a horizontal projection, containing all the dimensions in length and breadth, but which determines nothing respecting the dimensions in height; if the bodies be considered to be illumined in a known manner (and it is convenient to adopt, in general, the manner the most natural, that with which we are most familiar) for example, by parallel rays of light, these bodies will be throwing shadows on one another, ..

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