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FEATURES OF THE METHOD, TYPICAL TASKS.

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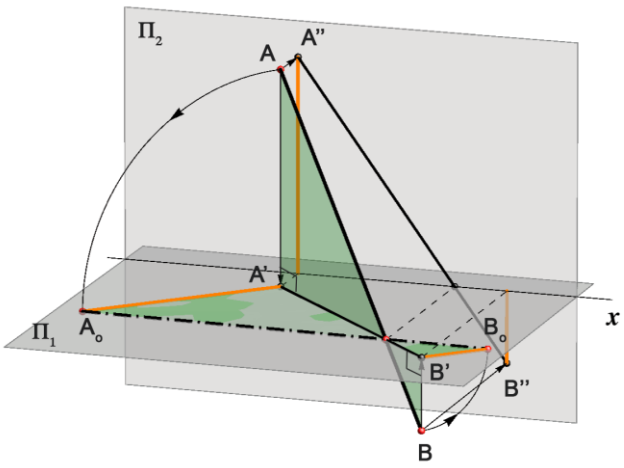
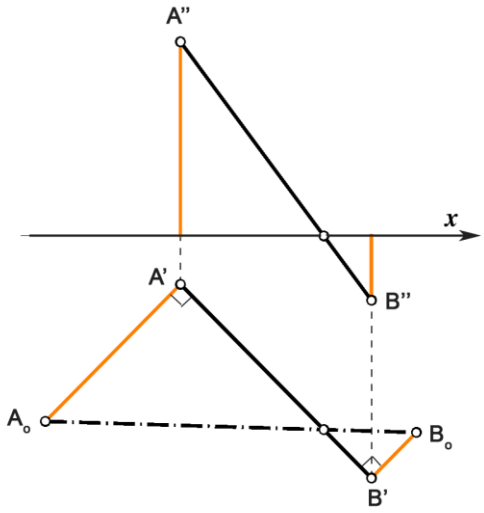
Annotation: The object is orthogonally projected onto the zero level plane - Ho. A point in space is determined by its horizontal projection and a mark with a number corresponding to the height of the point. Plan drawings have a linear scale and are reversible.

Key words: Plane, Slope scale, Projections, Task, Horizontals of the plan, tangents horizontals of the slope cone, straight, graduated straight line, graduated curve.

The projection length b0, c 2,5 of the line segment BC is called the origin L. In the actual size of the straight line segment and the angle α of its inclination to the plane H is plotted, and the





arrows also show the graduation of the straight line projection. Graduation of the straight line b0, c2,5 is reduced to finding its points 1 and 2 with marks in integers. The position b0 - 1 and 1 – 2, corresponding to the unit of excess, is called the interval l of the straight line. The straight line interval - l is the reciprocal of the straight line slope – i – 1/l (tg α).

The object is orthogonally projected onto the zero level plane - Ho. A point in space (point A is determined by its horizontal projection and a mark with a number corresponding to the height of the point (point a 2). Plan drawings have a linear scale and are reversible.

Planes and surfaces are considered to be dissected by level planes equidistant per unit height along horizontal lines 1...

A plane in space is determined by the scale of the slope, that is, a graduated projection of the slope line of the plane, and is depicted by two parallel straight lines. The angle α of the inclination of the slope line determines the inclination of the plane P and Ho. The scale of the slope Pi is perpendicular to the projections 0, 1... of the horizontal planes, spaced at an interval l from each other.

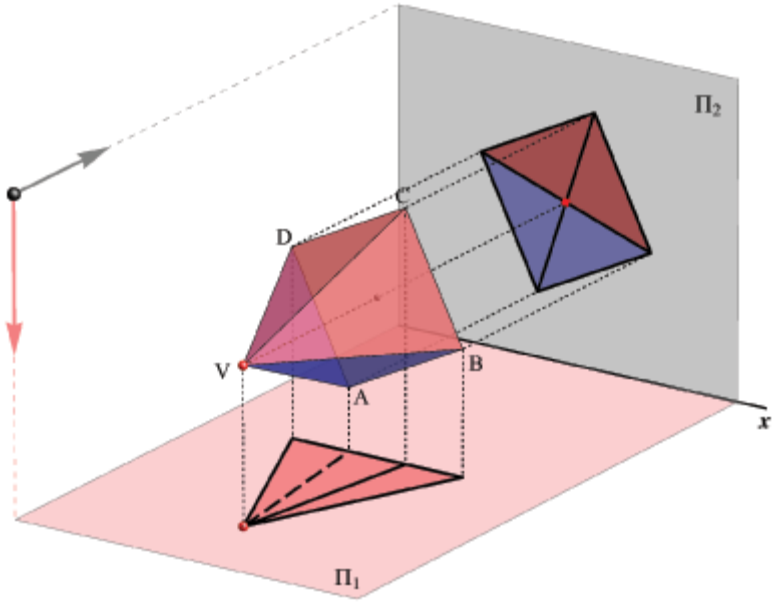
Projections of the horizontal surfaces, for example a right circular cone, represent a continuous frame of concentric circles; the horizontal lines of the topographic earth surface are irregular curves.

TYPICAL TASKS

The following tasks apply when completing the job:

Task 1. Drawing a plane through a horizontal line.

Plane P is specified by slope i = 2/3 with slope direction and horizontal 3. The slope scale Pi will be perpendicular to horizontal 3. Horizontal lines 2, 1, 0 of the plane are drawn at an interval l=1/i=3/2 from each other, plotted on the scale of slopes Pi from the point marked 3.



Task. 2. Drawing a plane through an inclined line.

The horizontals of the plane P passing through the inclined straight line AS are tangent to the equivalent horizontals of the slope cone* with the vertex S on the straight line (Fig. 8a). In Fig. 8b, plane P is specified by slope l=2 and straight line a0S2. Let's construct horizontal lines 1 and 0 of the cone - concentric circles with center S2 at the interval l=1/i=1/2 from each other. We draw the horizontal lines 1-1, a0-0 of the plane through points 1 and a0 of the graded straight line a0S2, as tangents to the horizontal lines 1 and 0 of the cone.

Task 3. Constructing horizontal lines of a surface of an equal slope passing through a spatial curve.

Horizontals of the surface Φ of an equal slope passing through the spatial curve AS", tangent to the equivalent horizontals of the family of slope cones with vertices S', S"... on the curve. The horizontal lines S1 - 1, a0 - 0 ... of the surface are drawn through the points S1, a0 ... of the graded curve a0, S2, as tangents to the horizontal lines 1, 0 ... of cones - circles with centers S1, S2 ... radii l, l and 2l... .

Task 4. Intersection of two planes.

The straight line m1-m5 of the intersection of the planes specified by the slope scales Pi and Qi is determined by the intersection points m1 and m3 of two pairs of equivalent horizontal planes. Planes of equal slope intersect along the bisector of the angle between their equivalent horizontals.

Task 5. Intersection of a surface with a plane.

The line m1-m4 of intersection of the surface with the plane is determined by the set of points m1, m2, m3... of the intersection of their equivalent horizontal lines. A plane and a conical surface with equal slopes intersect along a parabola.

Task 6. Intersection of a line with a surface.

The point K of intersection of straight line a4b1 with the surface is determined by including a graded straight line a4b1 in horizontals 1, 2, 3... of an arbitrary plane intersecting the surface along the curve m1-m5 (problem 5), which intersects straight line a4b1 at point P30. Visibility a4b1 will be found by its point with mark 3, 5, which exceeds the competing point 3 of horizontal 3. Similarly, solving the problem of the intersection of a curve with a surface, along the curve is included in the auxiliary surface (curve S30-27 is included in horizontals S29-29, S28-28 ... surfaces F).

Task 7. Intersection of two surfaces.

The line m1-m4 of the intersection of surfaces is determined by the set of points m1, m2, m3... of the intersection of equivalent horizontal lines of the surfaces. The shape of the curve is specified using the intersection point 2, 5 of a pair of intermediate horizontal surfaces with marks 2, 5.

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