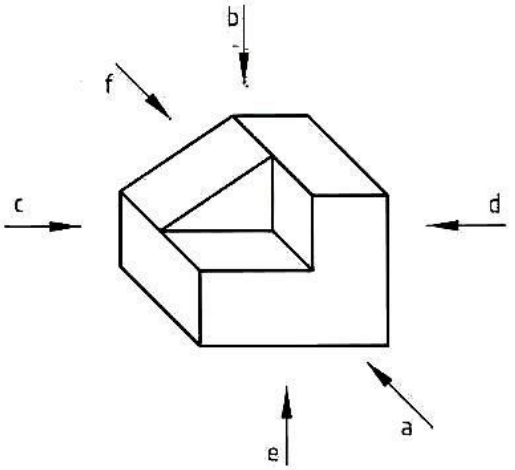
Vistas diédricas
Métodos de proyección

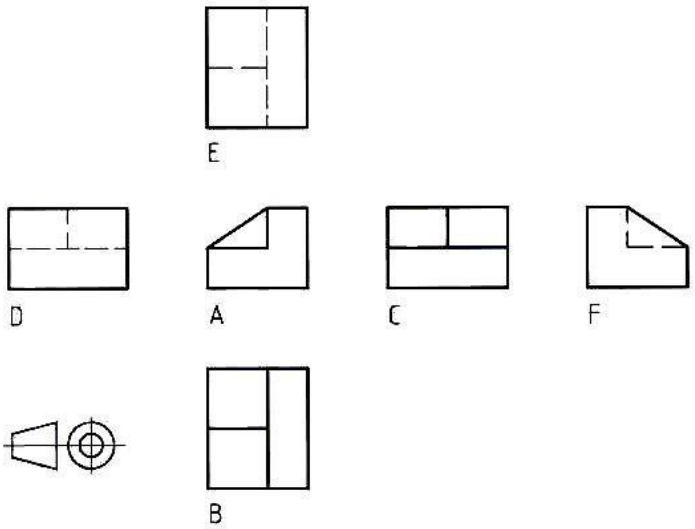
Vistas de un objeto: son sus distintas proyecciones sobre planos de referencia.
La vista frontal o alzado es la vista principal de un objeto y es la que tiene que dar mejor idea de su forma.

Proceso de obtención de las vistas de un cuerpo.
Según la norma ISO 5456-2 de 1.996: Dibujos técnicos. Métodos de proyección. Representaciones ortográficas.

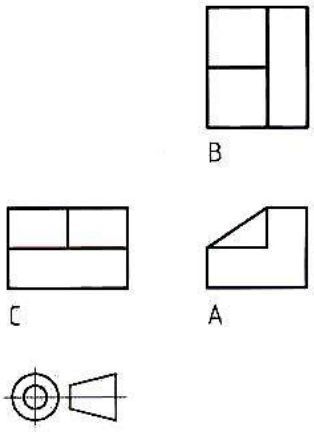


Dirección de la observación		Designación de la vista
Vista en dirección	Nombre de la vista	
a	frontal	A
b	superior	B
c	izquierda	C
d	derecha	D
e	inferior	E
f	posterior	F

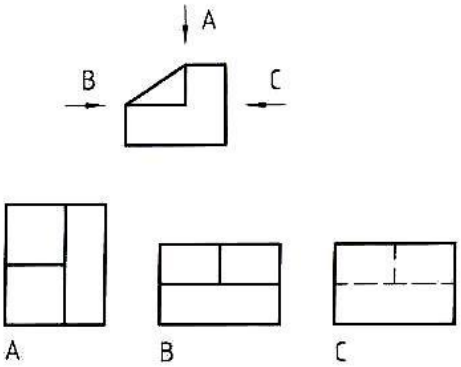
Disposición de las vistas según el método de proyección del primer diedro.



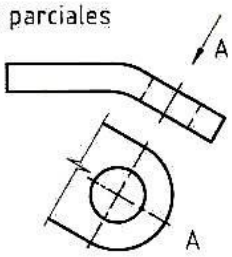
Disposición de las vistas según el método de proyección del tercer diedro.



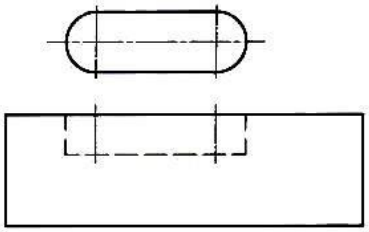
Disposición de las vistas según el método de las flechas de referencia



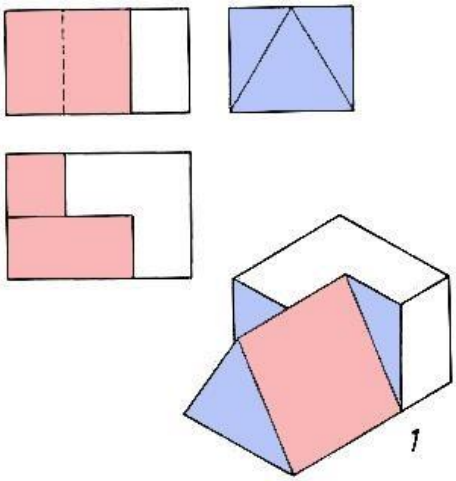
Vistas parciales

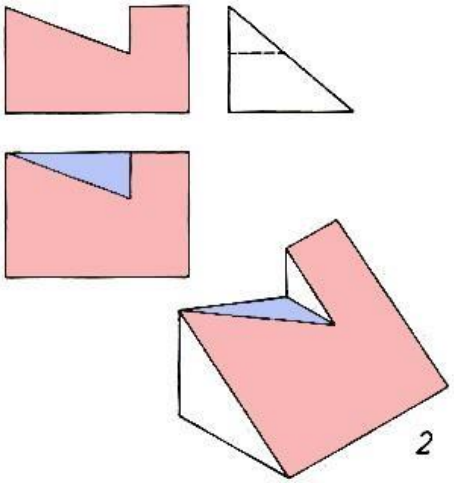


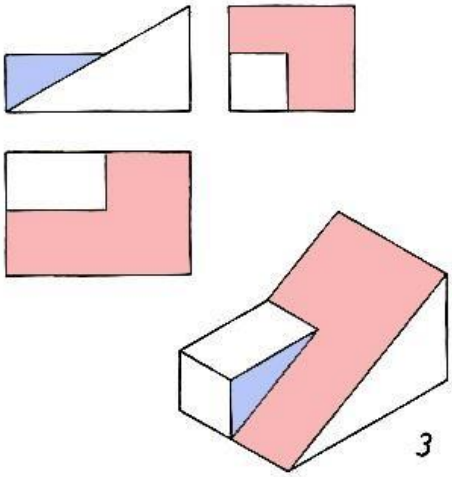
Vistas locales

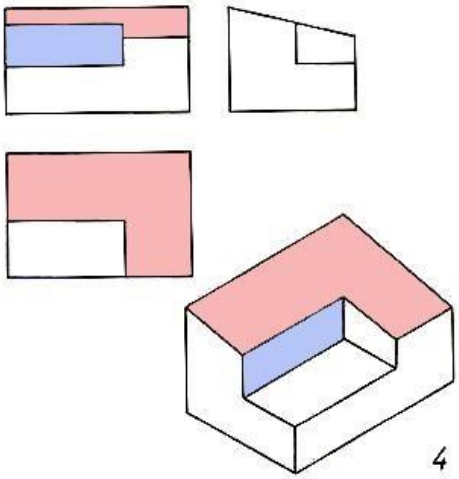


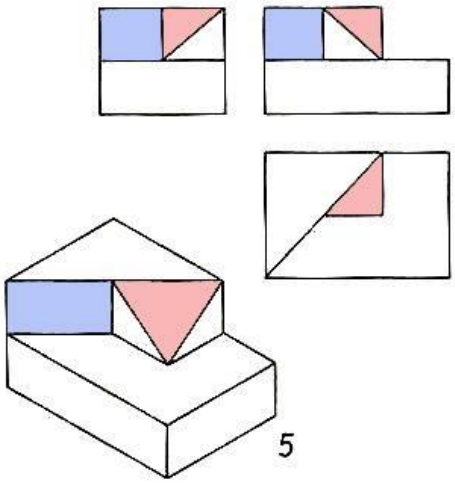
Esta actividad tiene el mismo objetivo que la anterior. Cada pieza está representada en diédrico, por sus vistas, y en axonométrico, por su perspectiva. Numerando los vértices de la perspectiva, hay que fijar la posición del plano que contiene a cada cara. Decir si el plano es frontal, horizontal, proyectante, de perfil u oblicuo.

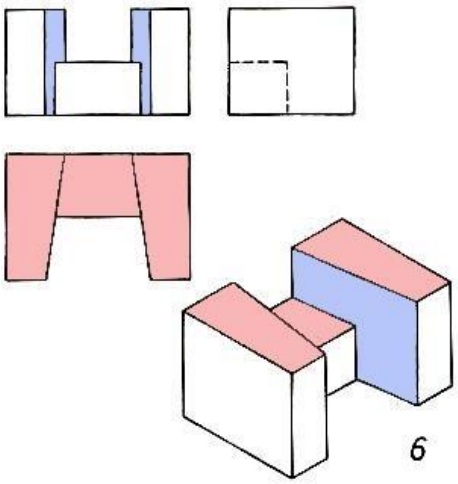




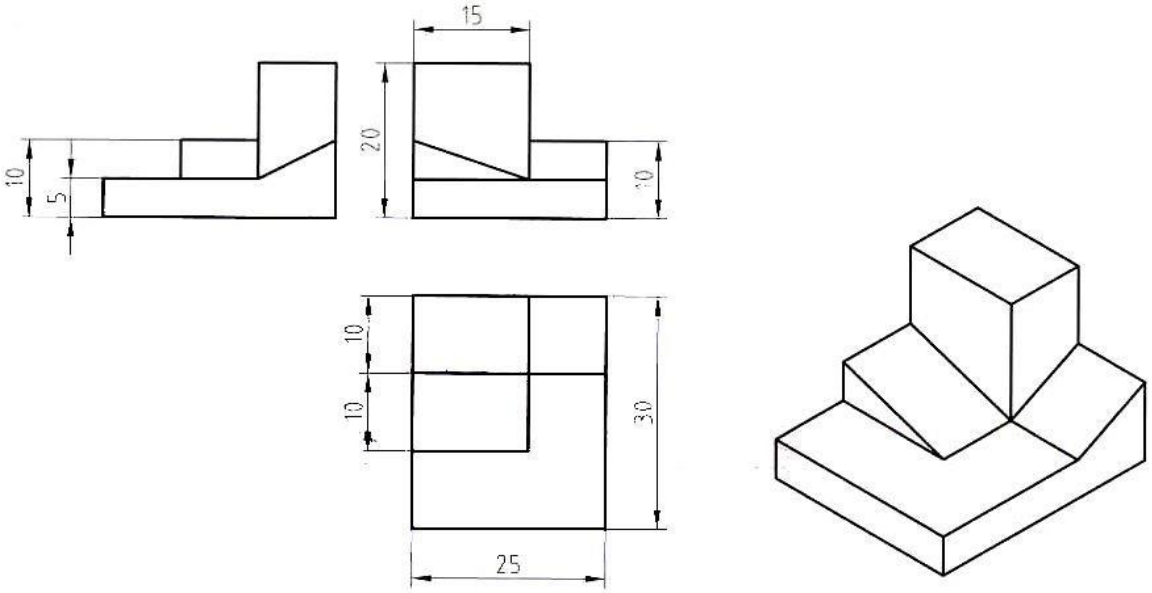






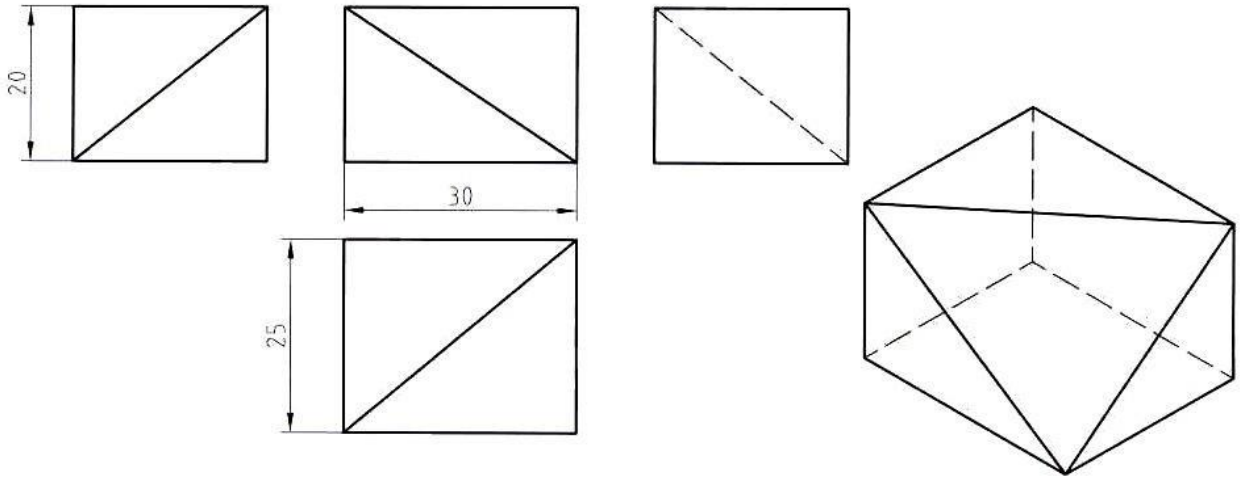


1



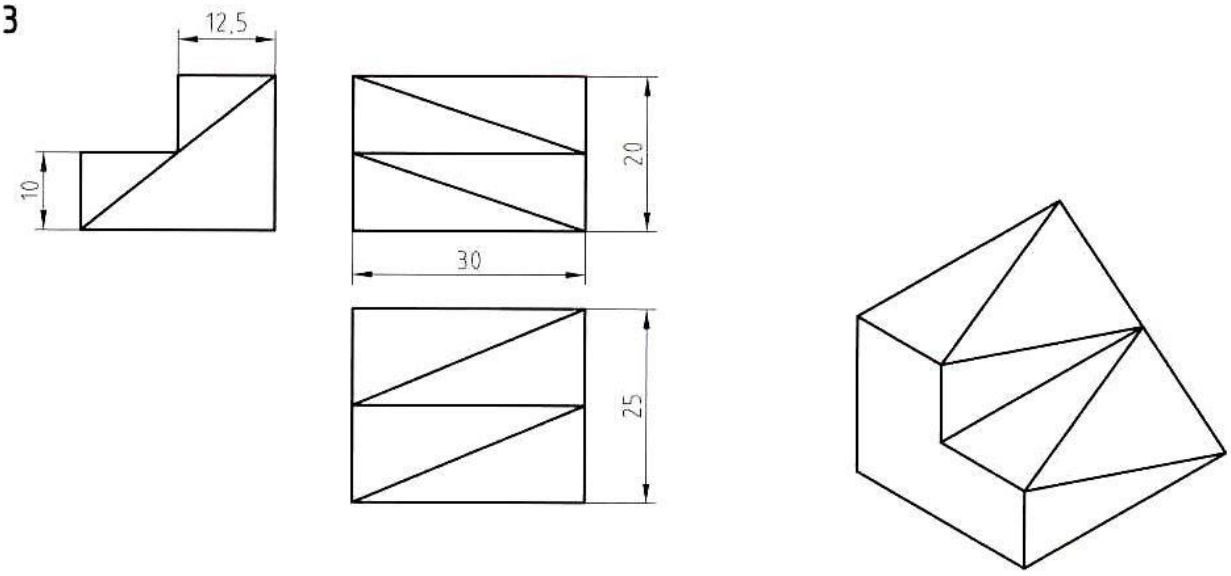
Delinear las vistas necesarias para definir la pieza. Acotar.

2



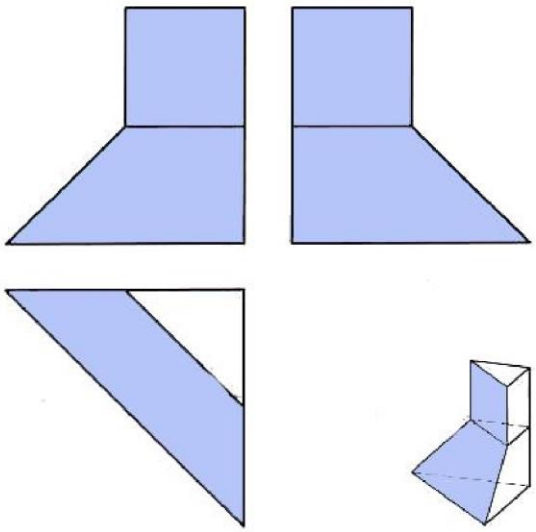
Delinear las vistas necesarias para definir la pieza. Acotar.

3



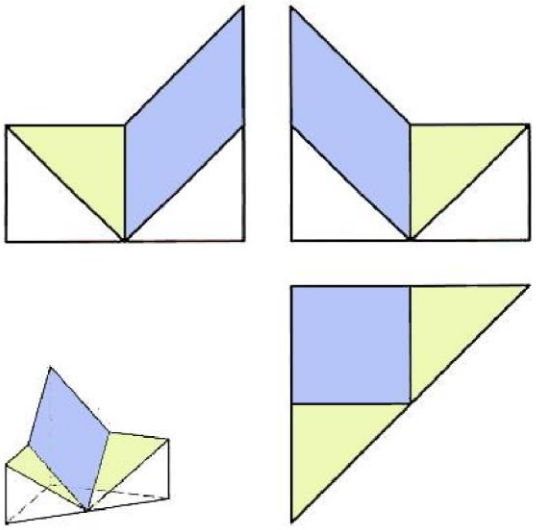
Delinear las vistas necesarias para definir la pieza. Acotar.

1



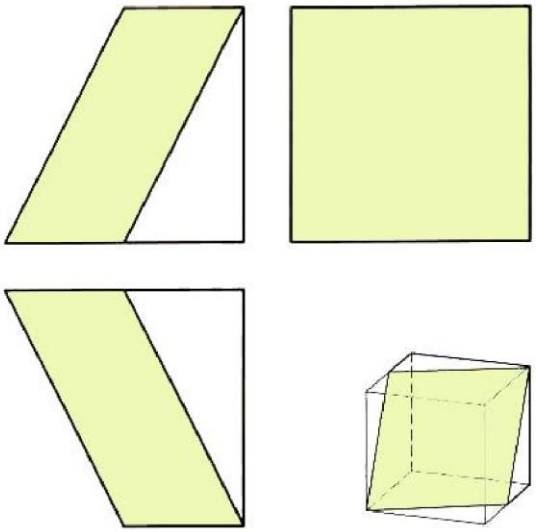
Hallar la planta.

2



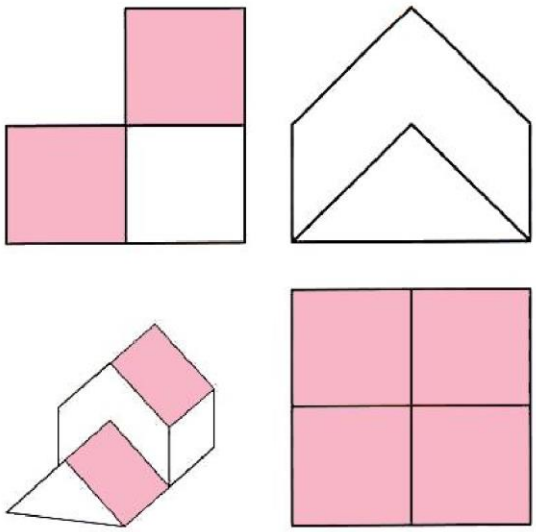
Hallar el alzado.

3



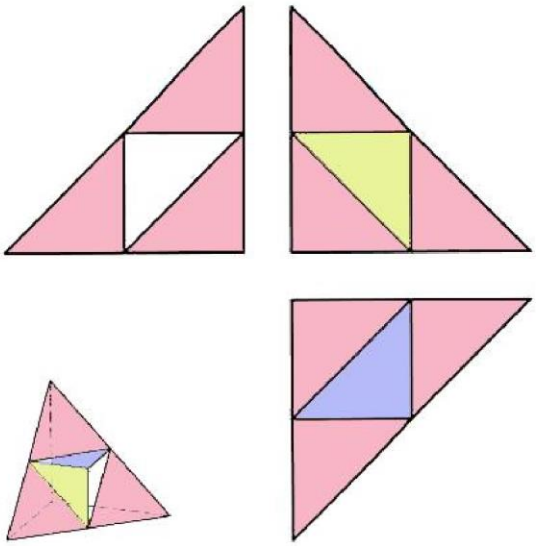
Hallar la vista lateral izquierda

4



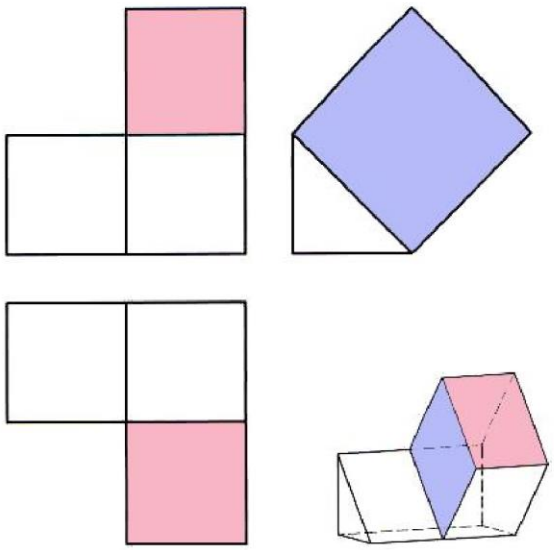
Hallar el alzado.

5



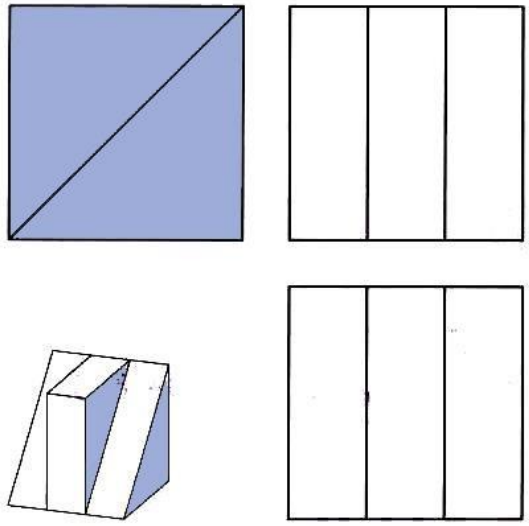
Hallar la vista lateral derecha

6



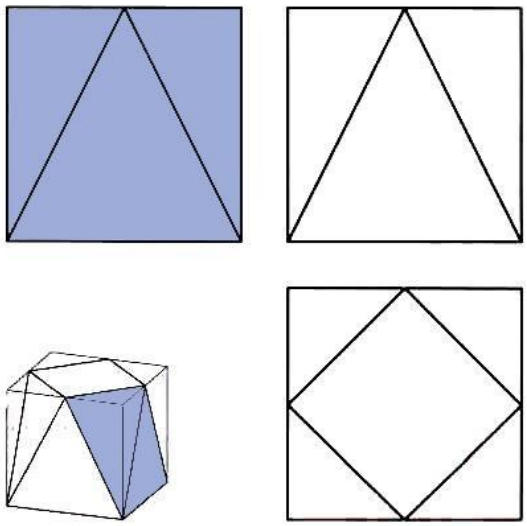
Hallar la planta.

1



Hallar la planta.

2



Hallar el alzado.

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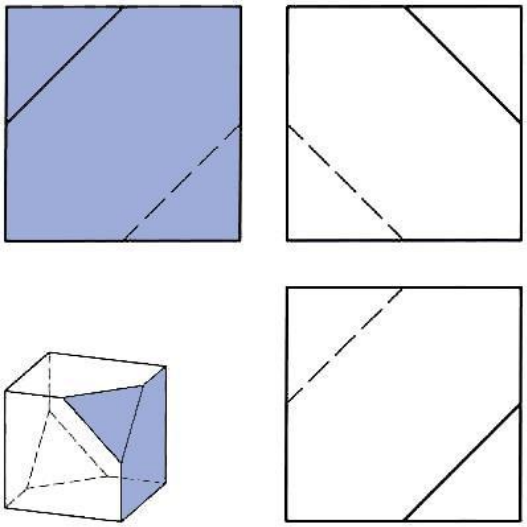
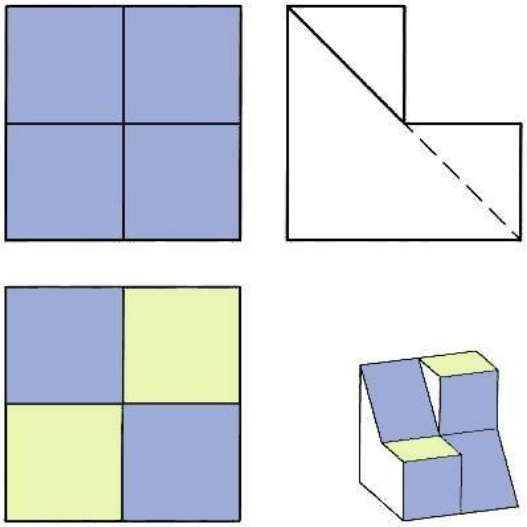


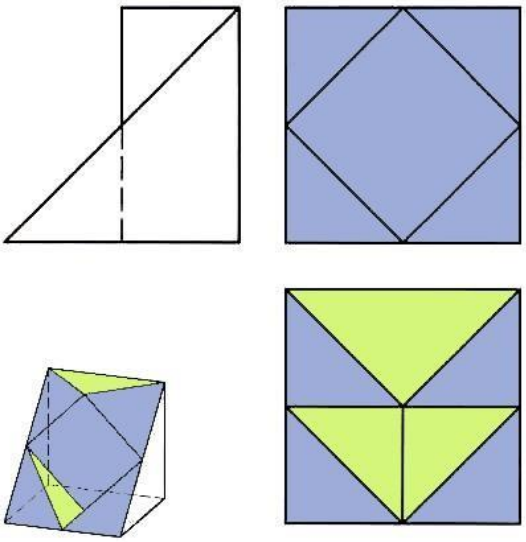
Hallar la vista lateral derecha.

4



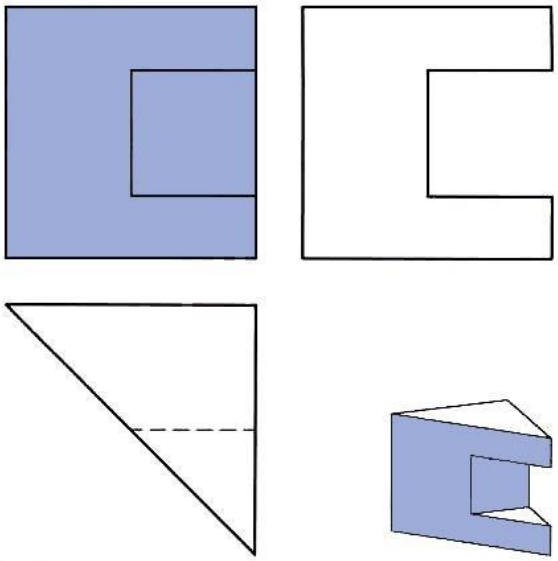
Hallar el alzado.

5



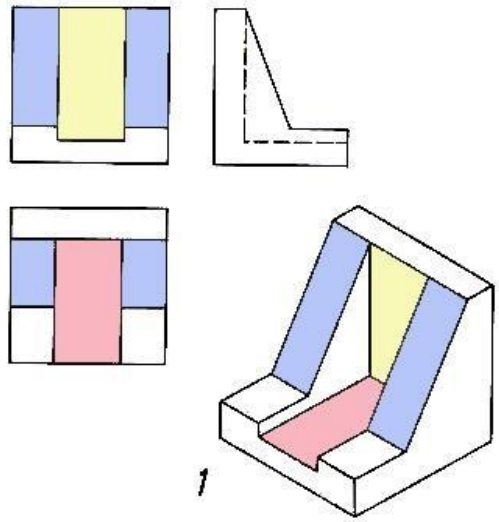
Hallar la vista lateral derecha

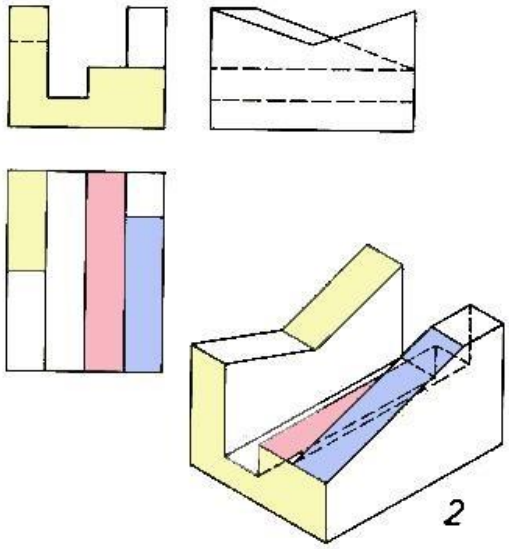
6

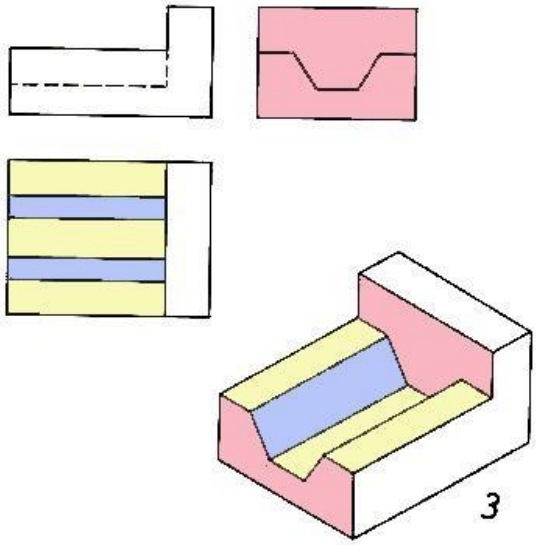


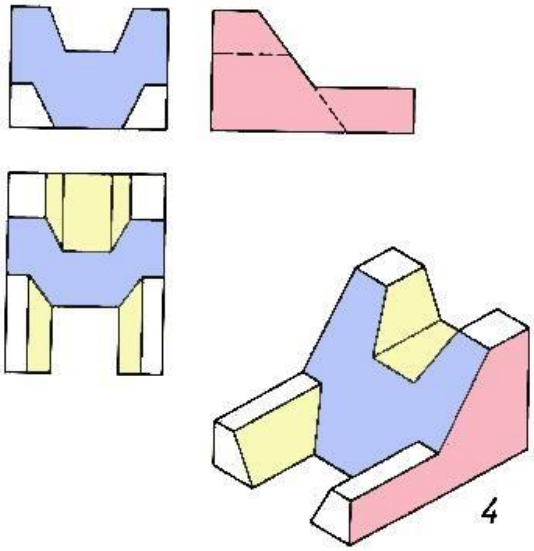
Hallar la planta.

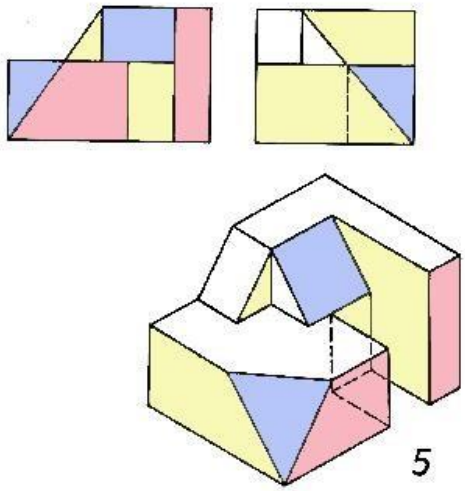
Esta actividad tiene el mismo objetivo que las dos anteriores, partiendo de piezas de dificultad creciente. El lector debe fijar la posición del plano de cada cara numerando para ello, si es preciso, los vértices de la perspectiva y determinar si el plano es frontal, horizontal, proyectante, de perfil u oblicuo.

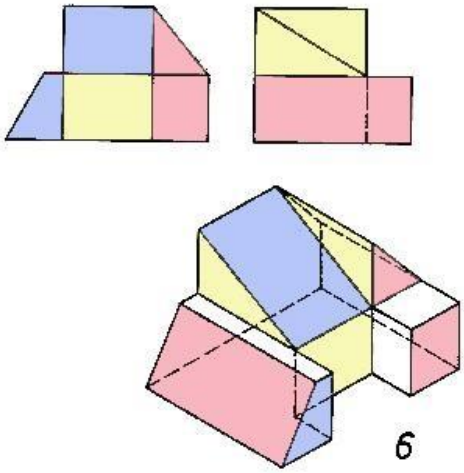




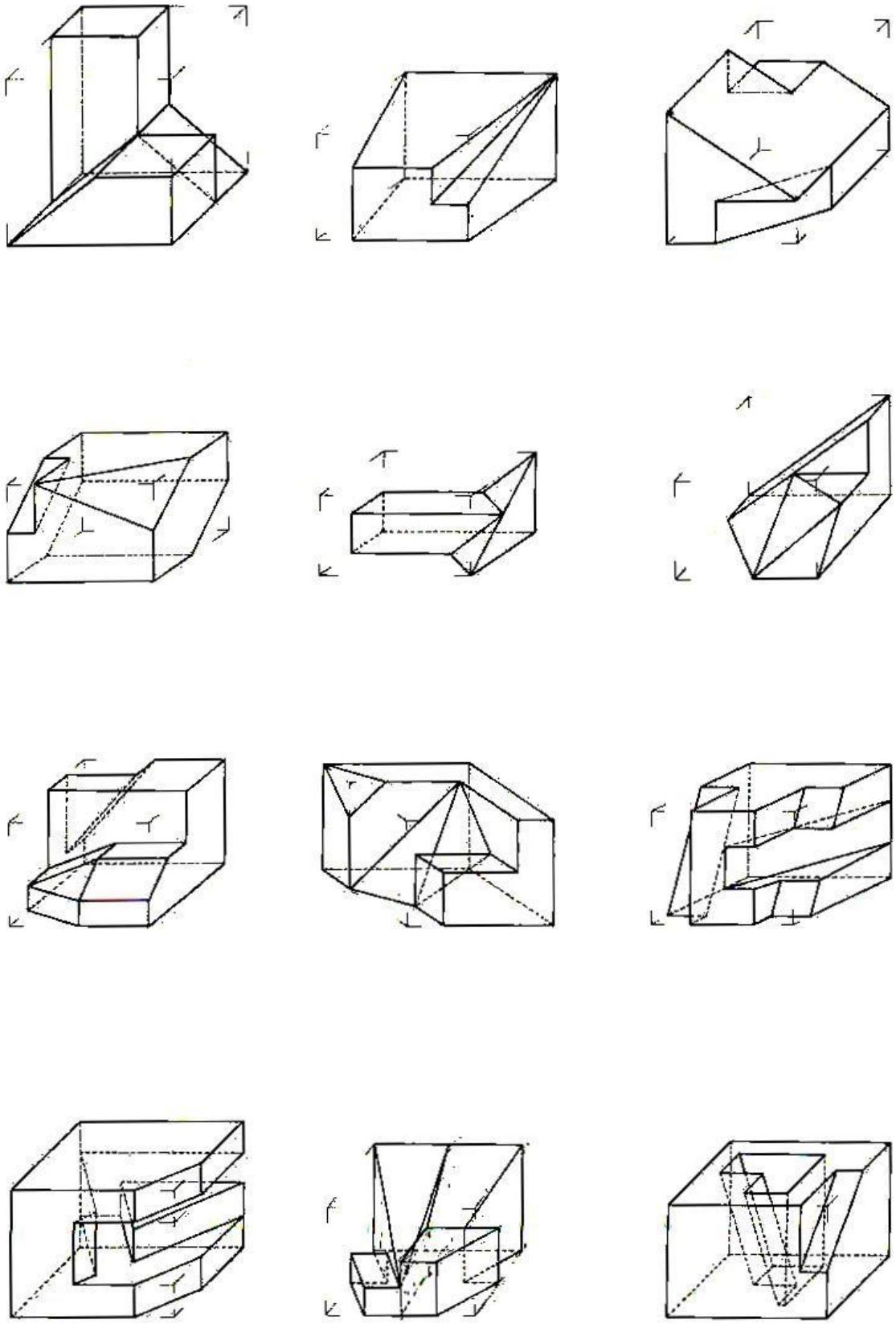






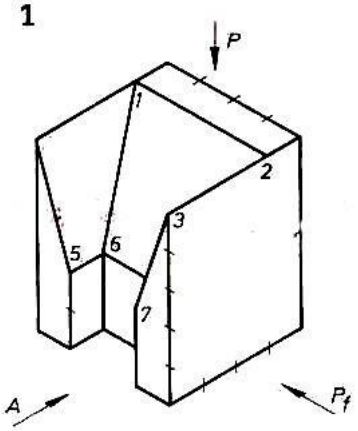


Al igual que en la actividad anterior el lector debe interpretar las piezas representadas y estudiar los diversos planos que forman las caras. En cada caso se visualiza el paralelepípedo a partir del cual se obtiene la perspectiva.



De las piezas representadas dibujar a mano alzada las tres vistas en las direcciones indicadas. Situar en ellas la posición de los vértices numerados.

1



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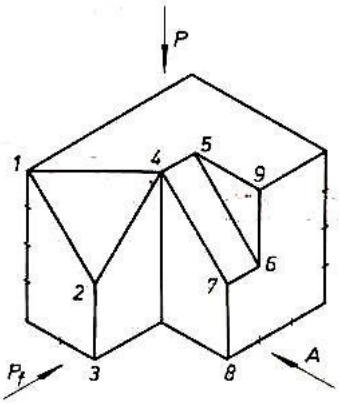

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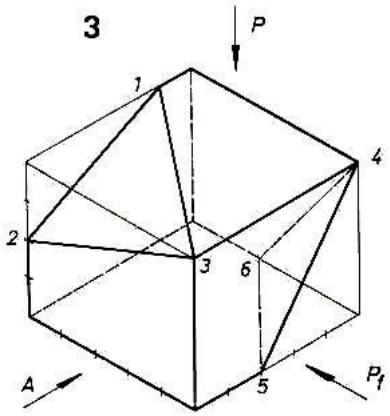

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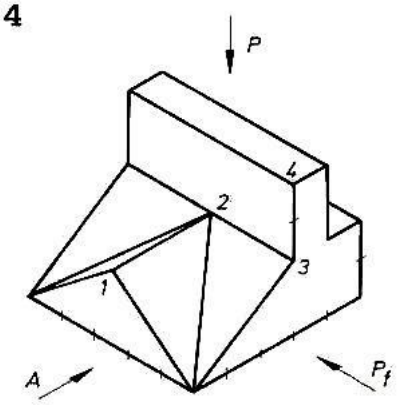

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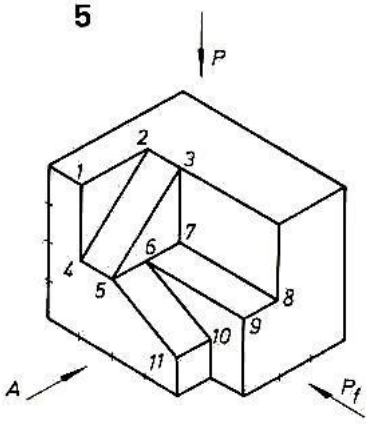

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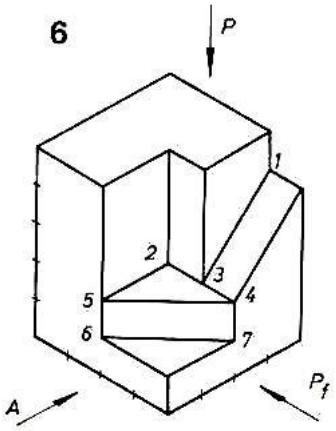

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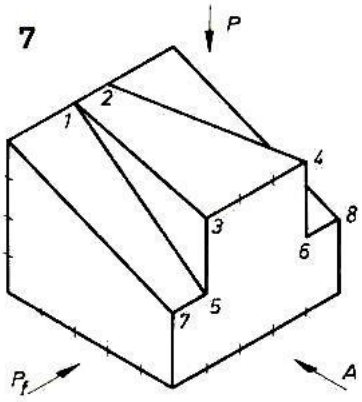

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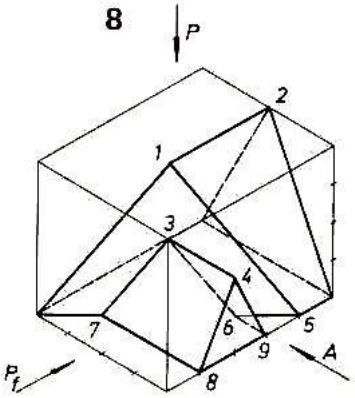

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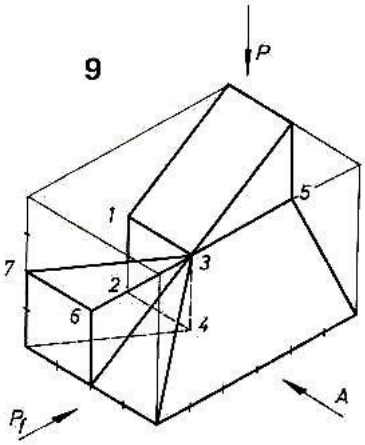
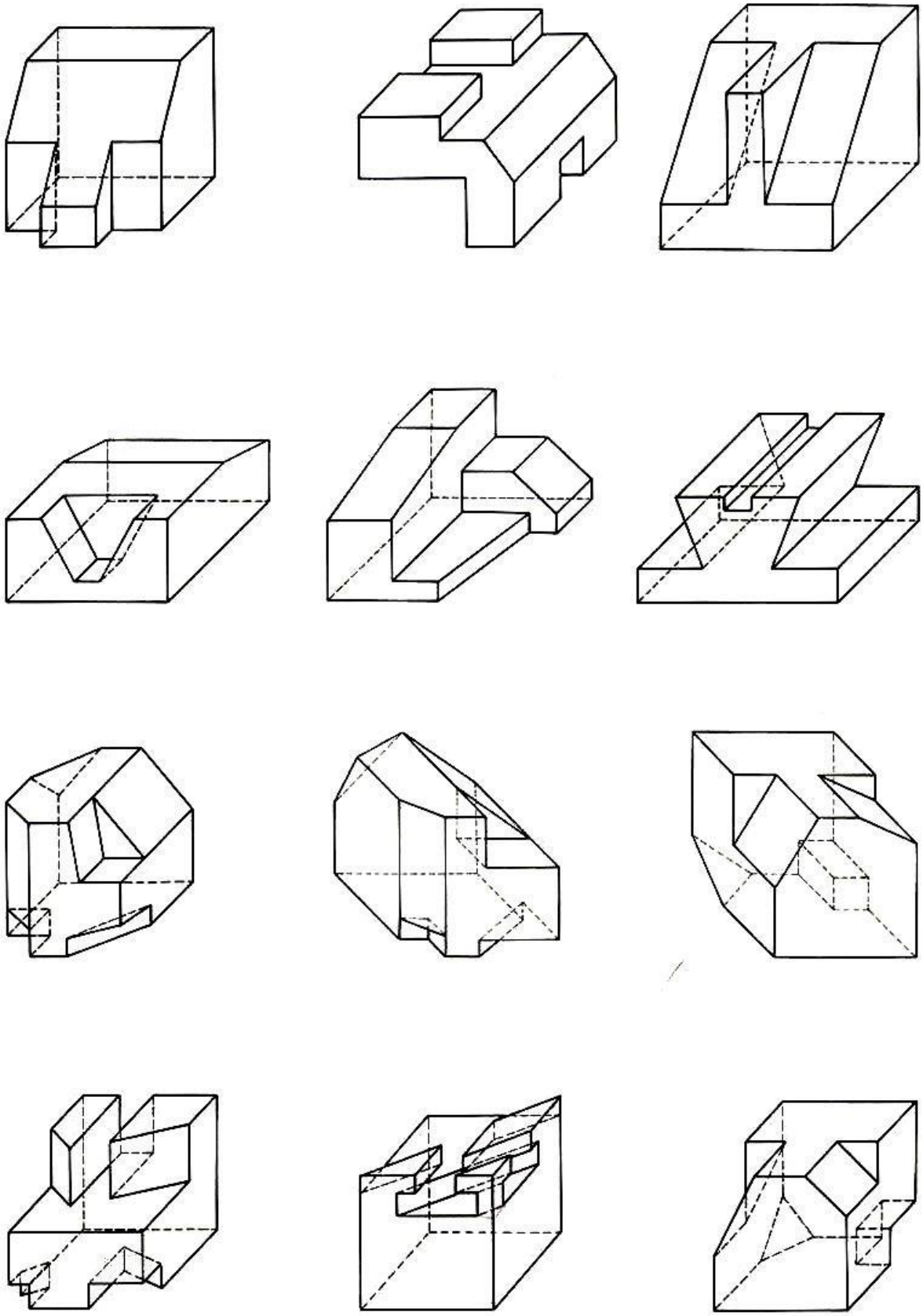
En esta actividad se dan una serie de piezas representadas en perspectiva caballera a fin de que el lector interprete las mismas y observe los diversos planos que forman las caras.