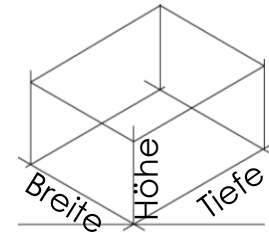
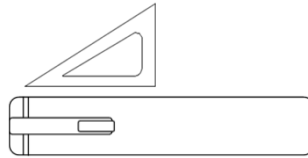


Wissenswertes zur Isometrie:



Breite = 30°
Höhe = 90°
Tiefe = 30°





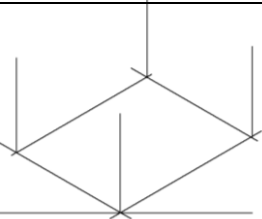
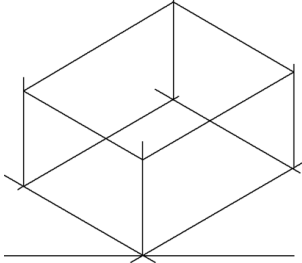
Achte drauf, dass du die
Linien parallel zueinander
verschiebst.

So legst du das
Zeichendreieck an

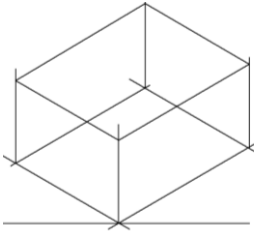
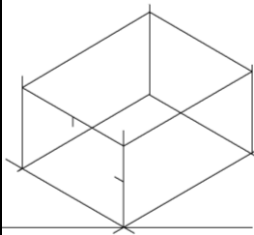
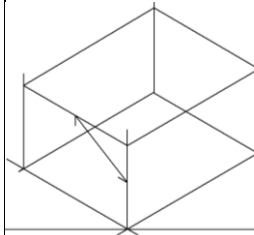
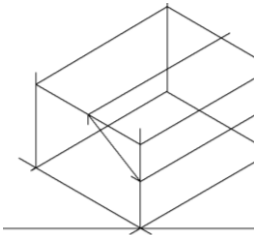
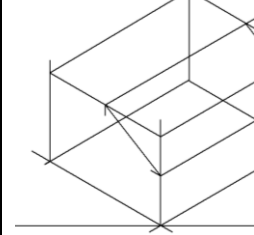
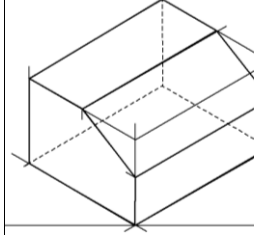
So werden die Maße
angetragen!

b x h x t

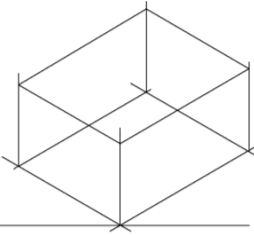
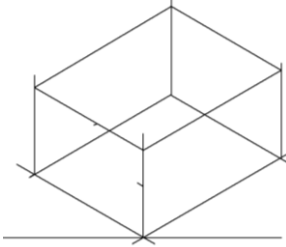
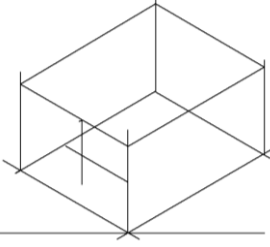
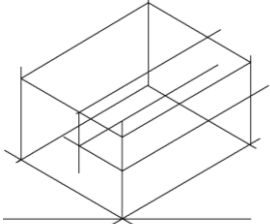
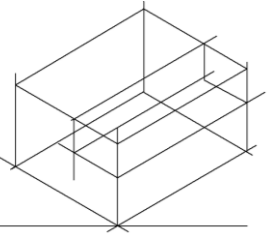
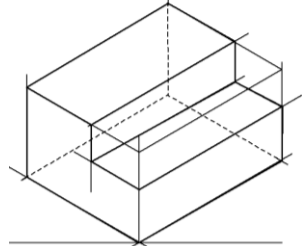
Isometrie – Der Grundkörper

		
Breite x Höhe konstruieren	Bodenfläche vervollständigen	Höhenlinien konstruieren
	→ orientiere dich hier immer an den parallelen Linien	
Deckfläche konstruieren		

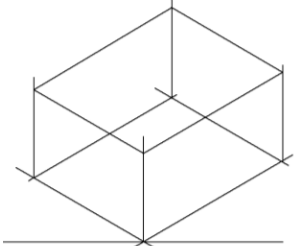
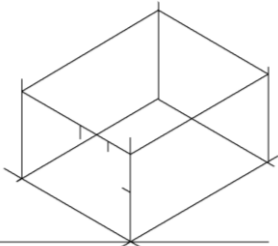
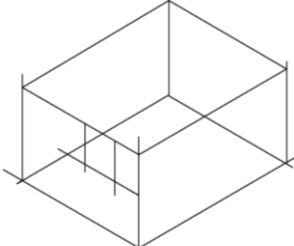
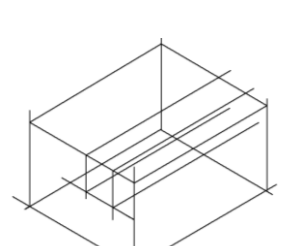
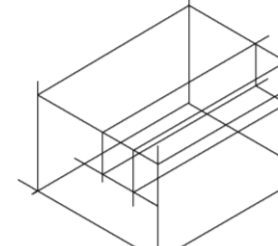
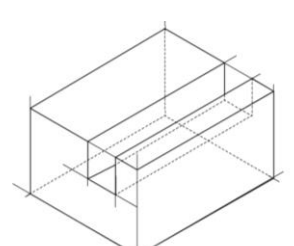
Isometrie – Die Abschrägung

		
Grundkörper konstruieren	$b \times h$ Abschrägung antragen	Abschrägung konstruieren
		
Tiefenkanten antragen	Rückfläche vervollständigen	Nachzeichnen mit verdeckten Kanten

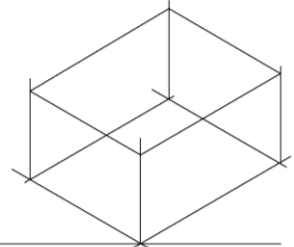
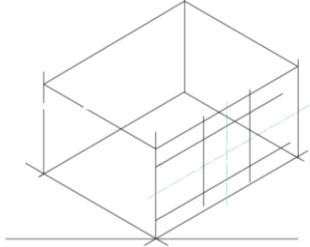
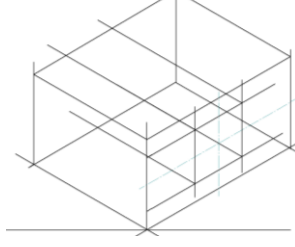
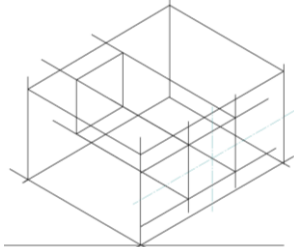
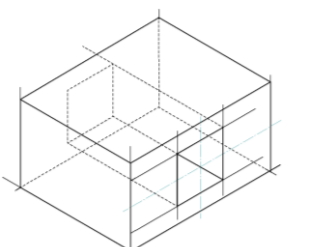
Isometrie – Die Stufe

		
Grundkörper konstruieren	Breite und Tiefe der Stufe antragen	Stufe konstruieren
		
Tiefenkanten antragen	Rückfläche vervollständigen	Nachzeichnen mit verdeckten Kanten

Isometrie - Die Nut

		
Grundkörper konstruieren	Startpunkt antragen	Nut $b \times h$ konstruieren
		
Tiefenkanten antragen	Rückfläche vervollständigen	Nachzeichnen mit verdeckten Kanten

Isometrie – Der Durchbruch

		
Startpunkt antragen	Durchbruch $b \times h$ konstruieren	Tiefenkanten antragen
		
Rückfläche vervollständigen	Nachzeichnen mit verdeckten Kanten	