

**T.: RZUTOWANIE**

**AKSONOMETRYCZNE.**

# 1. Rzutowanie aksonometryczne.

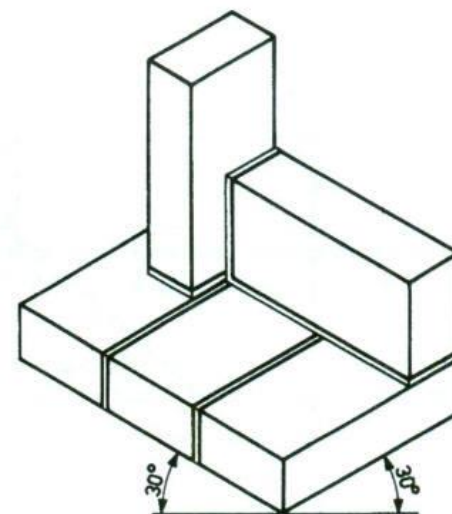
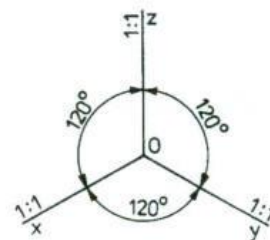
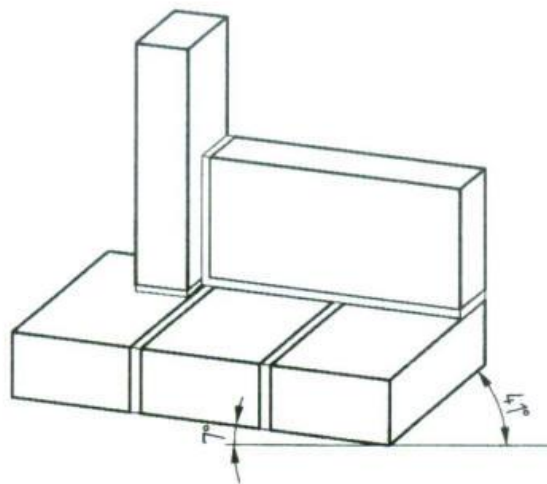
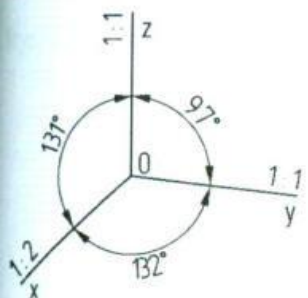
Rzuty aksonometryczne służą do pogładowego (perspektywicznego) przedstawiania przedmiotów w jednym rzucie.

Rodzaje rzutów aksonometrycznych:

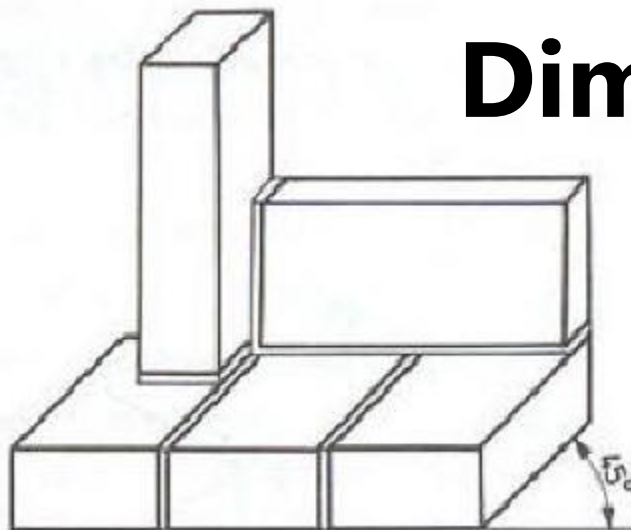
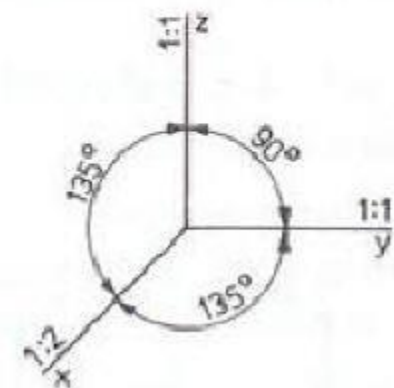
- a) izometria
- b) dimetria ukośna
- c) dimetria prostokątna

Różnią się one między sobą sposobem ustawienia przedmiotu względem rzutni, co wiąże się ze zmianą długości niektórych krawędzi.

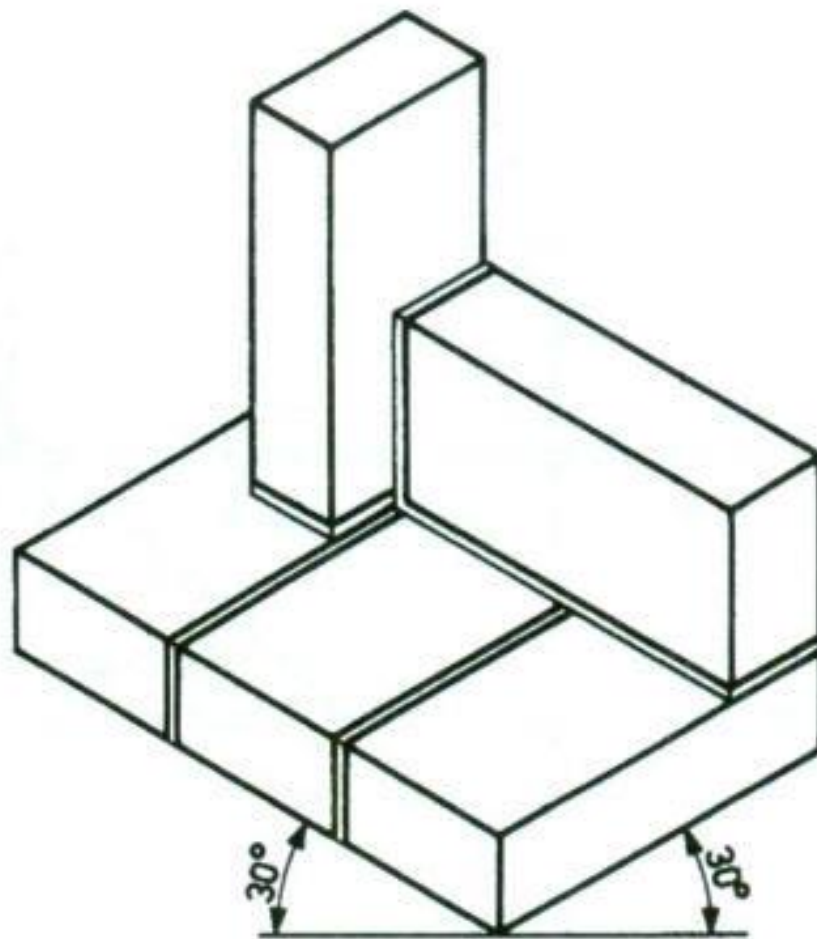
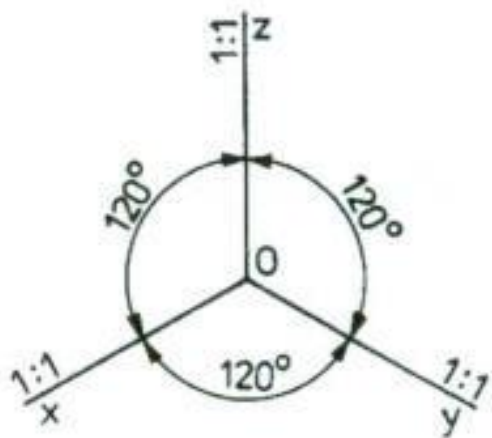
# Dimetria prostokątna



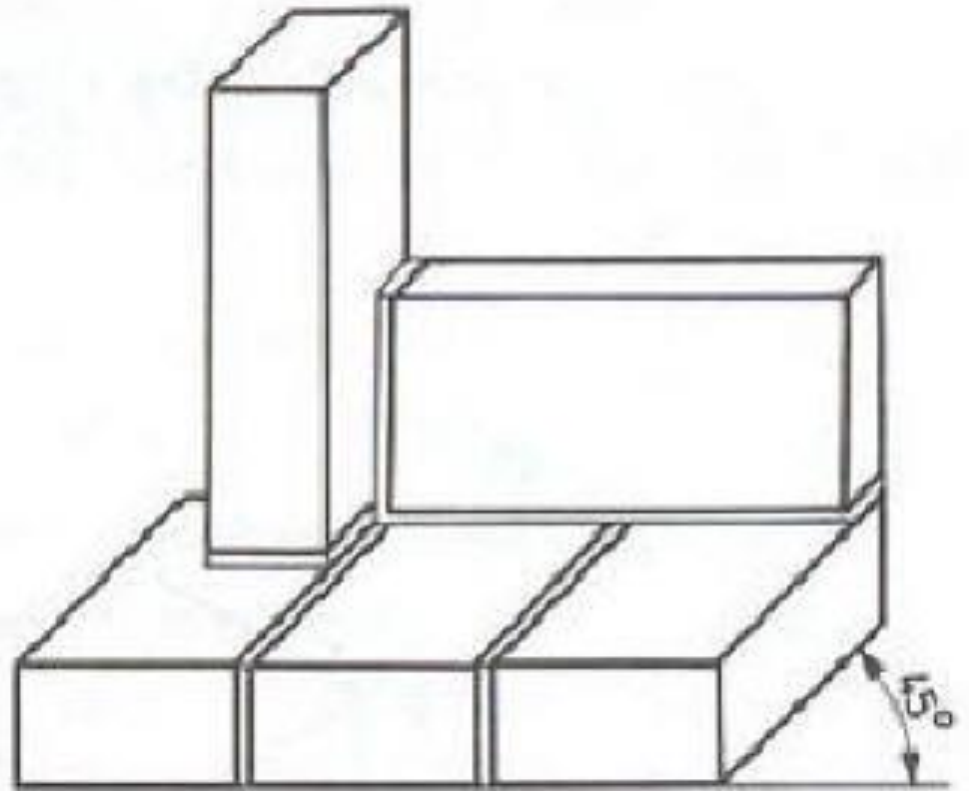
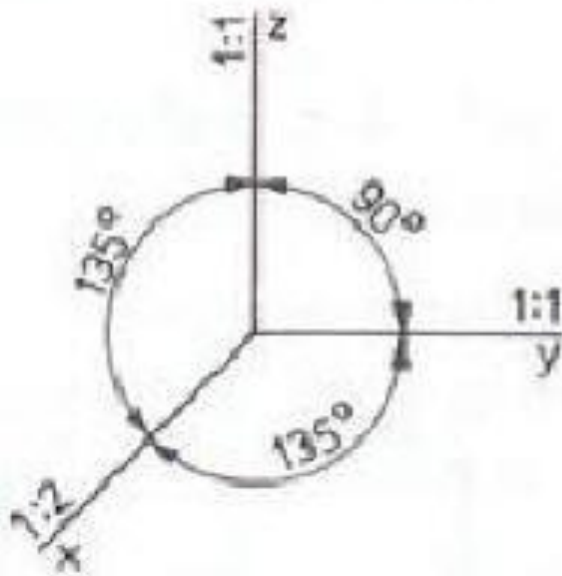
# Dimetria ukośna



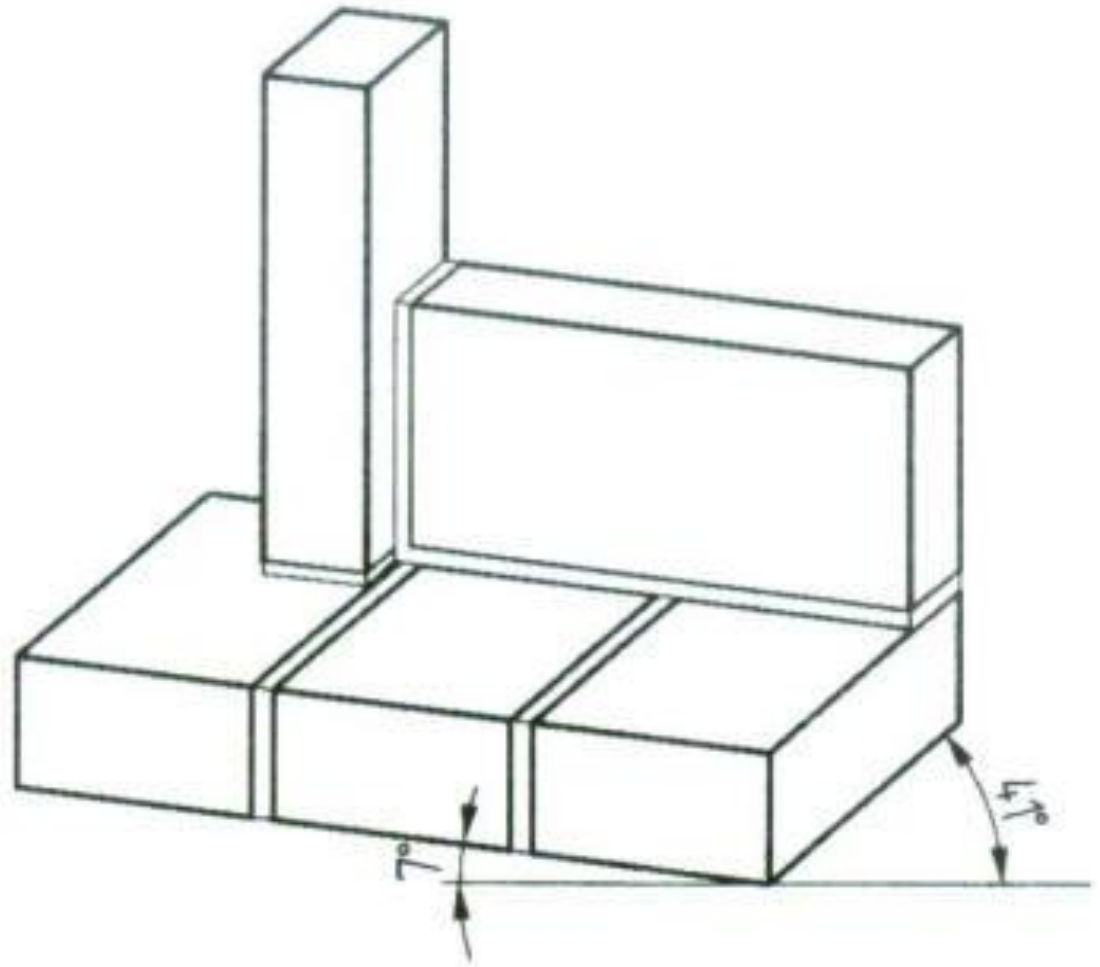
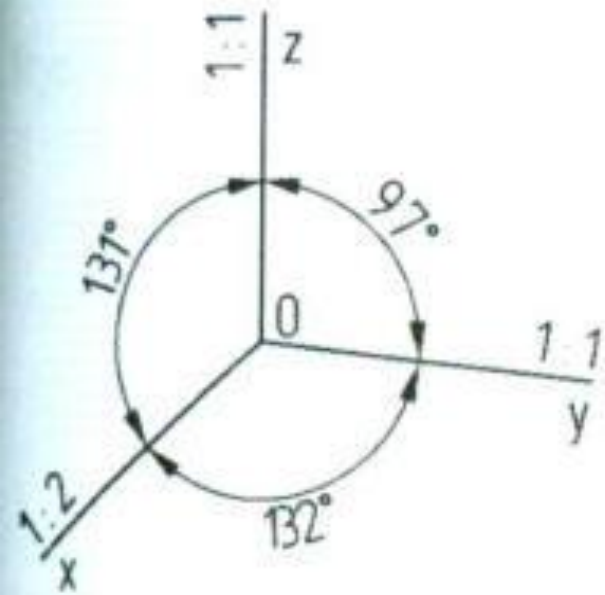
# Izometria



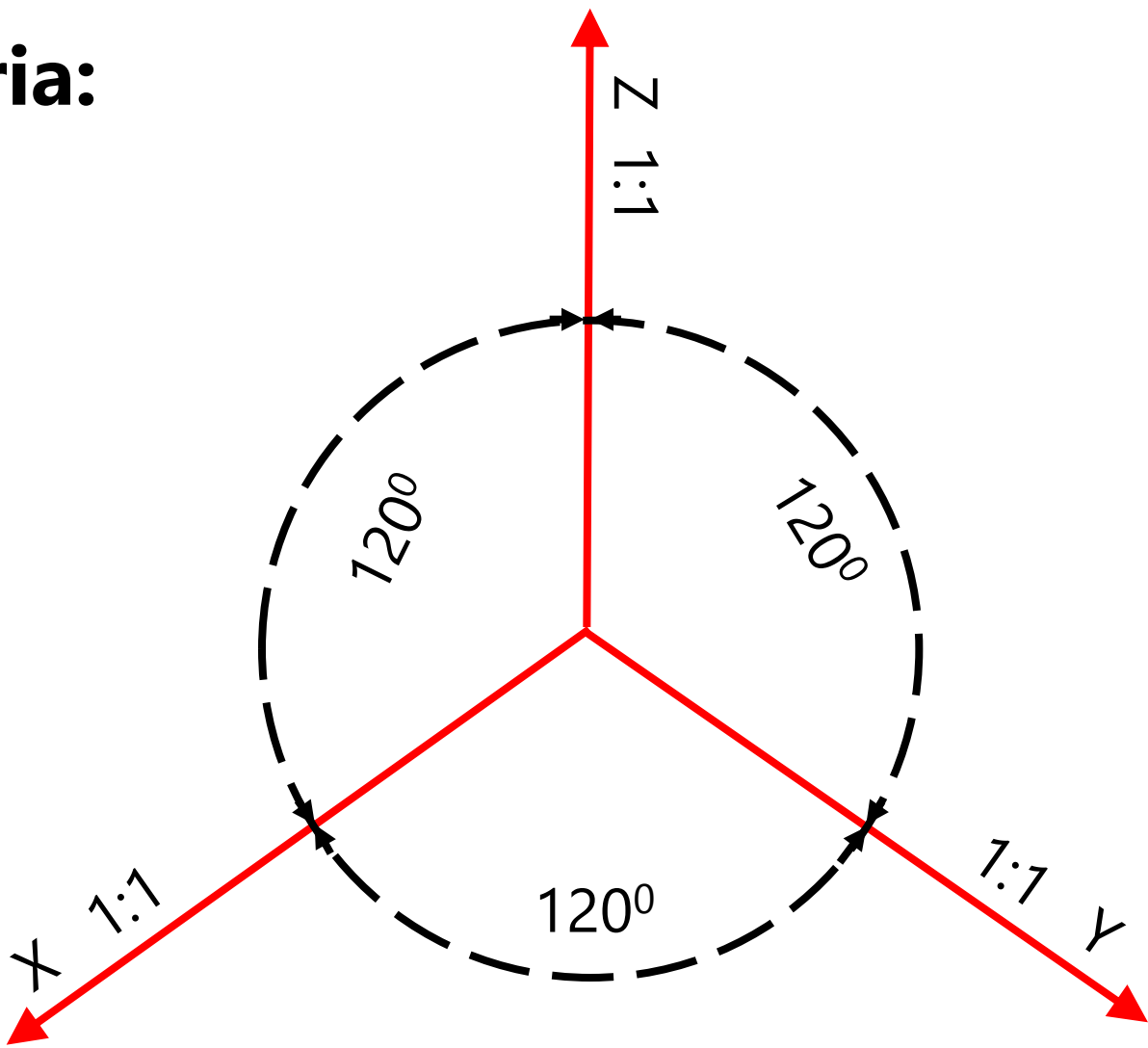
# Dimetria ukośna



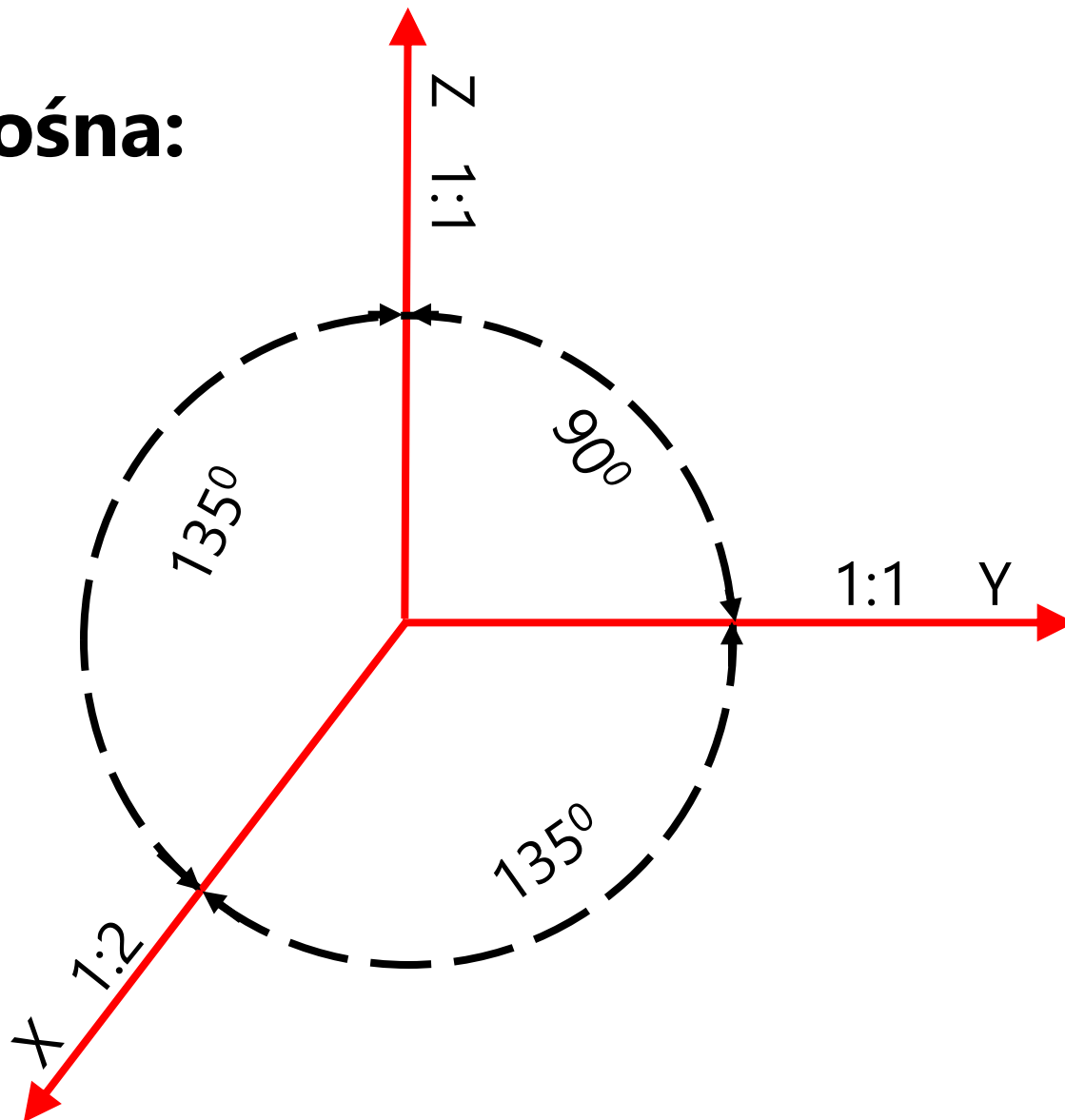
# Dimetria prostokątna



# Izometria:

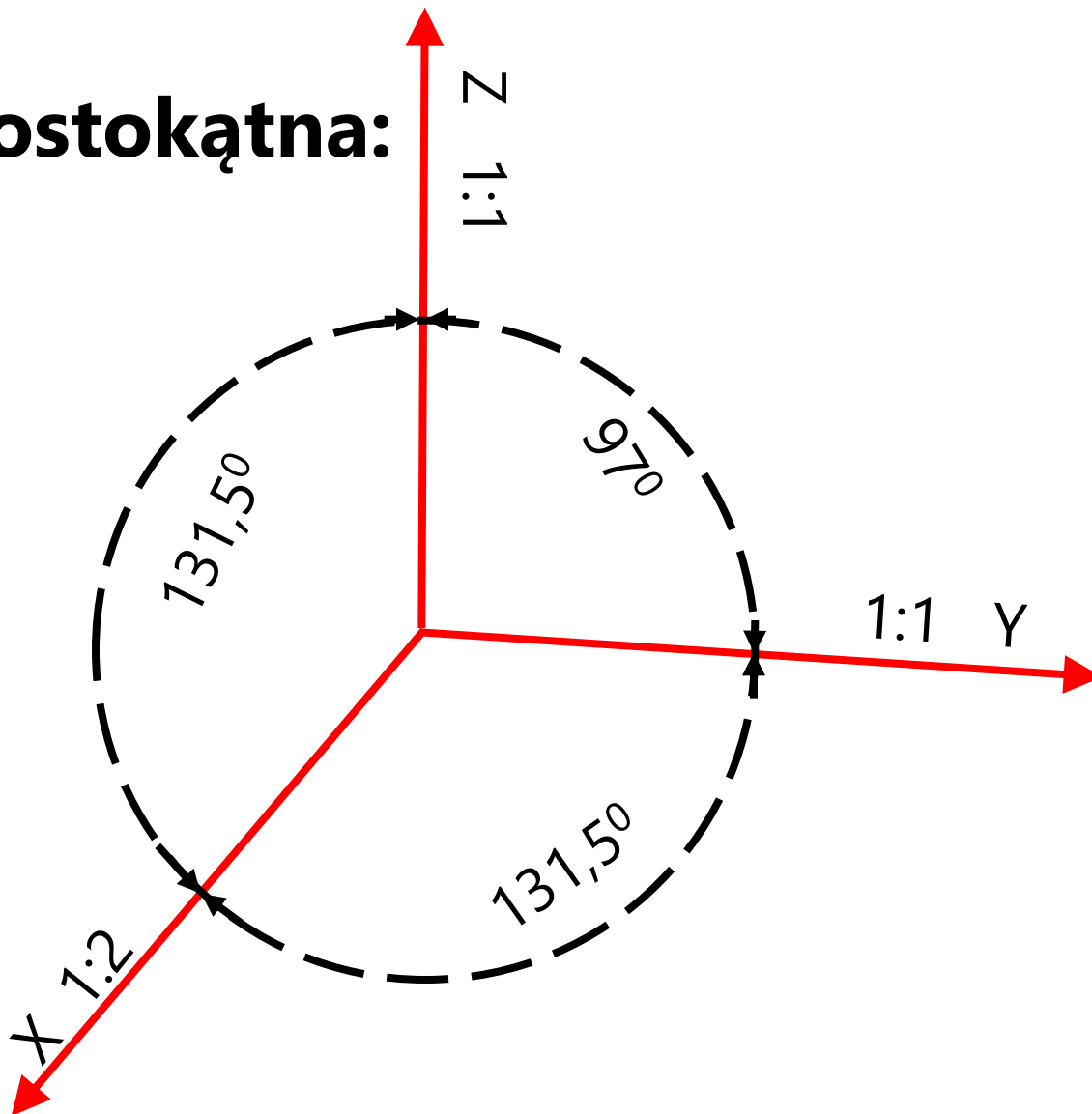


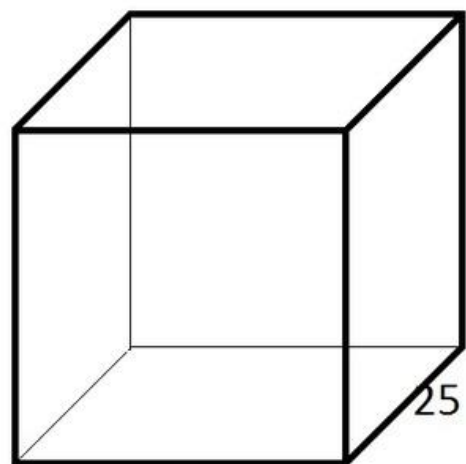
# Dimetria ukošna:



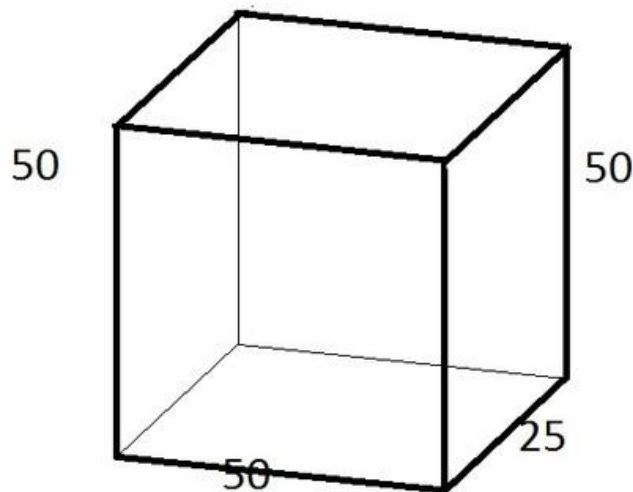
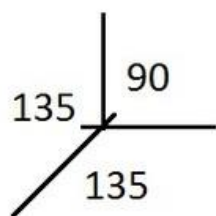


# Dimetria prostokątna:

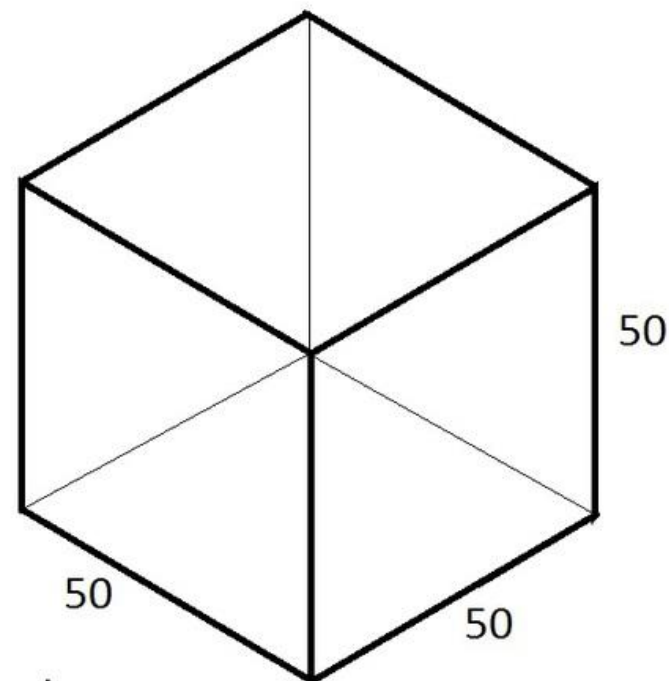
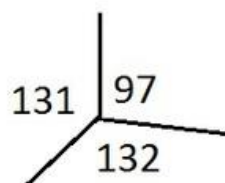




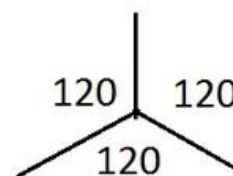
50  
dimetria ukośna



50  
dimetra prostokątna



50  
50  
50  
izometria



**Sześcian w rzutach aksonometrycznych.**

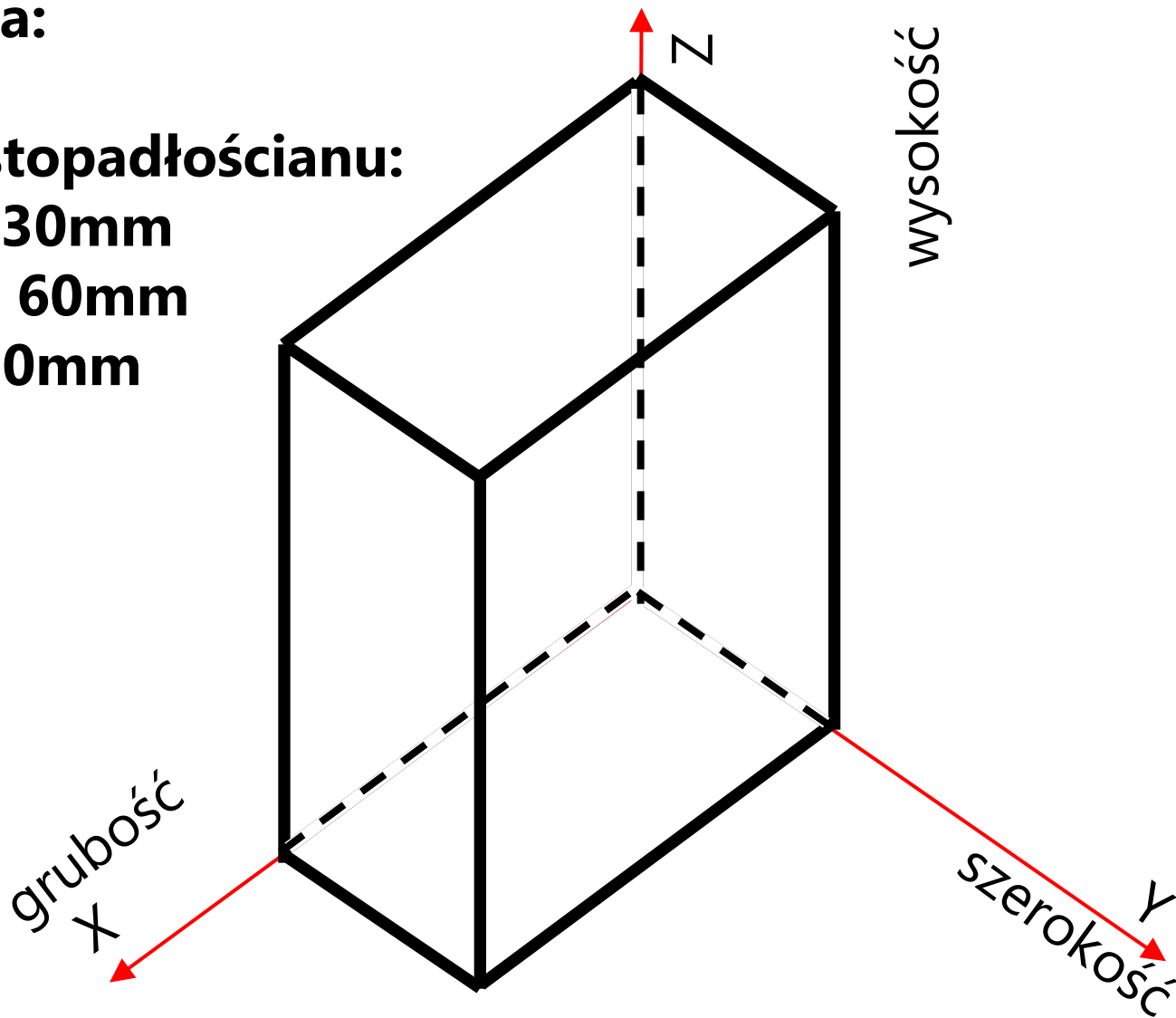
# Izometria:

rys. prostopadłościanu:

Y-Szer. - 30mm

Z-Wys. - 60mm

X-Gr. - 50mm



# Dimetria ukošna

