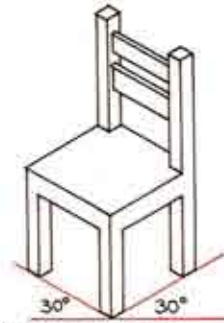


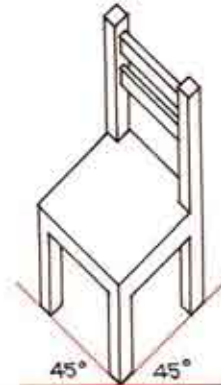
Cabinet Projection

Used by cabinet makers, this system avoids the visual distortion of cavalier projection by simply dividing all the oblique lines by two, the drawing works a lot better but cannot now be easily used for measurement.



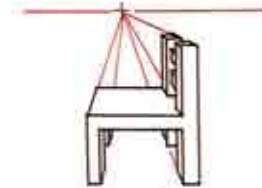
Isometric Projection

This avoids the very chunky look of an isometric drawing. One oblique axis is measured to scale while a special isometric scale is used on the other axis.



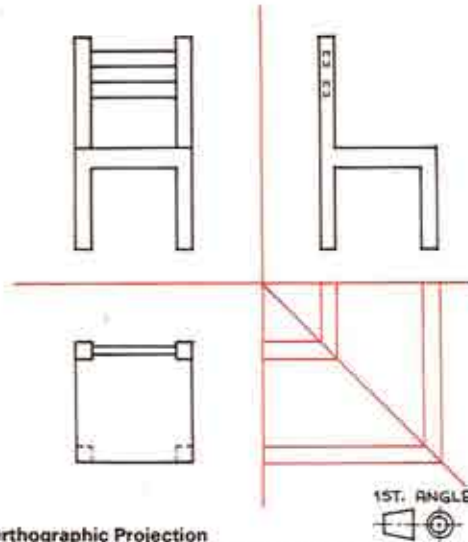
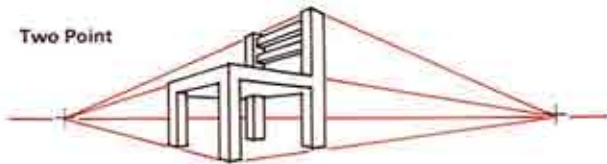
Planometric Projection

Here the sum of the oblique angles is 90°. Any combination may be used (60°/30°, 45°/45°, 50°/40° etc.). All measurements are to scale and right angles are unaffected. This means that tracing can be done directly from a plan. Hence 'plan-o-metric'.



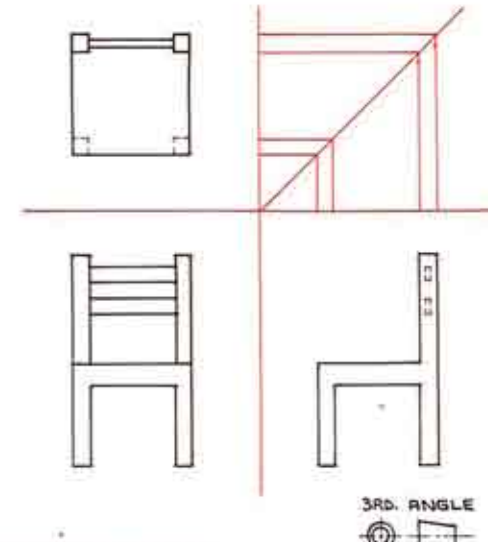
One Point

Two Point



Orthographic Projection

Three views, front, left side and plan are drawn to scale and give detailed information about the object. This arrangement is sometimes called **European projection**. When the system was perfected by Gaspard Monge, Napoleon ordered it to be kept a military secret for over fifteen years.



Orthographic Projection

Here the three views are front, right side and plan. This arrangement is also known as **American Projection**.