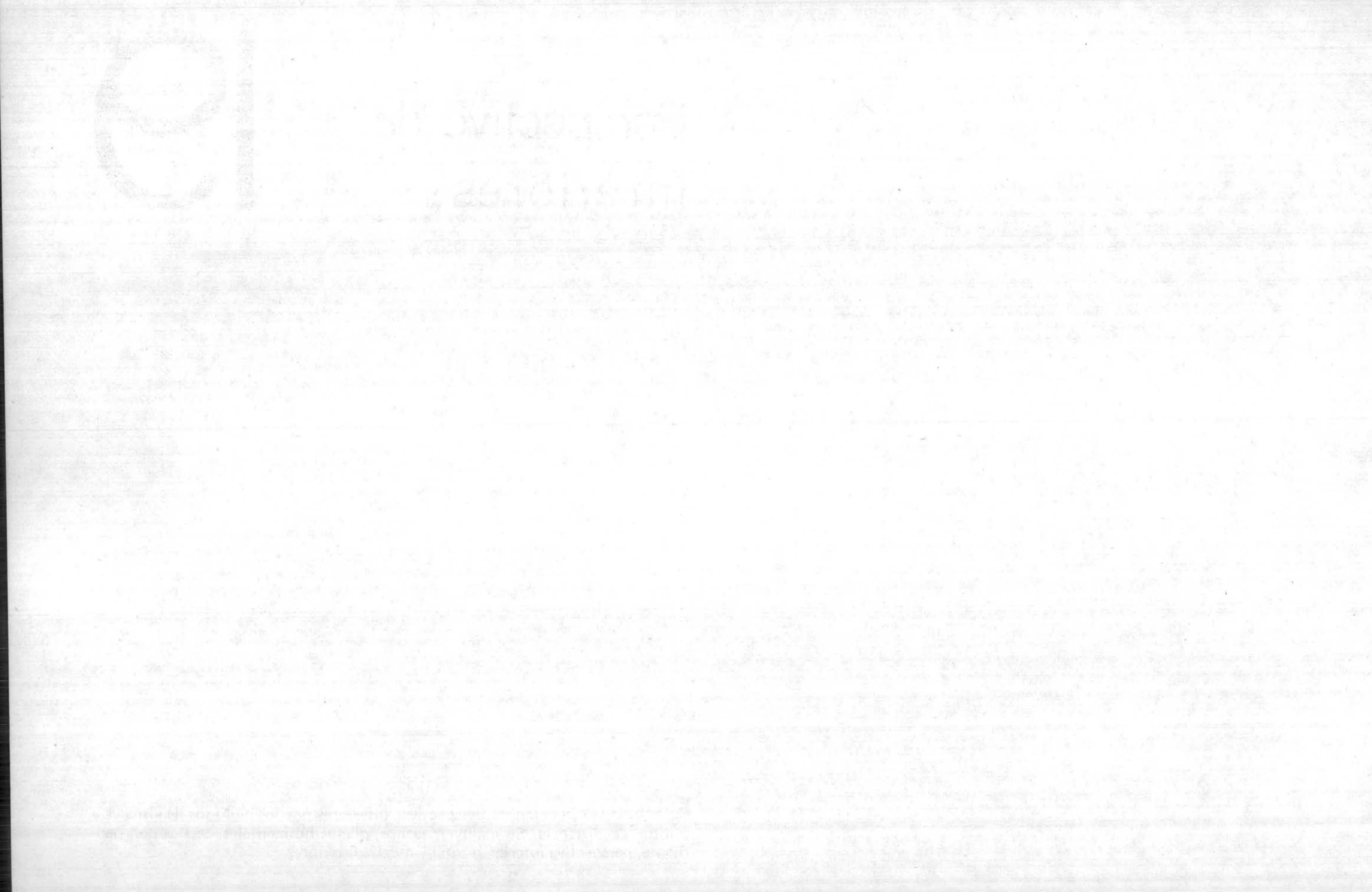
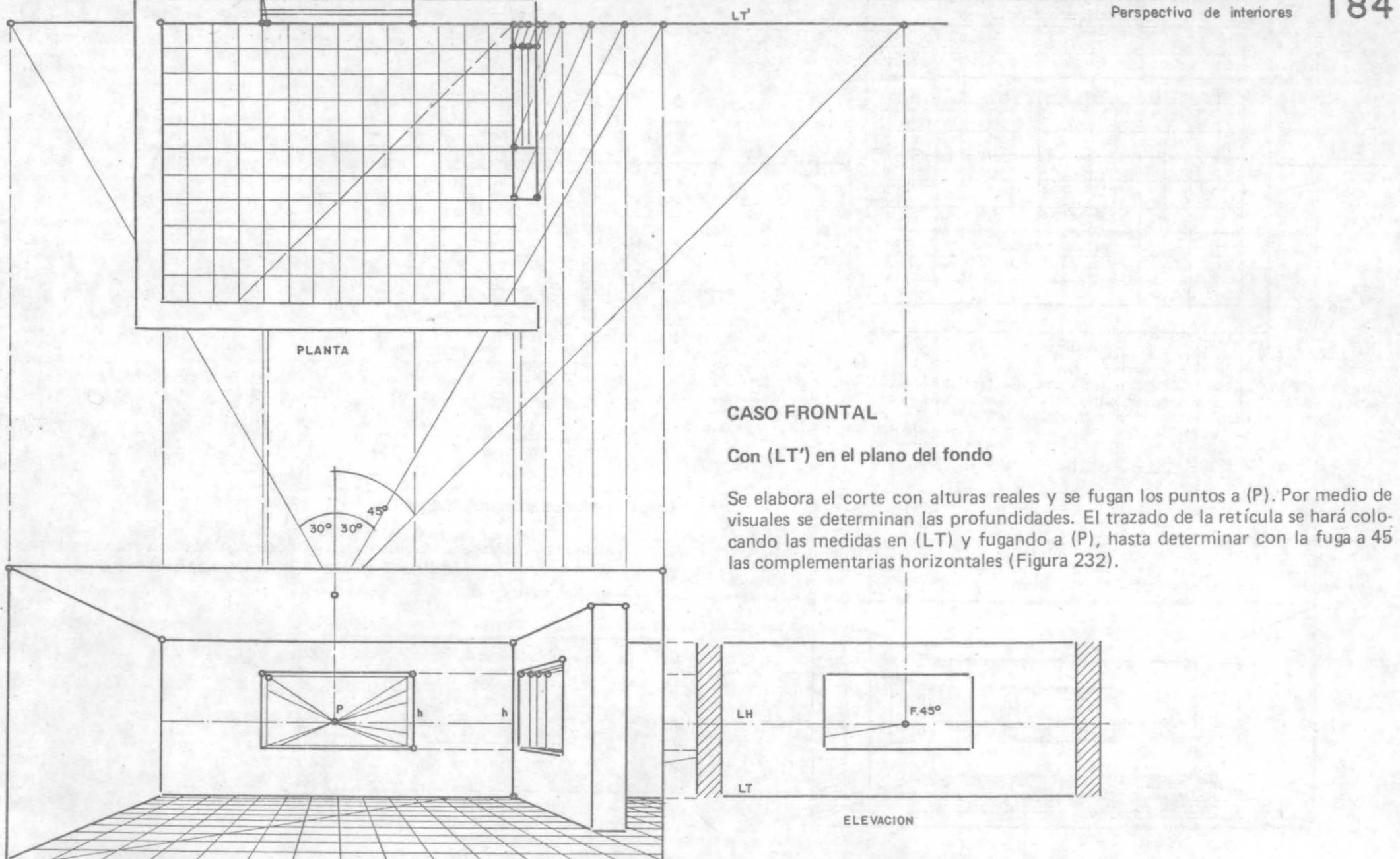
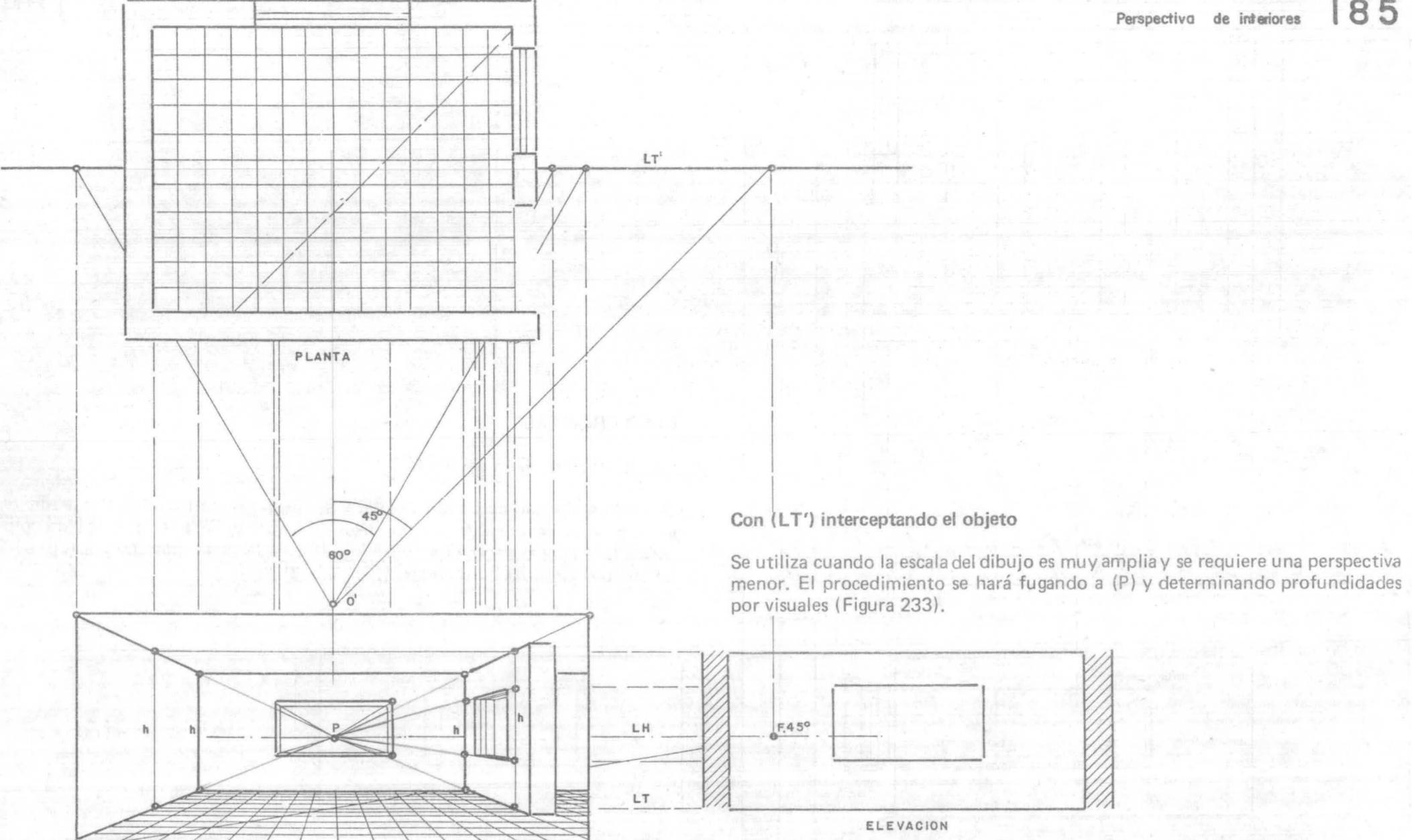
## Perspectiva de interiores

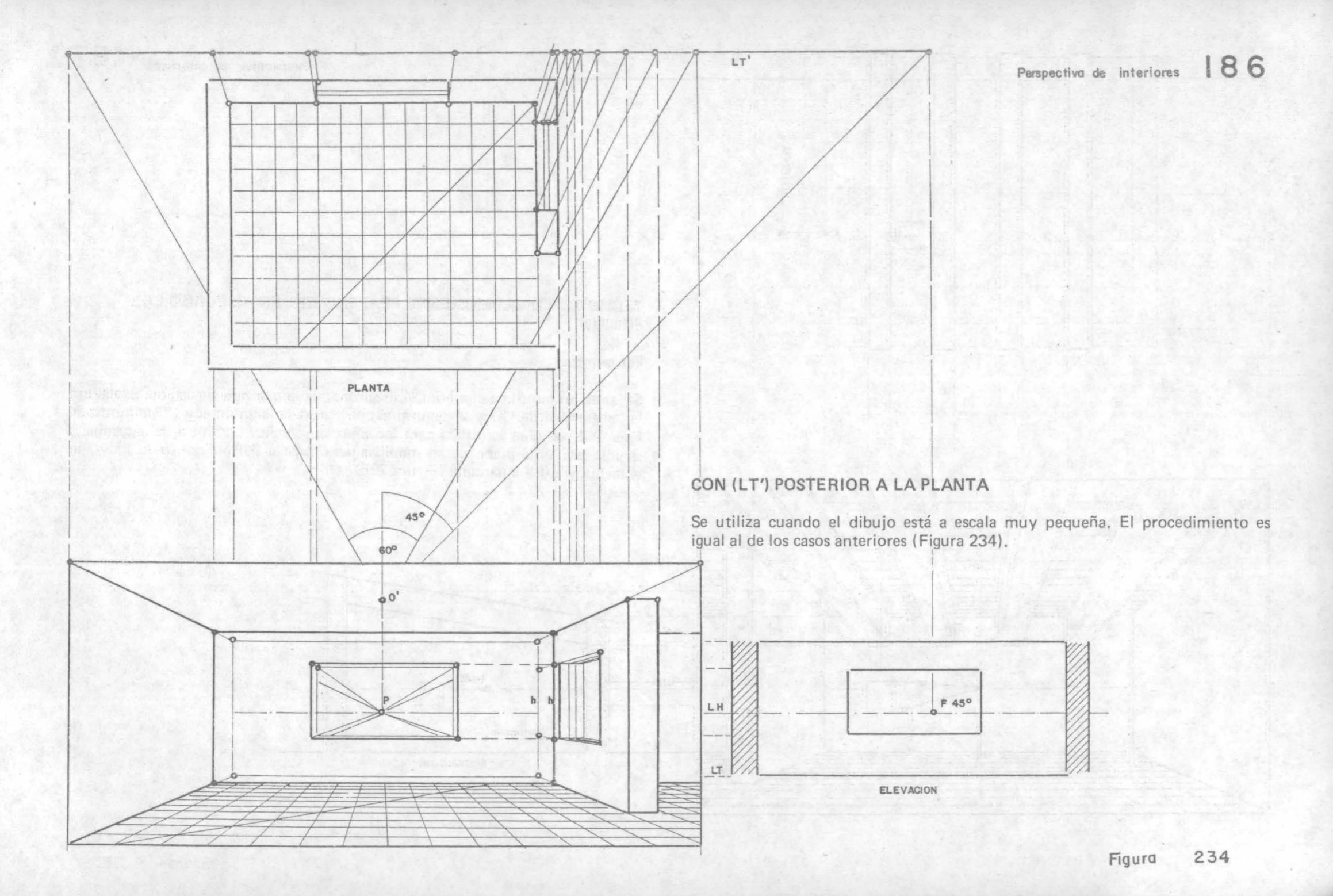


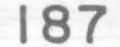
Se estudia la ejecución de perspectivas interiores por los métodos de visuales y puntos de distancia. Se incluyen techos, planos horizontales, techos con pendiente, perspectiva interior frontal y escalas interiores.

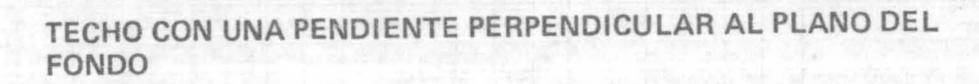








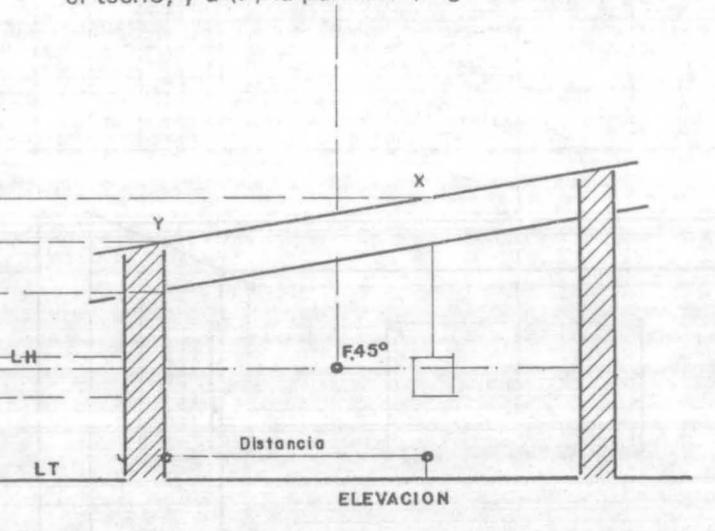


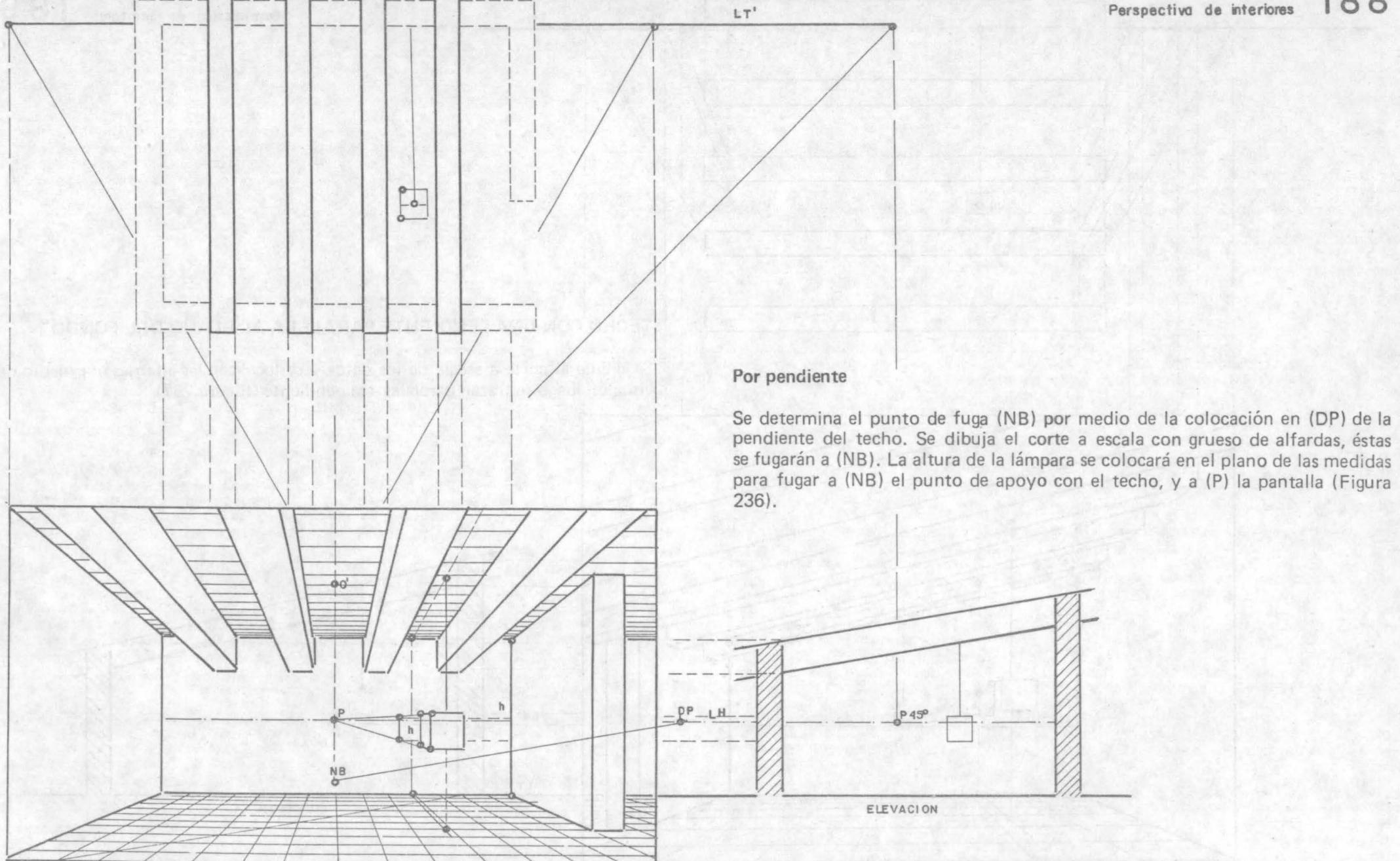


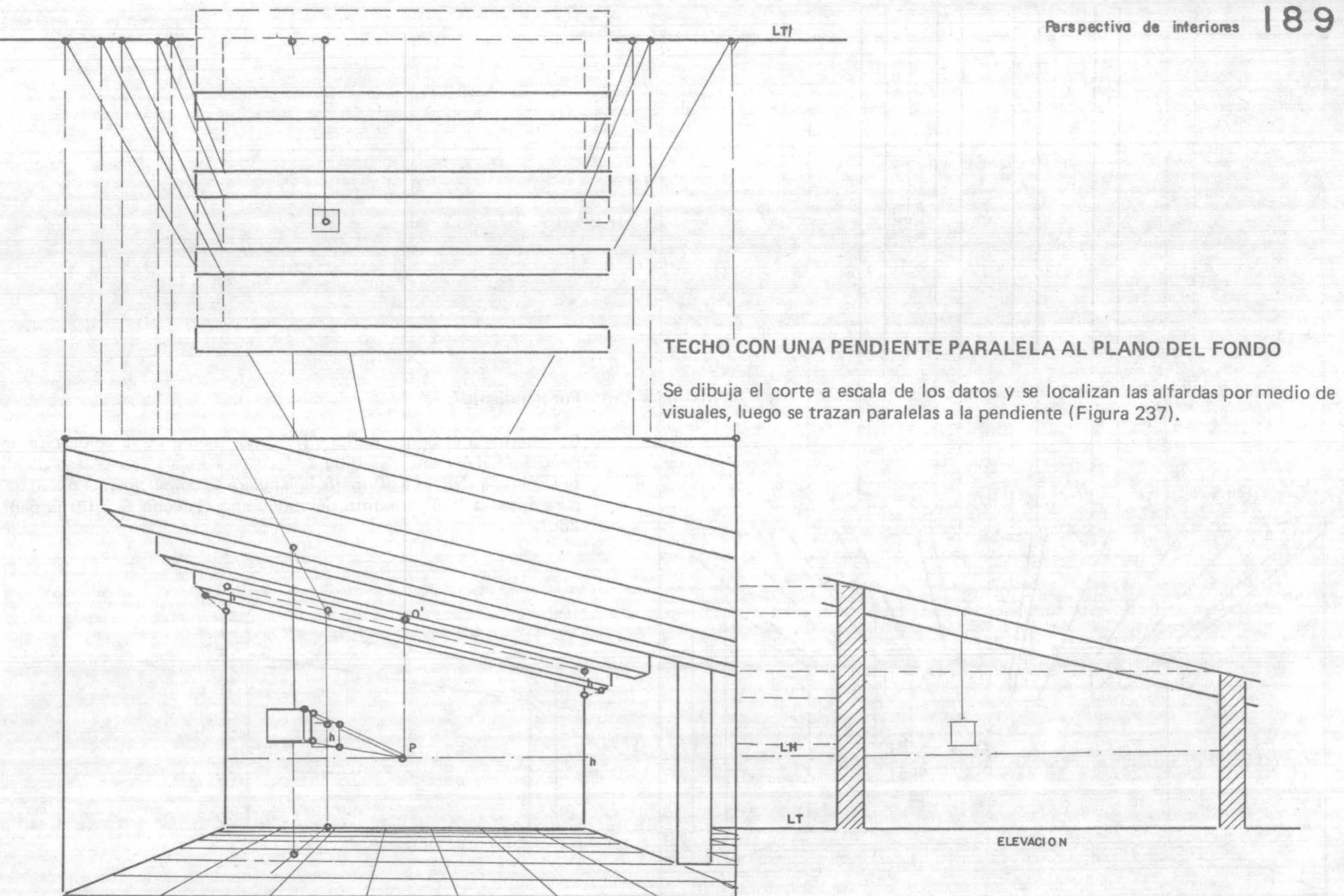
## Por puntos

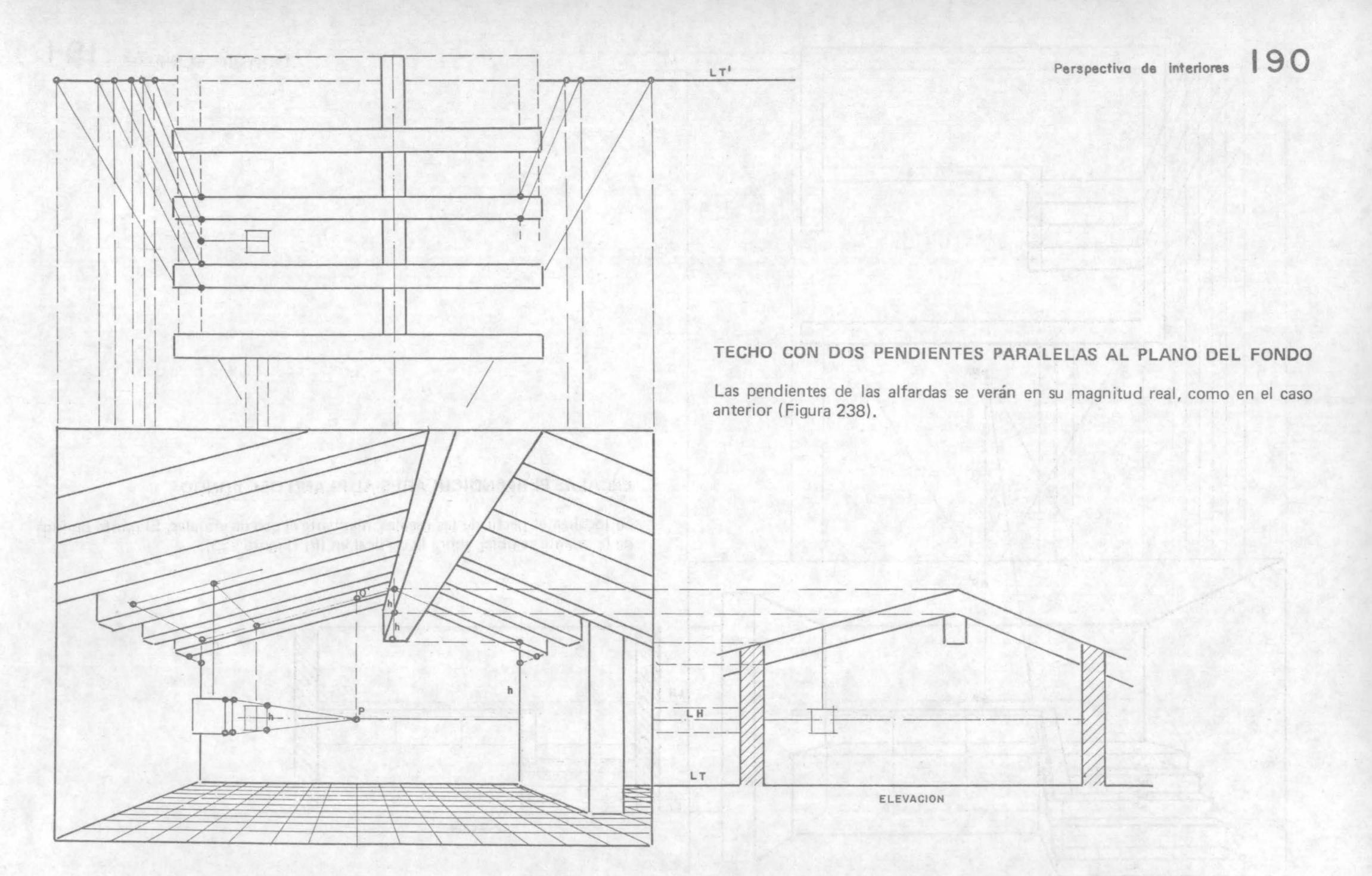
LT'

Se toma un punto cualquiera (X) localizado en la planta y elevación. Se elabora la perspectiva de (X) y se determina por medio de la unión con (Y) el punto de fuga (NB), el cual se utiliza para las alfardas y techo. La altura de la campana se colocará en el plano de las medidas para fugar a (NB) el punto de apoyo en el techo, y a (P) la pantalla (Figura 235).





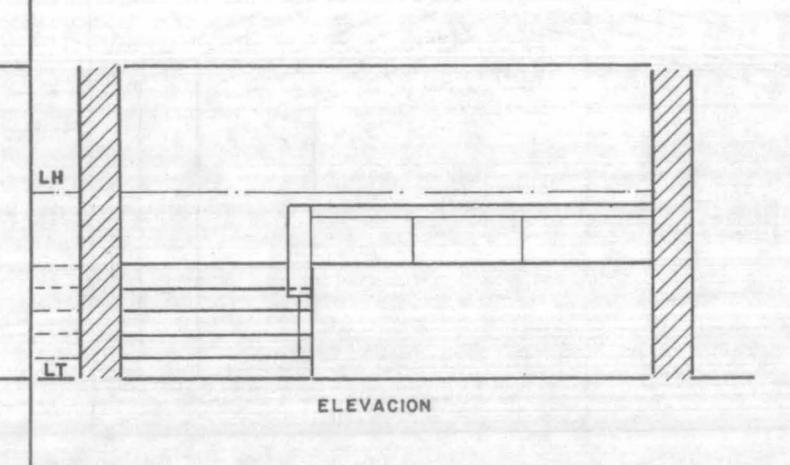


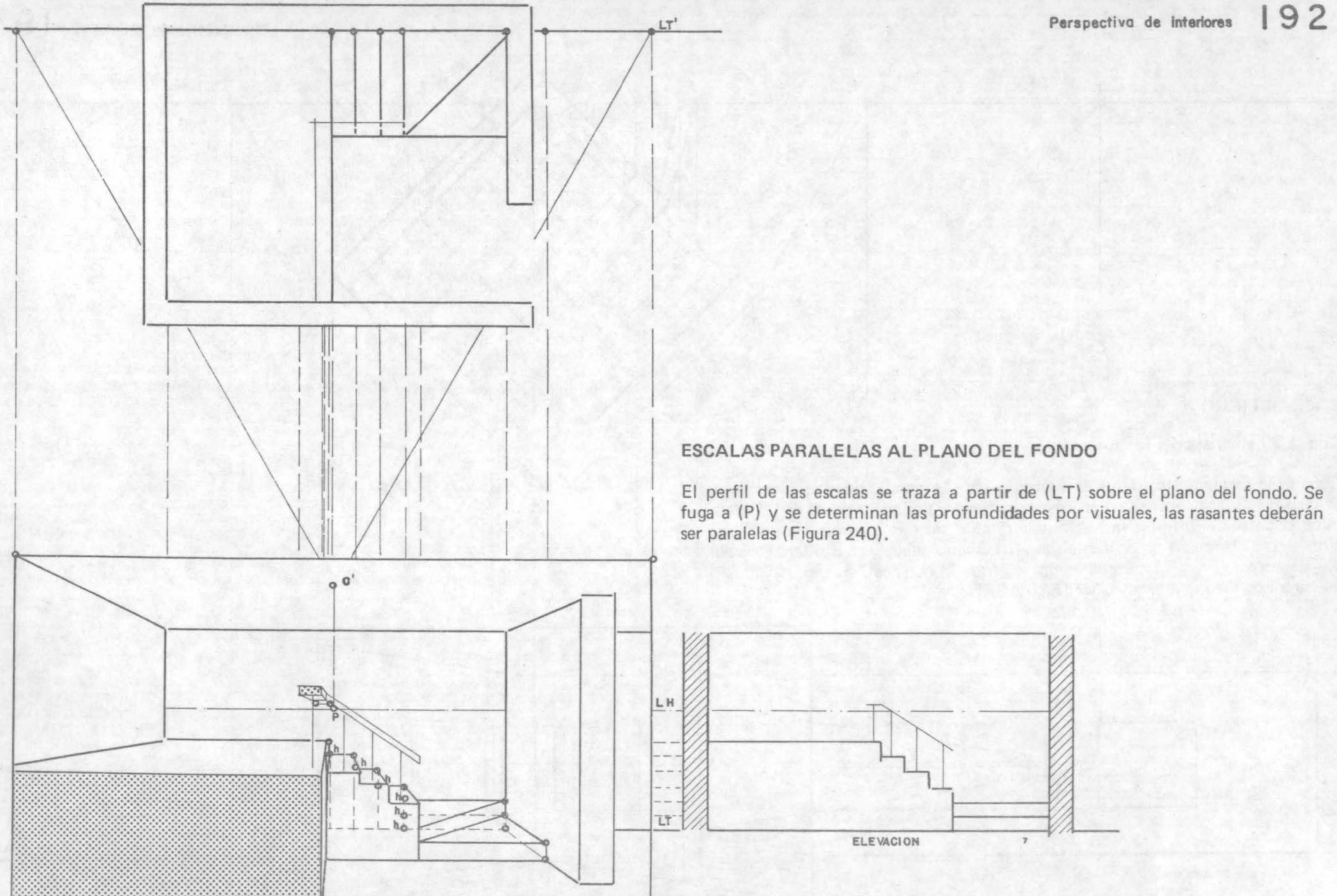




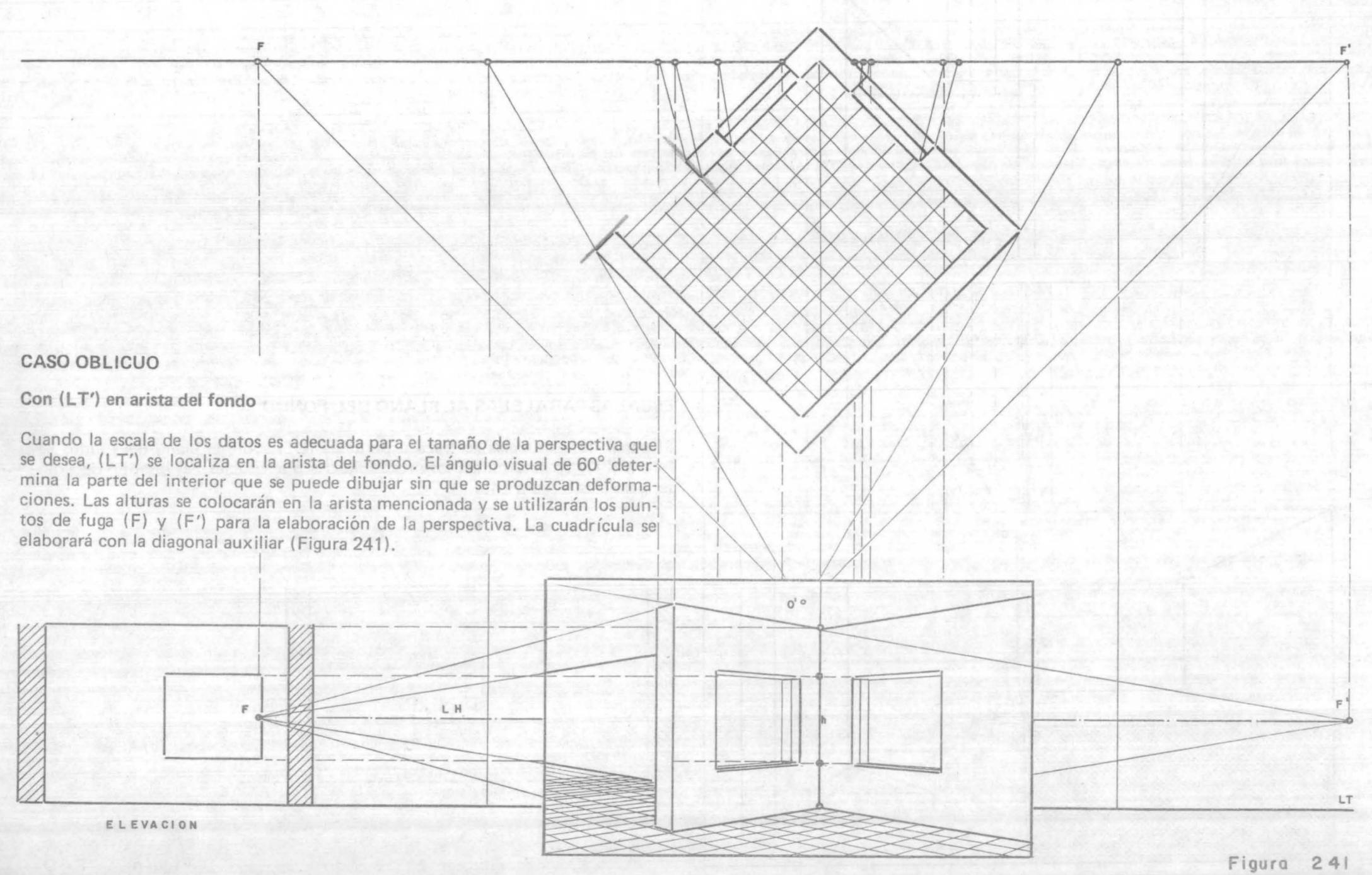
## ESCALAS PERPENDICULARES AL PLANO DEL FONDO

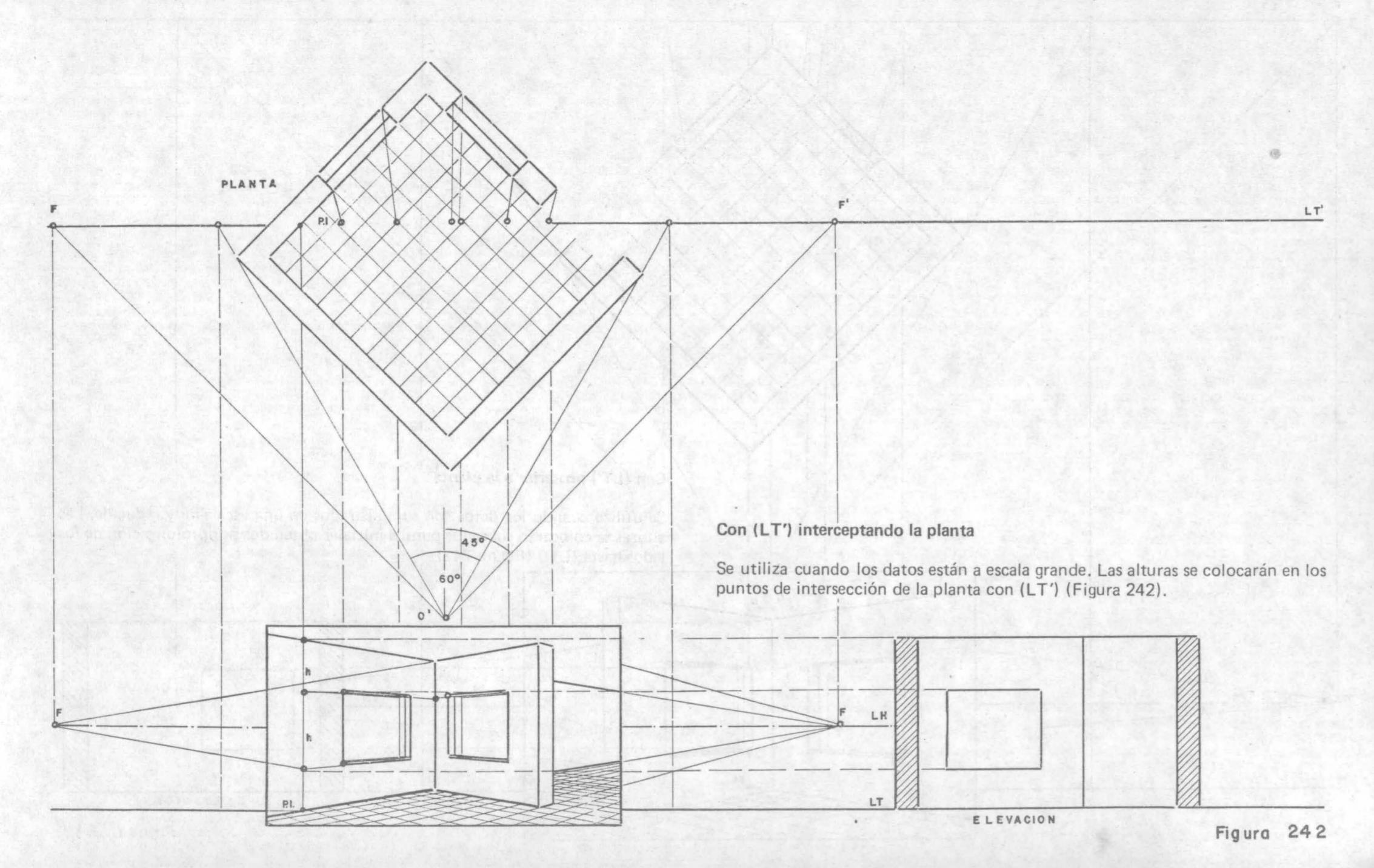
Se localiza el perfil de las escalas, mediante el uso de visuales. El punto de fuga de la rasante se ubica sobre la vertical en (P) (Figura 239).

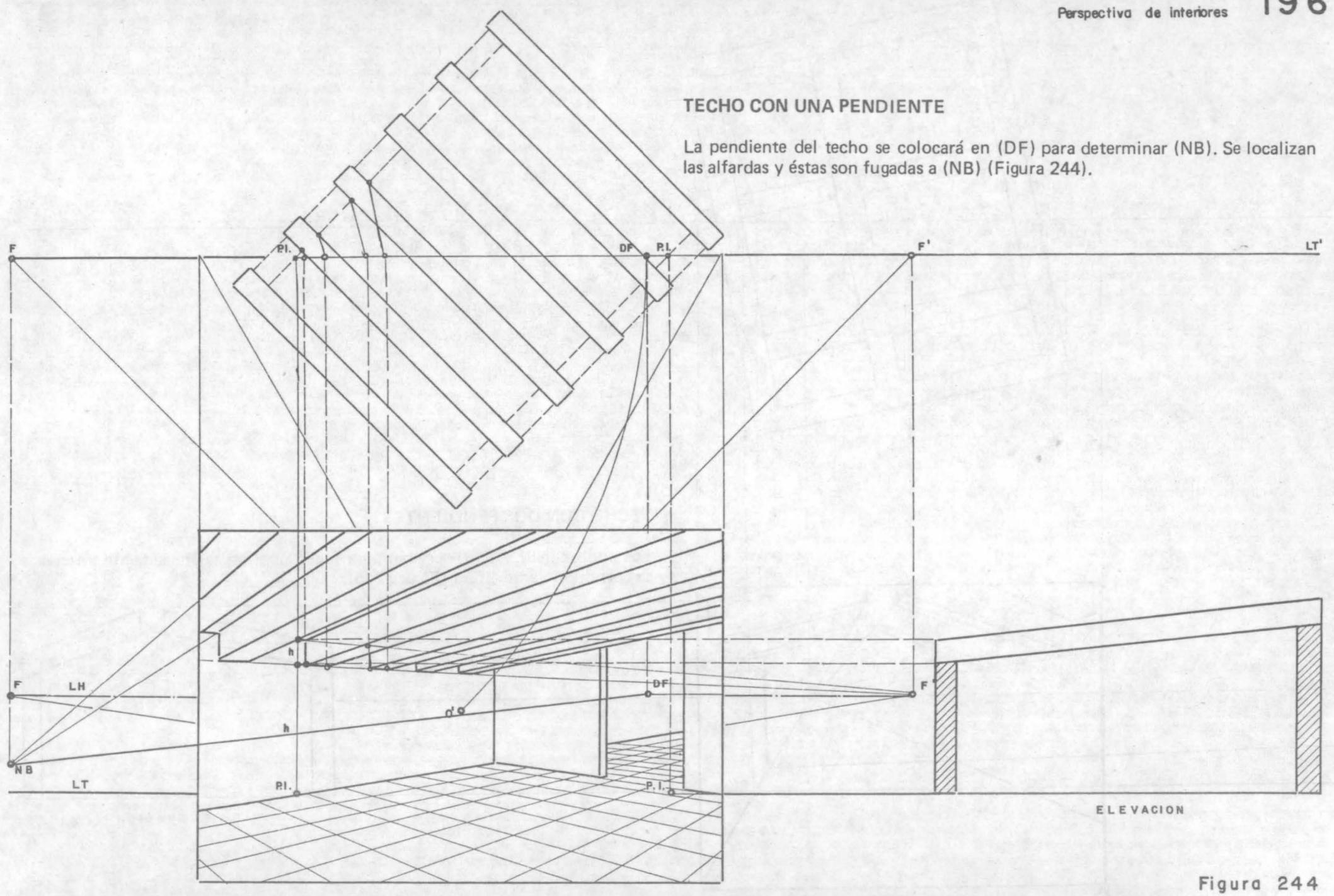


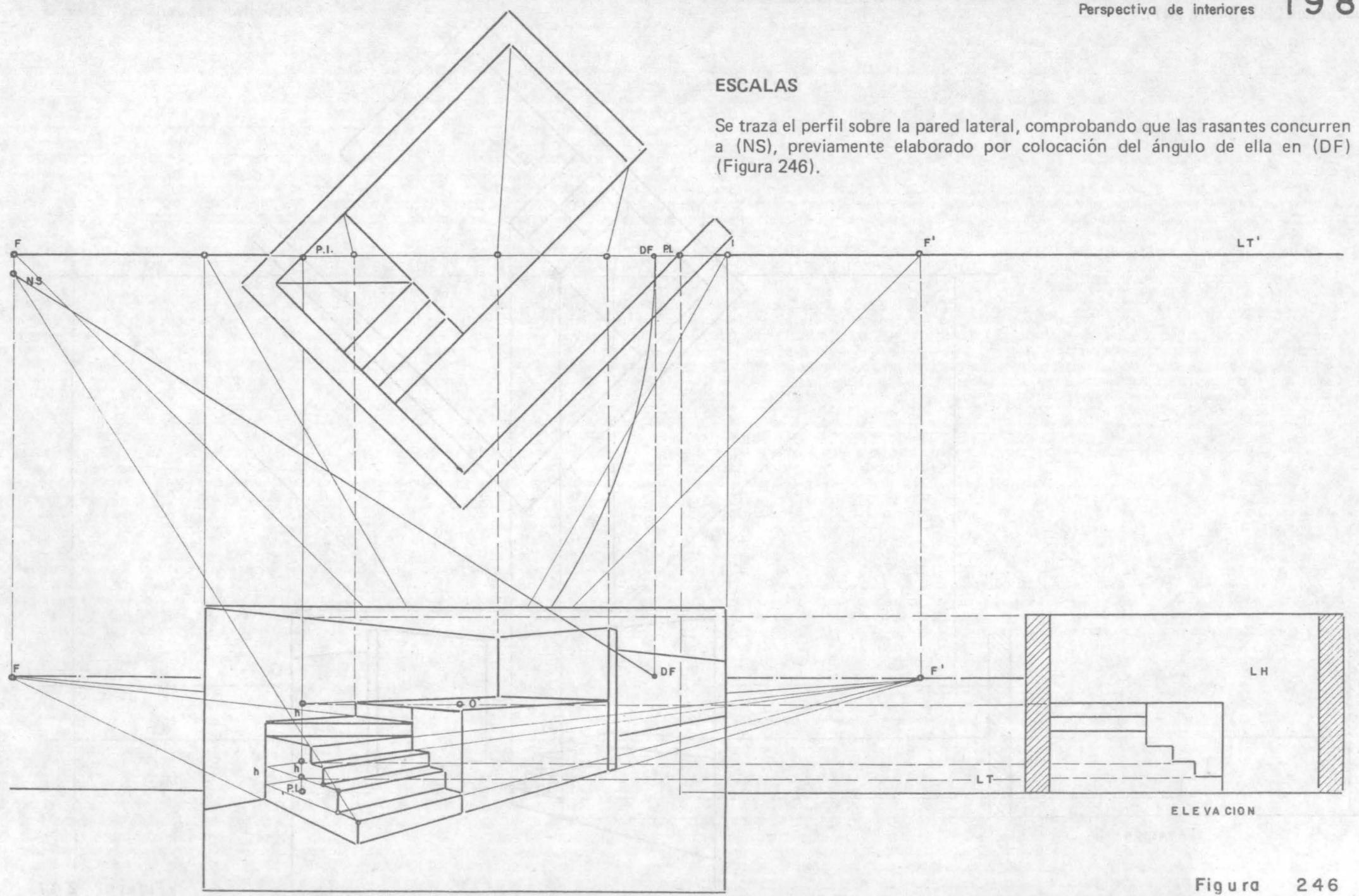


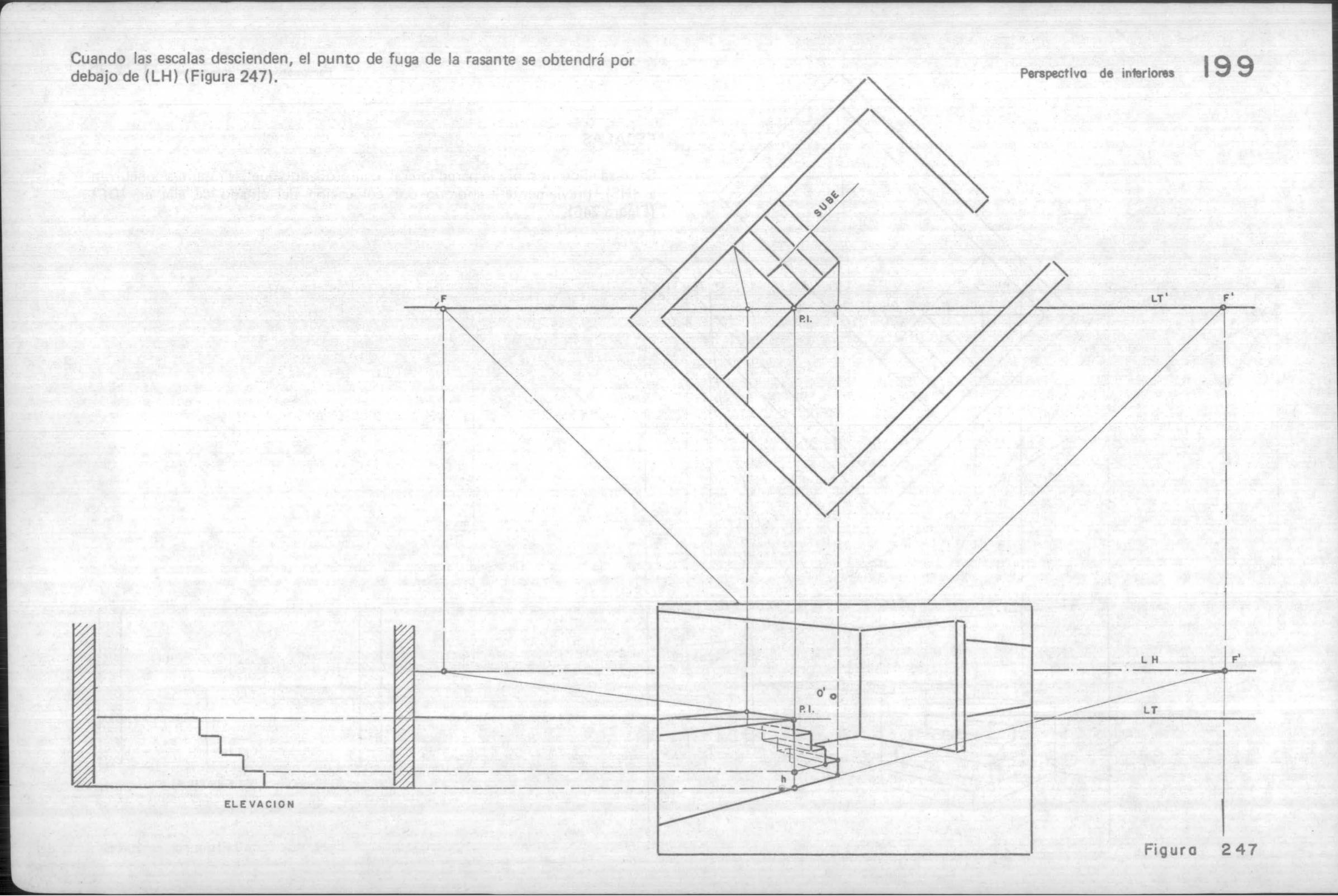
240

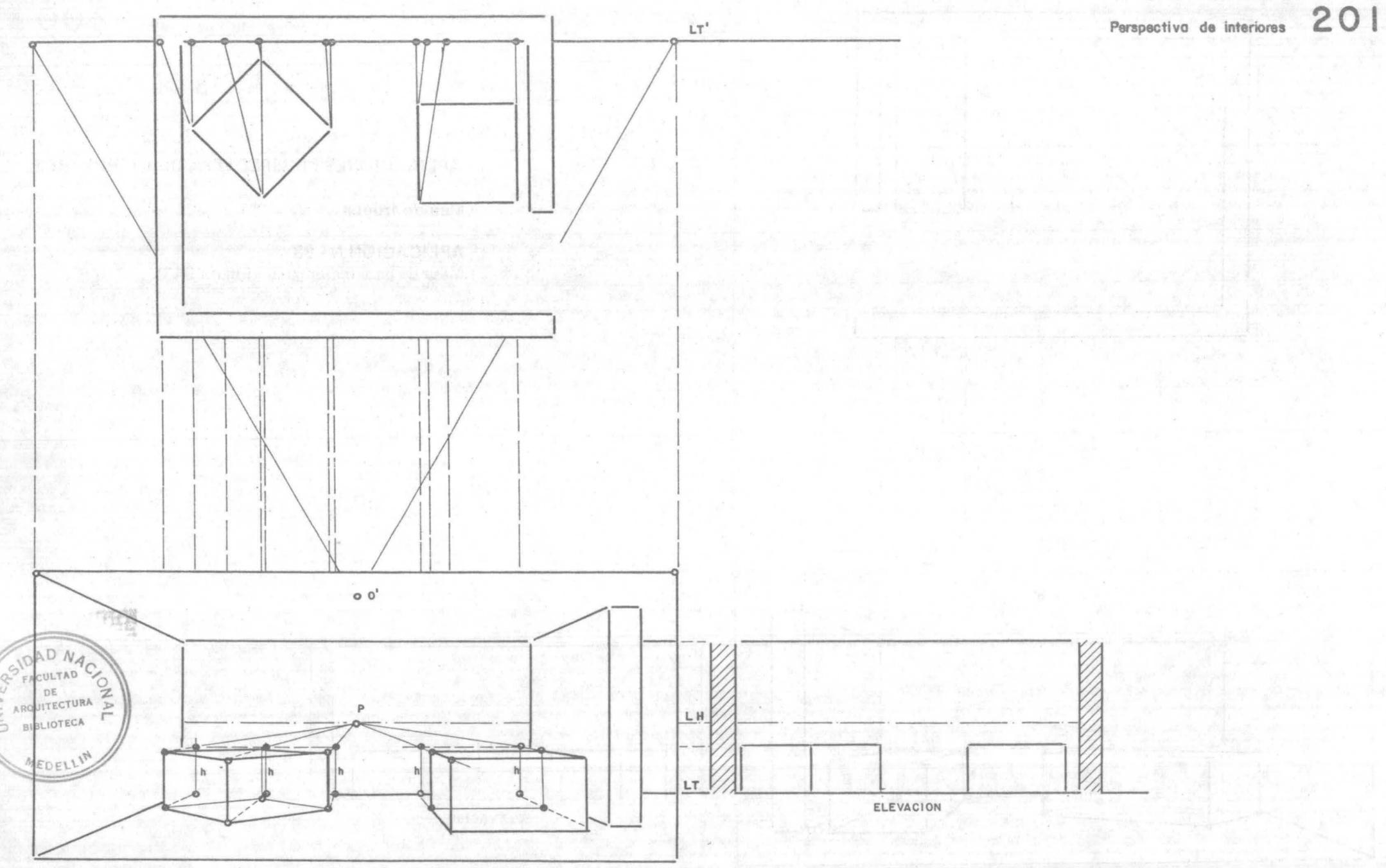


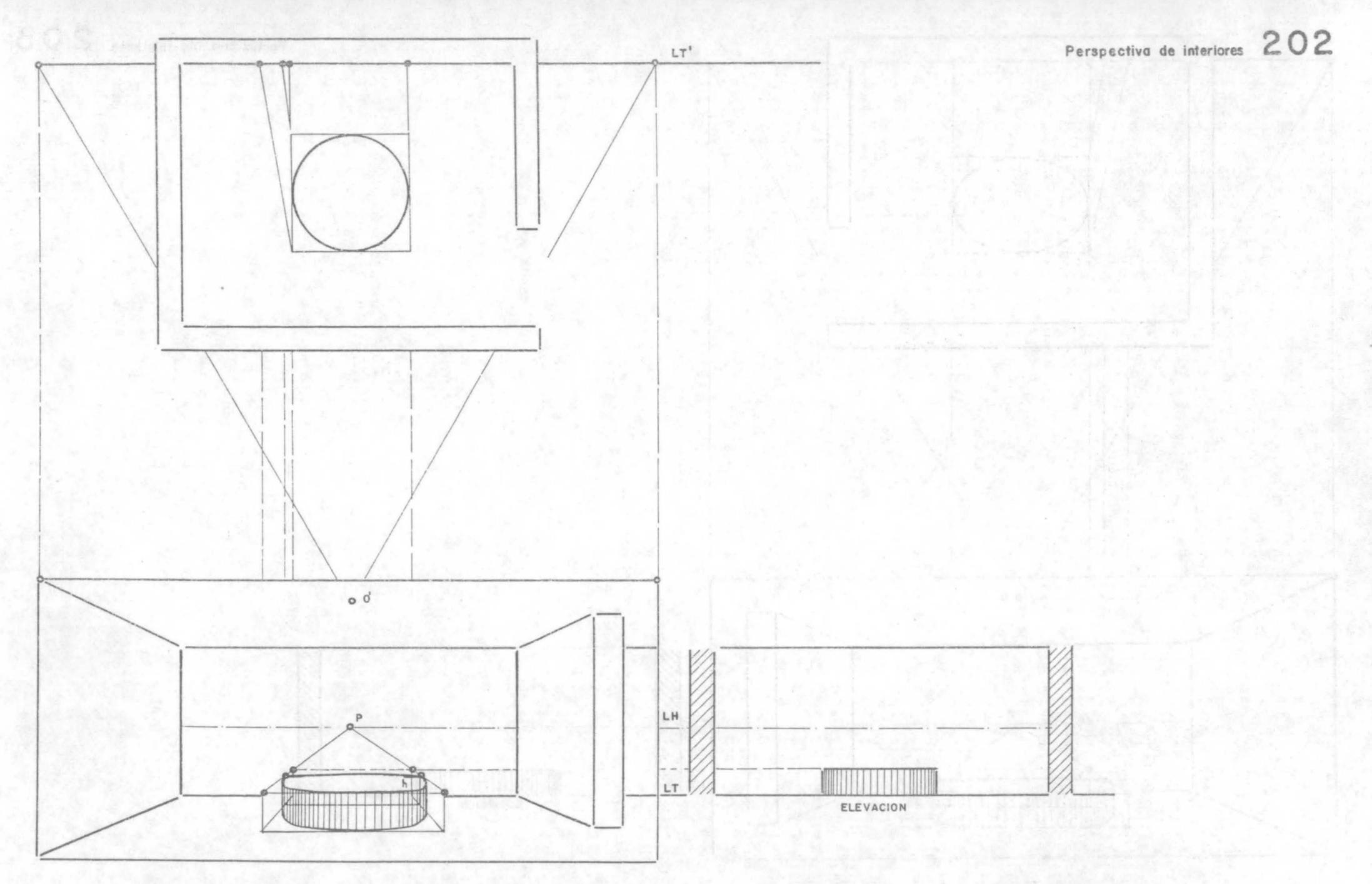


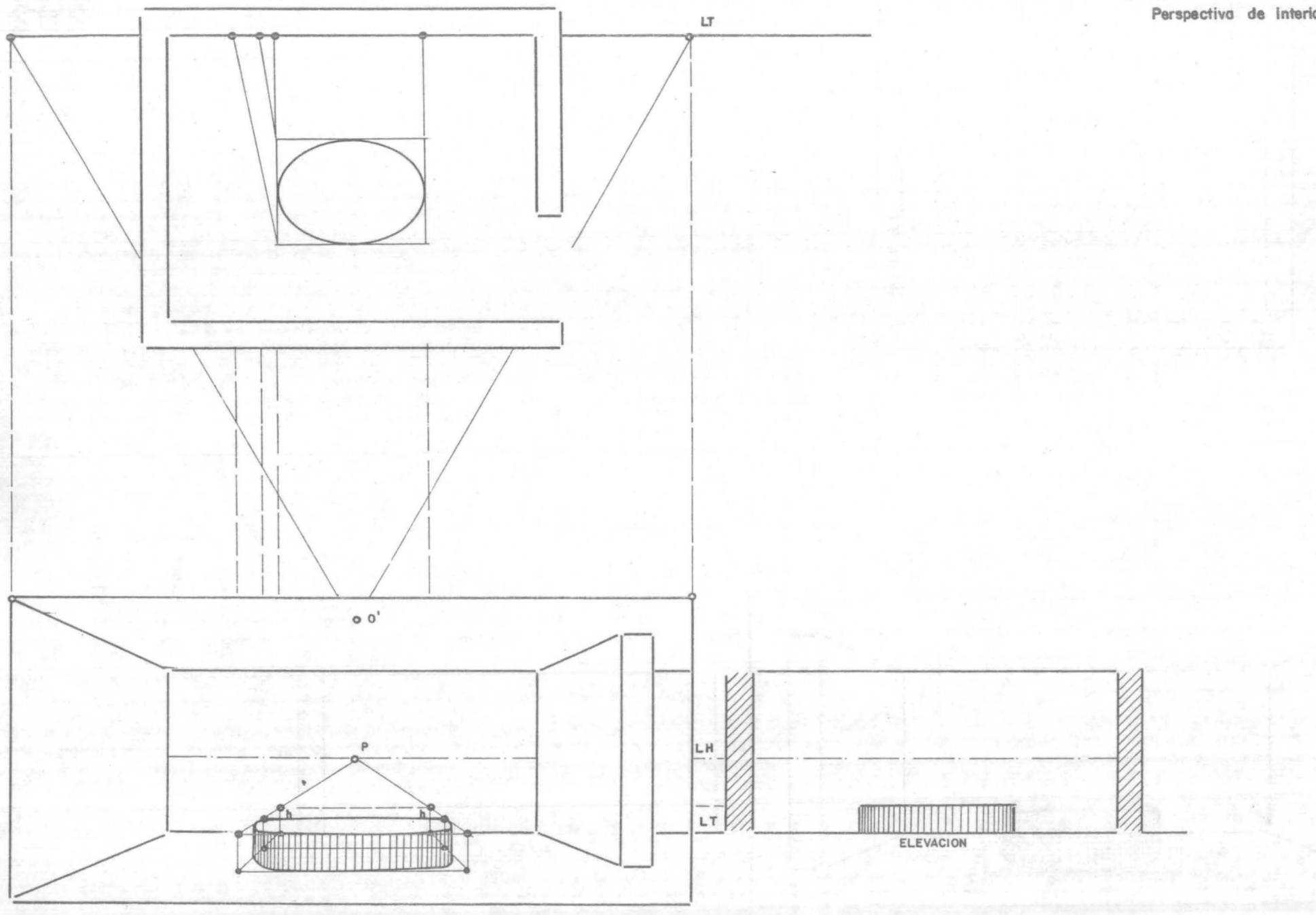


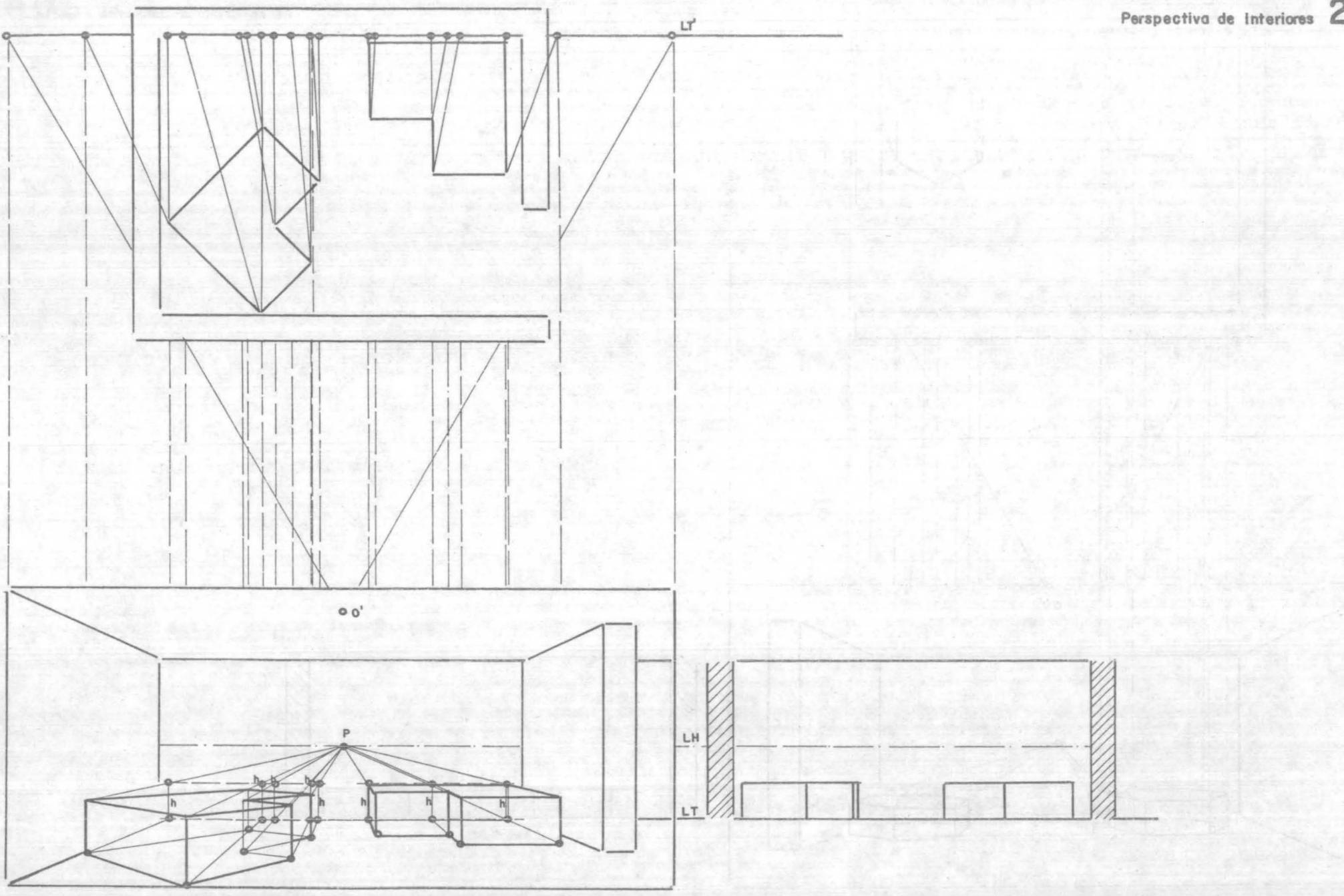


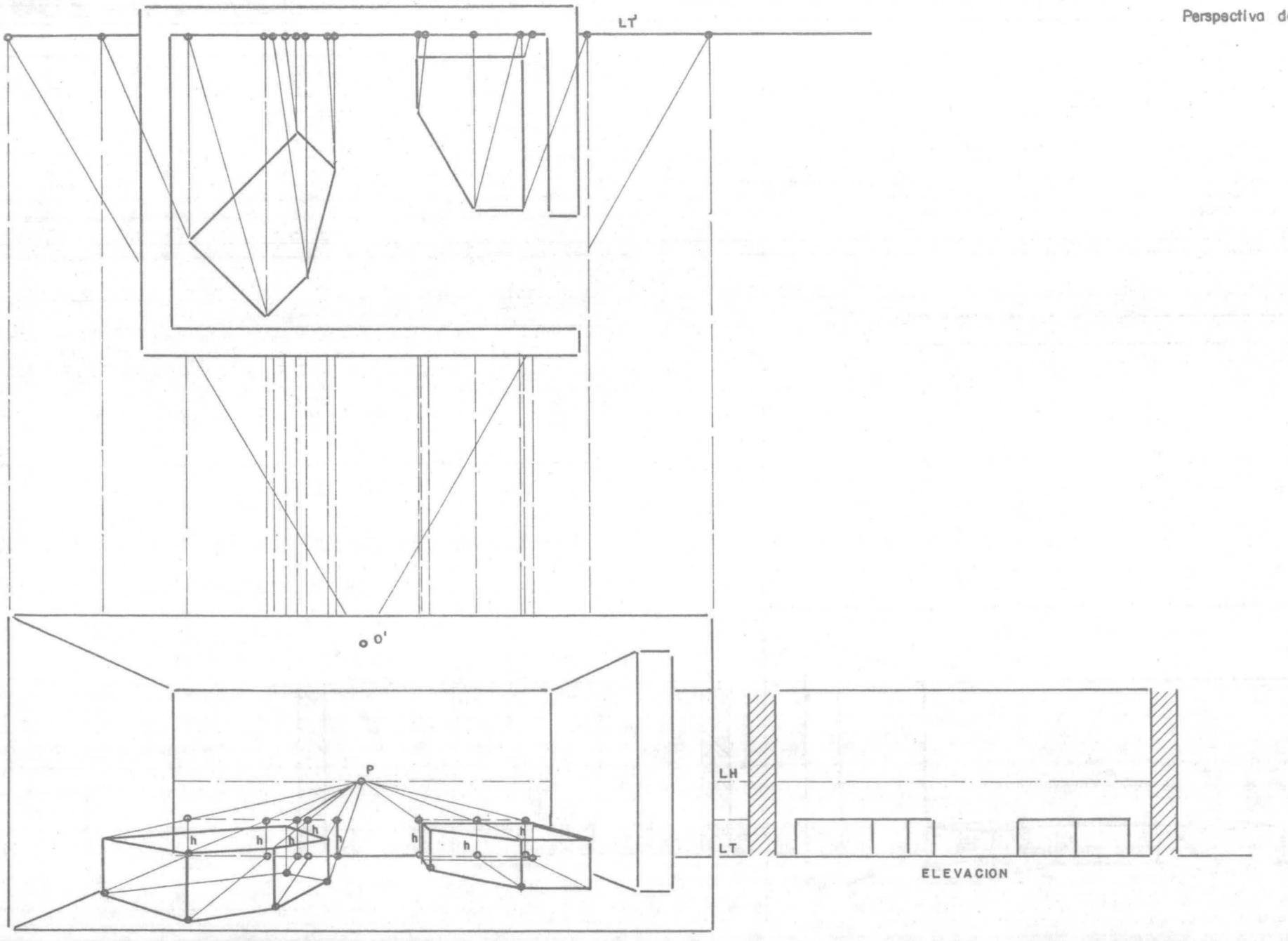




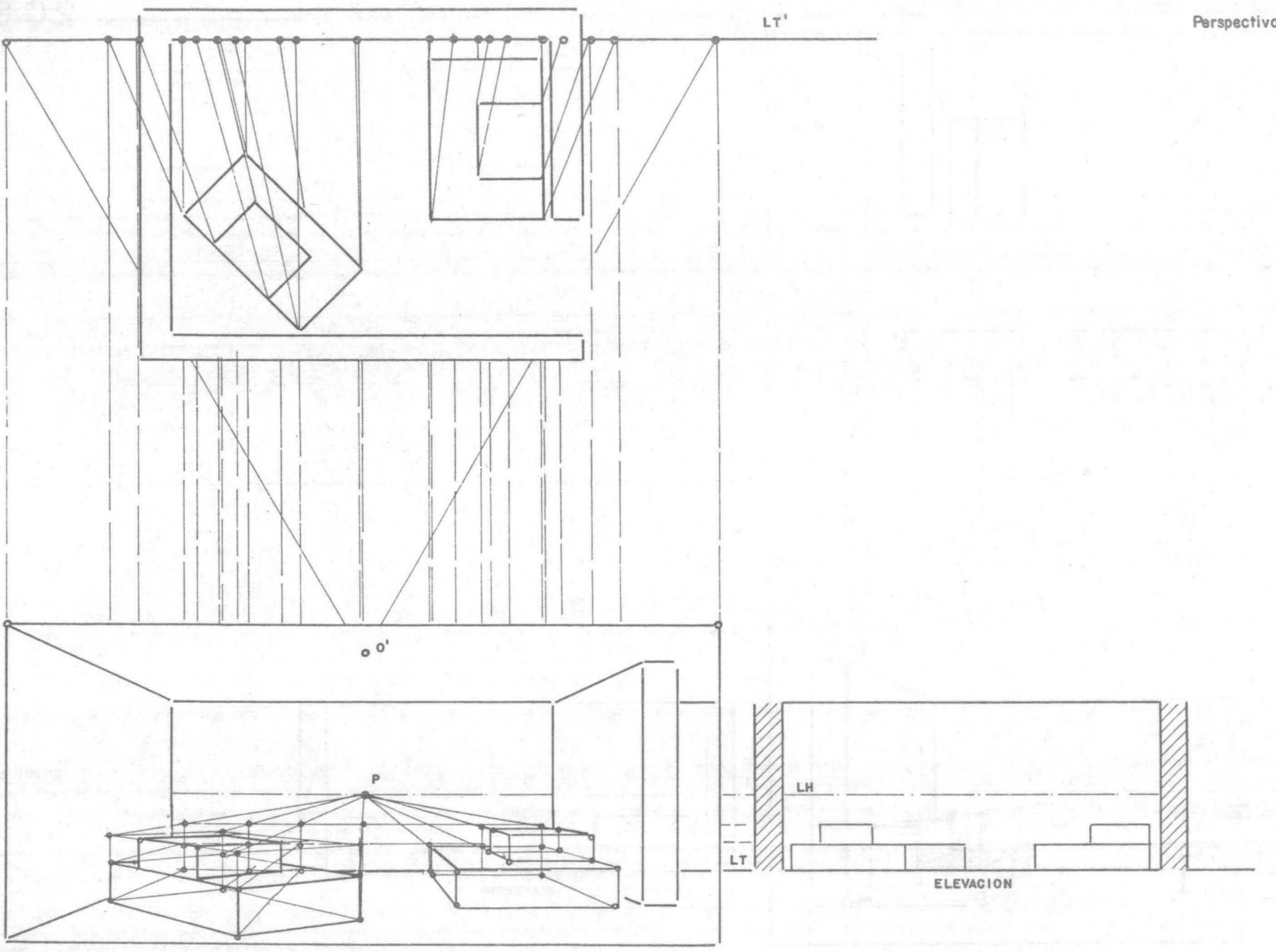


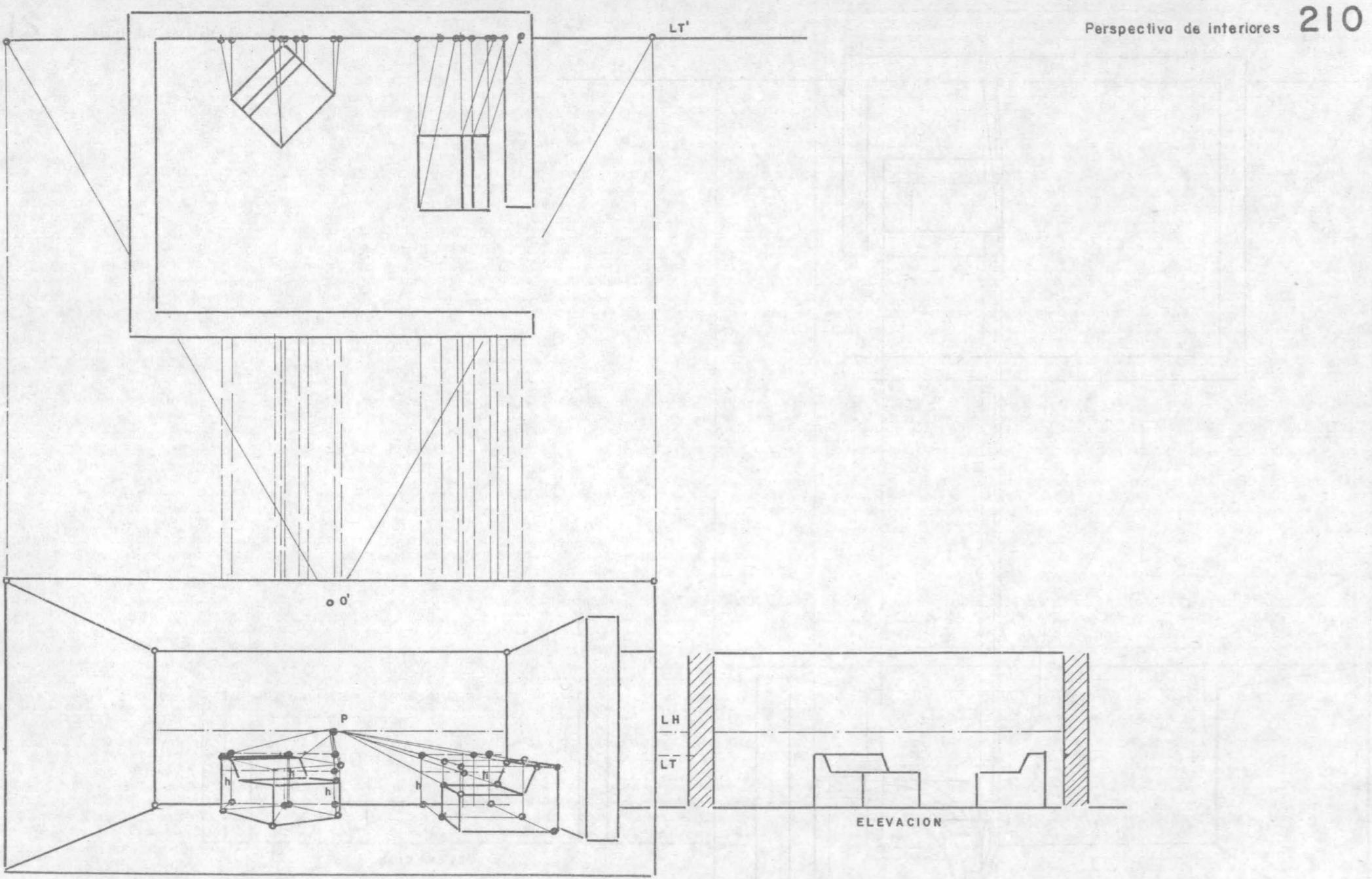






APLICACION N - 91
Perspectiva de un sillón en dos posiciones diferentes. Figura





APLICACION N - 93

