



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
National Capital Region  
Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

**SPECIAL PROGRAM IN TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (SPTVE)**  
**TECHNICAL DRAFTING – GRADE 8**  
**Q3-W1**

- I. Topic: Oblique Pictorial Drawing
- II. Objectives:
1. define pictorial drawings.
  2. differentiate the three (3) types of oblique pictorial drawings.; and
  3. construct oblique pictorial drawings.

III. Introduction

**Pictorial Drawing**

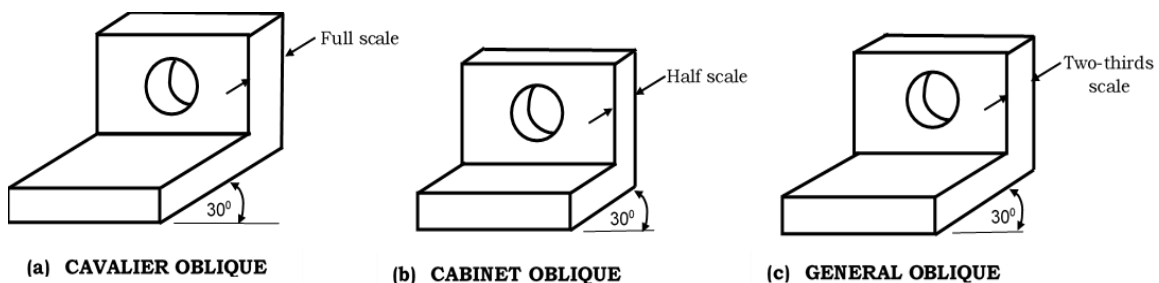
Pictorial drawing is a graphic representation of an object in a three-dimensional (3D) view of an object as it appears in the observer's eyes. It has three (3) types: oblique, axonometric, and perspective.

**Oblique Drawing**

Oblique drawing is a simple type of technical drawing, which shows an object in 3 dimensions. It is easy to recognize because all surfaces (directly) in front of the viewer are viewed perpendicularly and all receding edges are parallel. The front face of the object is the same view as in orthographic. All verticals are perpendicular to the baseline while all receding horizontals are at  $30^\circ$   $45^\circ$  or  $60^\circ$  to the baseline.

Three (3) kinds of Oblique Drawings

1. *Cavalier oblique* – where the receding side is scaled in actual size.
2. *Cabinet oblique* – where the receding side is half the measurement of the actual size.
3. *General oblique* - wherein the receding side is two-thirds of the scale of the actual size.



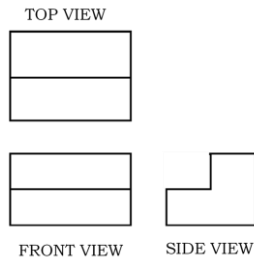
**TYPES OF OBLIQUE PICTORIAL DRAWINGS**



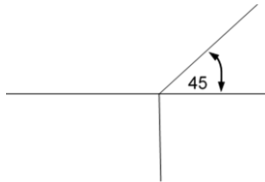


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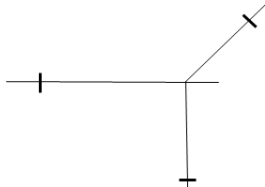
**To construct oblique drawings, follow these simple steps:**



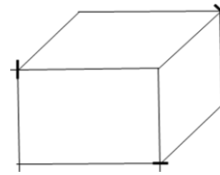
1. Draw oblique pictorial axes using either  $30^\circ$ ,  $45^\circ$ , or  $60^\circ$ .



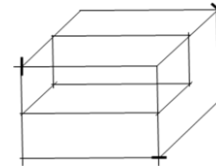
2. Supply the measuring marks on the axes base on the given dimension of the object.



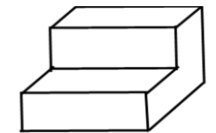
3. Form the oblique pictorial box lightly by constructing lines projected from the markings.



4. Add or complete the construction lines or basic shape of the object.



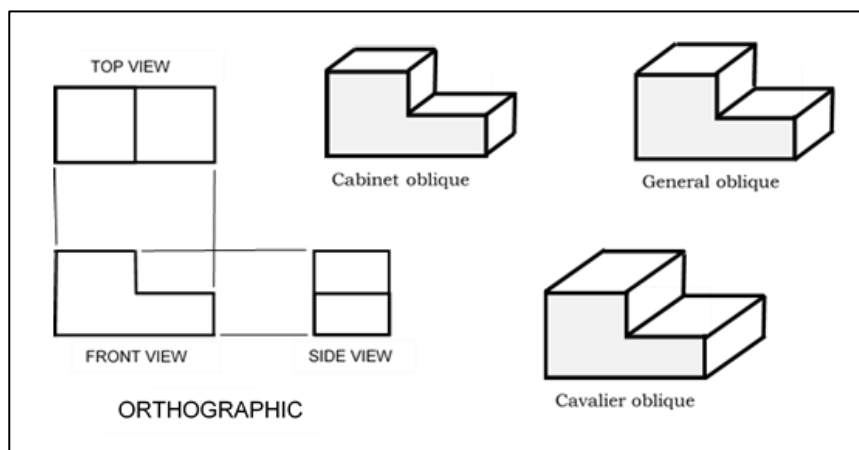
5. Trace the visible edges of the object, then label the drawing. If required, erase unnecessary lines.



CAVALIER OBLIQUE DRAWING

#### IV. Activities:

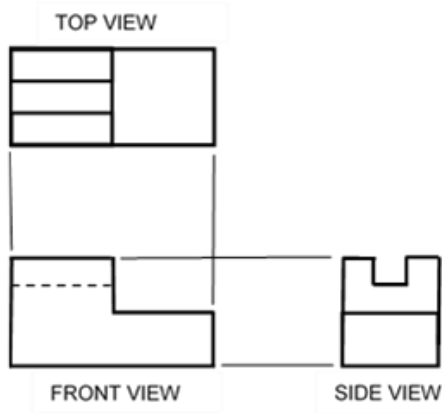
Activity 1 – Copy the illustrations below on Oslo paper. Estimate the dimensions. Follow the title block format on activity 2.



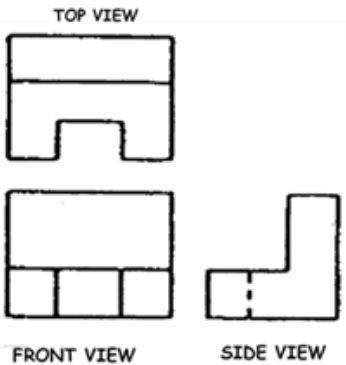


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Activity 2 – Draw the cabinet, cavalier, and general oblique pictorial drawings.

 <p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>SIDE VIEW</p> <p>ORTHOGRAPHIC</p>			
STUDENT NAME	<b>OBLIQUE DRAWING</b>	DATE	PLATE
SECTION:		TEACHER	<b>2</b>

Activity 3 – Draw the cabinet, cavalier, and general oblique pictorial drawings.

 <p>TOP VIEW</p> <p>FRONT VIEW</p> <p>SIDE VIEW</p> <p>ORTHOGRAPHIC</p>			
STUDENT NAME	<b>OBLIQUE DRAWING</b>	DATE	PLATE
SECTION:		TEACHER	<b>3</b>



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V. Assessment:

Directions: Write the letter of the BEST answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. If the side of an object has been drawn at 45 degrees to the front face, which type of drawing do we have?  
A. isometric                      B. oblique                      C. orthographic                      D. perspective
2. The depth axis lines in a cavalier oblique drawing are drawn at \_\_\_\_ scale.  
A.  $\frac{1}{4}$                       B.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       C.  $\frac{3}{4}$                       D. Full
3. A cabinet oblique drawing has a depth axis drawn at \_\_\_\_ scale.  
A.  $\frac{1}{4}$                       B.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       C.  $\frac{3}{4}$                       D. full
4. In a general oblique drawing, the depth axis is drawn at \_\_\_\_ scale.  
A.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       B.  $\frac{2}{3}$                       C.  $\frac{3}{4}$                       D. full
5. In an oblique drawing, the \_\_\_\_ surface of the object is parallel to the projection plane.  
A. top                      B. side                      C. front                      D. bottom

VI. Reflection:

In your own opinion, which of the three (3) kinds of oblique pictorial drawings is the most applicable to use? Why? (5 points)

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References:

- German M. Manaois. *Drafting 1 and 2* Phoenix Publishing:1983
- Norman Stirling. *Introduction to Technical Drawing* Delmar Publishing: 1977
- Competency-Based Learning Material, *Technical Drafting*
- Madsen, Shumaker, Turpin, Stark: *Engineering, Drawing, and Design*
- Internet: [Pinterest](#)

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