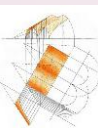


PREPARACIÓN ZONA DE TRABAJO





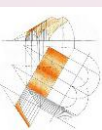
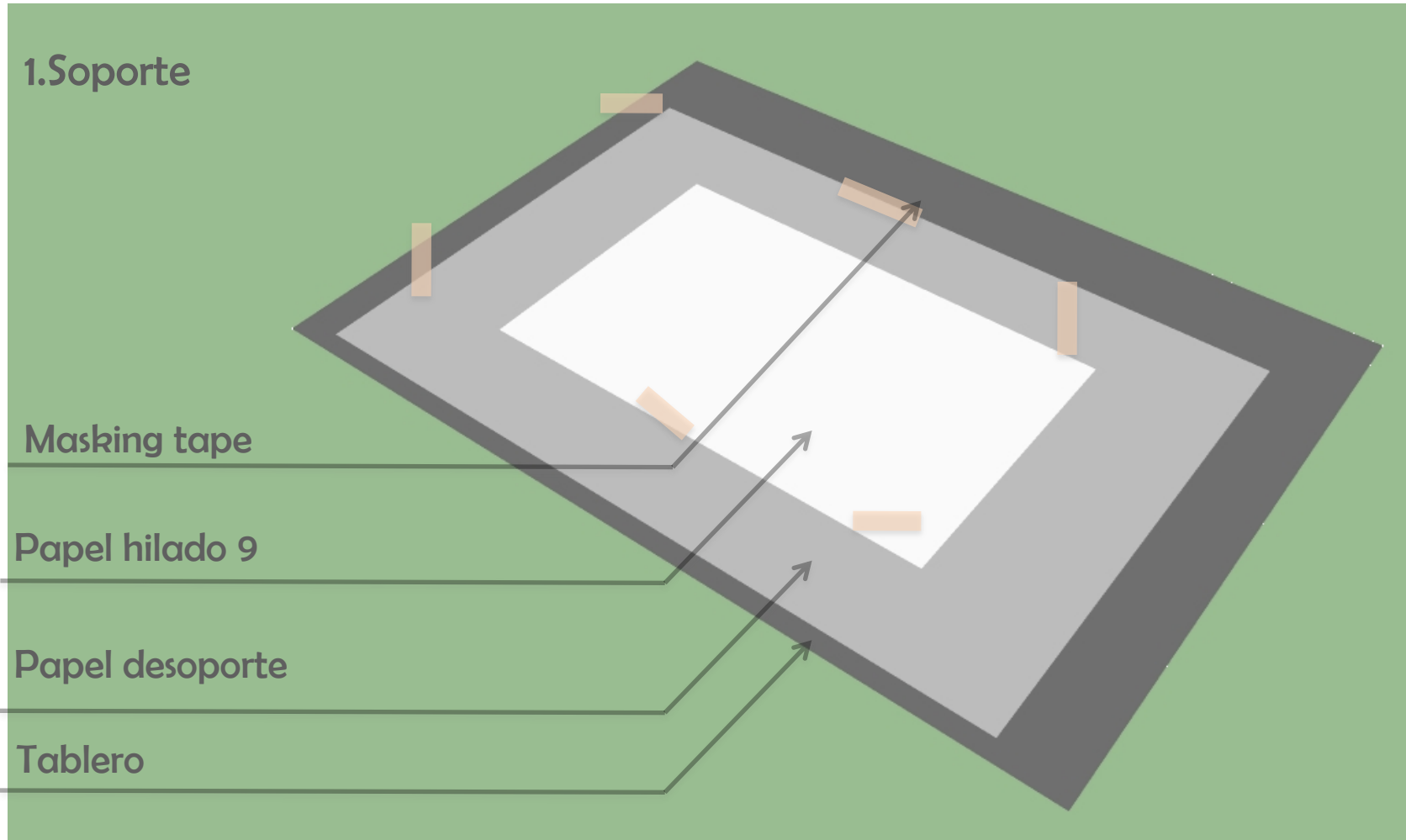
1.Soporte

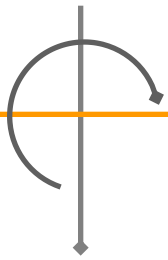
Masking tape

Papel hilado 9

Papel desoporte

Tablero

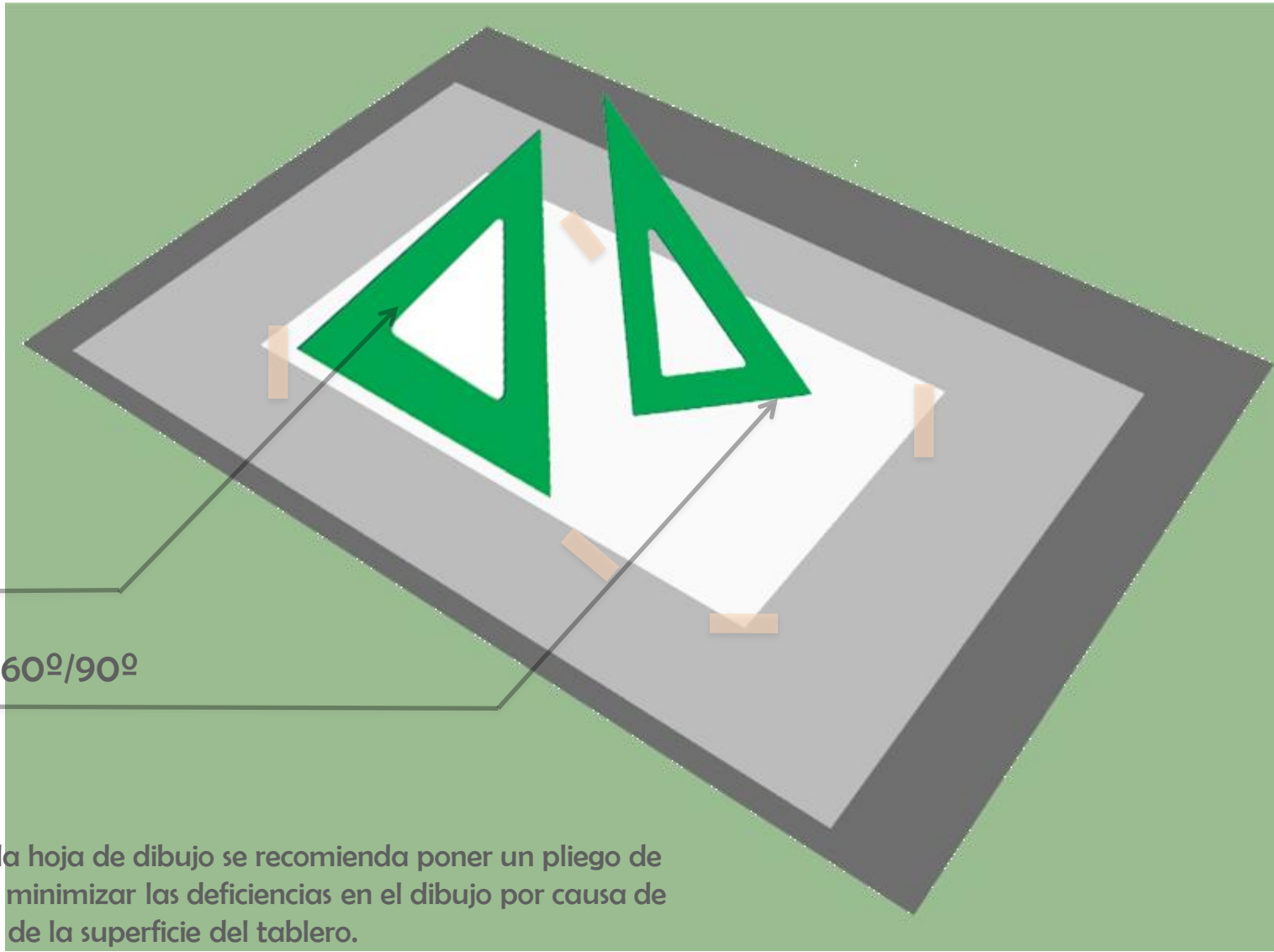




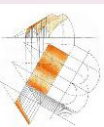
2.Escuadras

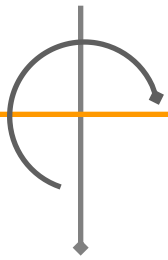
Escuadra 45°

Escuadra 30°/60°/90°



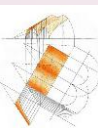
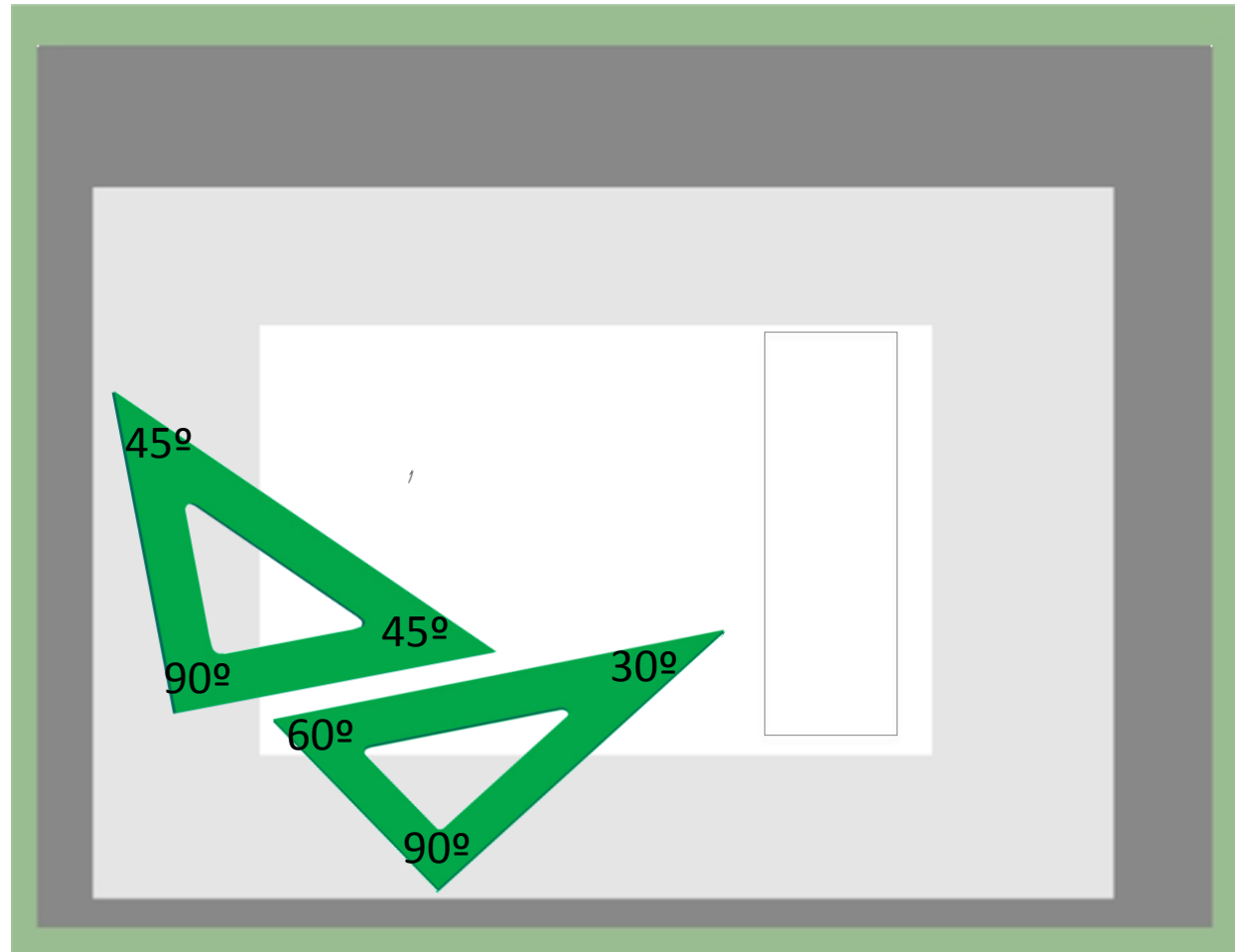
Entre el tablero y la hoja de dibujo se recomienda poner un pliego de papel hilado para minimizar las deficiencias en el dibujo por causa de las irregularidades de la superficie del tablero.

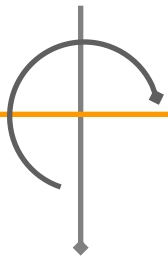




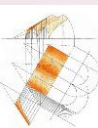
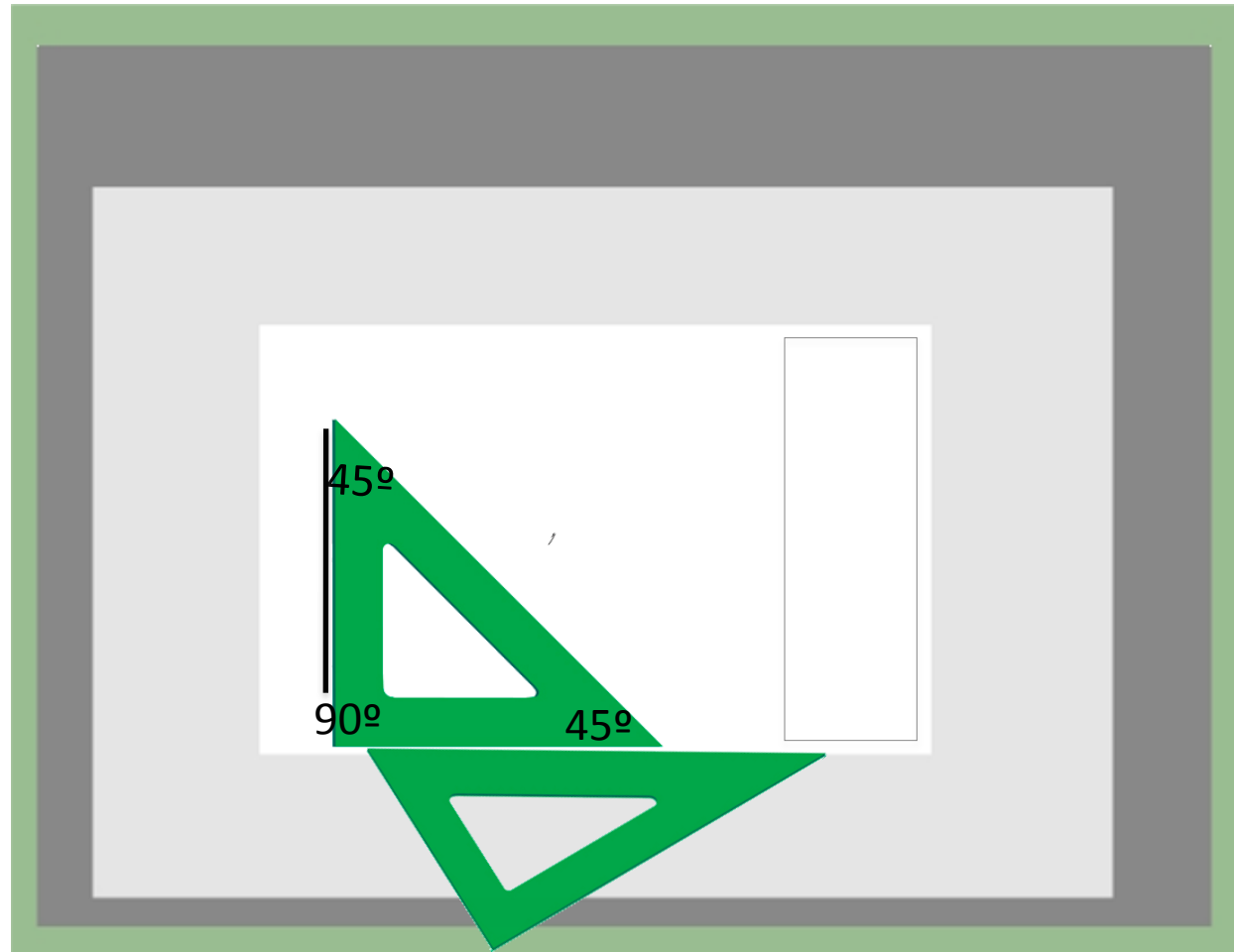
2. Escuadras

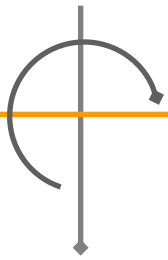
Además de estos tres elementos se requiere una regla graduada (mm) y eventualmente un transportador



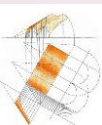


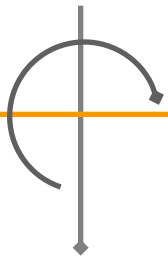
3. Trazar línea vertical



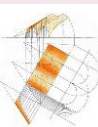
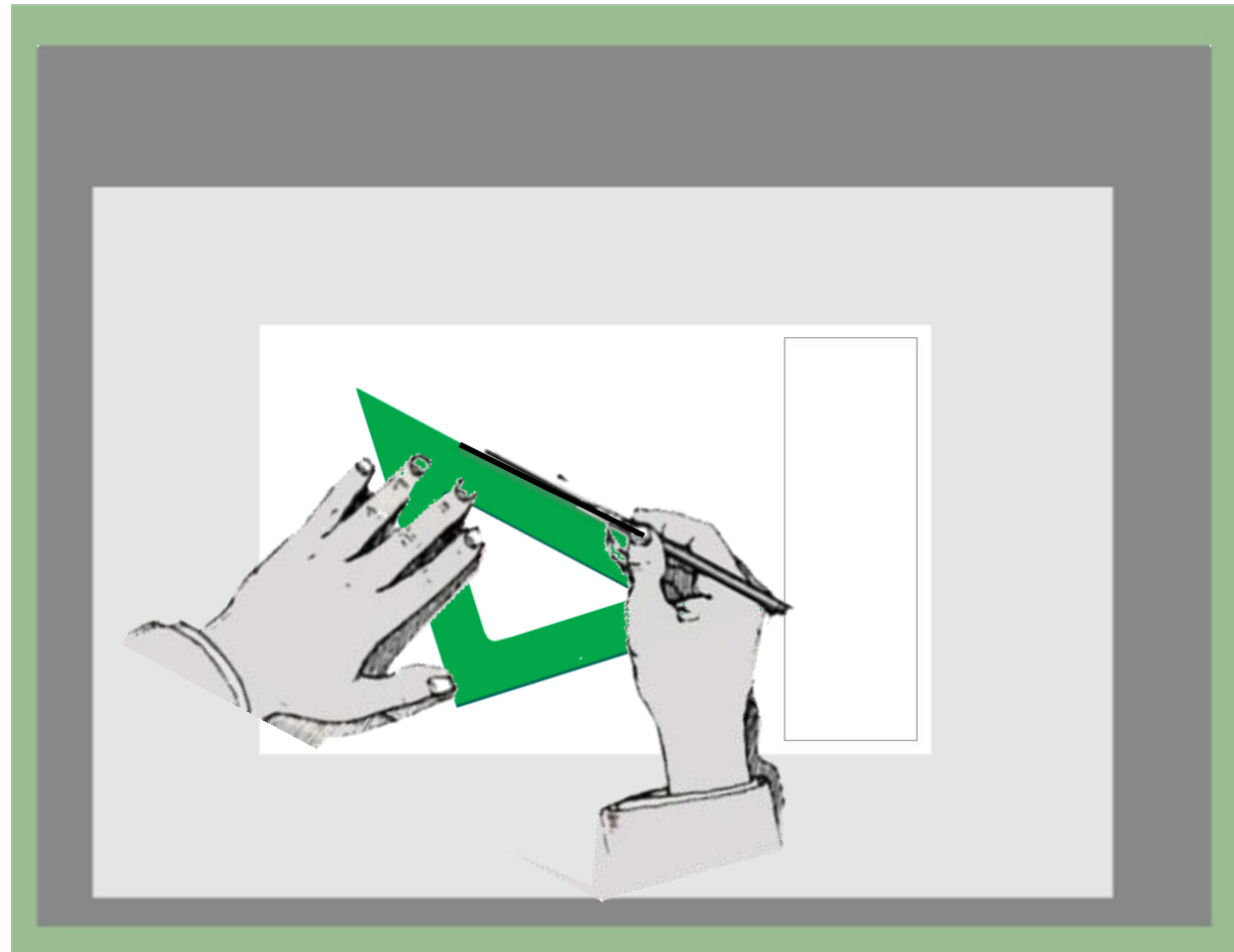


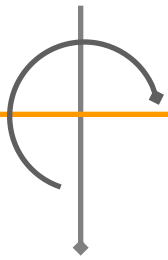
4. Trazar línea horizontal





5. Trazar línea arbitraria



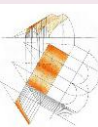
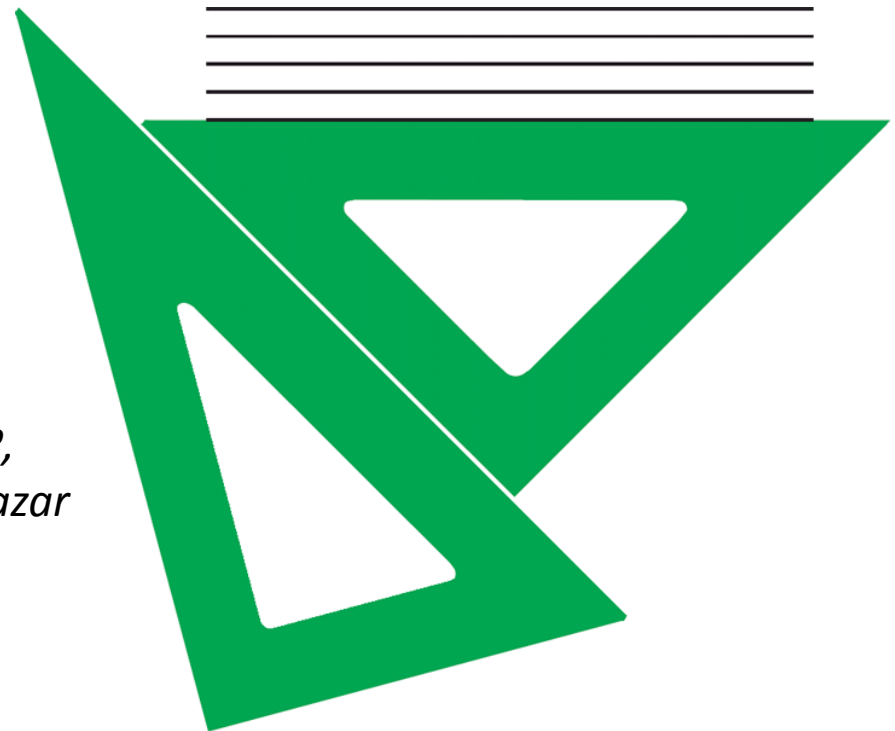


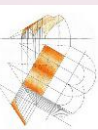
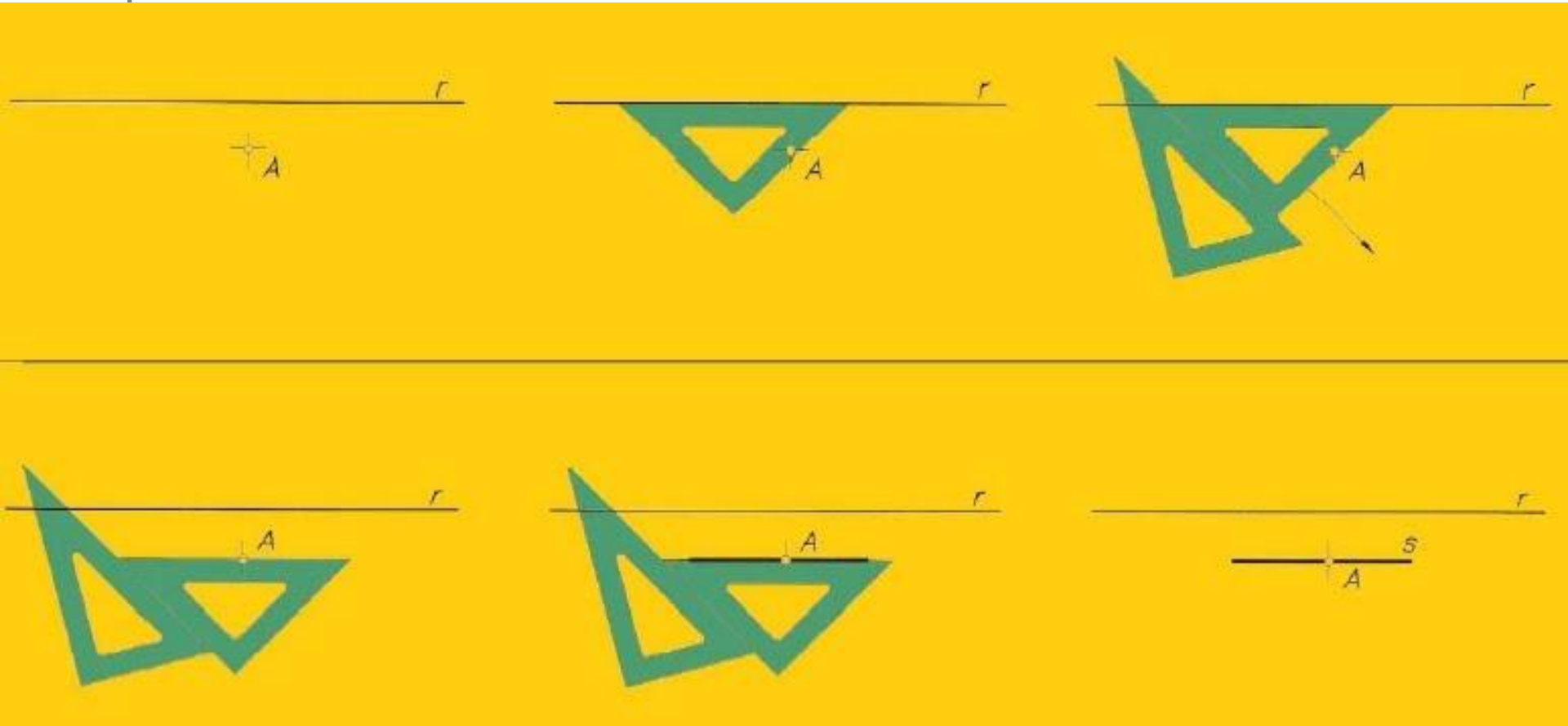
6. Trazado de paralelas

*1ª Posición: colocamos la escuadra 45° alineada con la recta a la que queremos trazar las **paralelas**.*

2ª Apoyamos la escuadra 30°/60°

3ª.- Sin que se mueva la escuadra 30°/60°, vamos deslizando la escuadra 45° para trazar las paralelas.

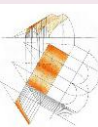
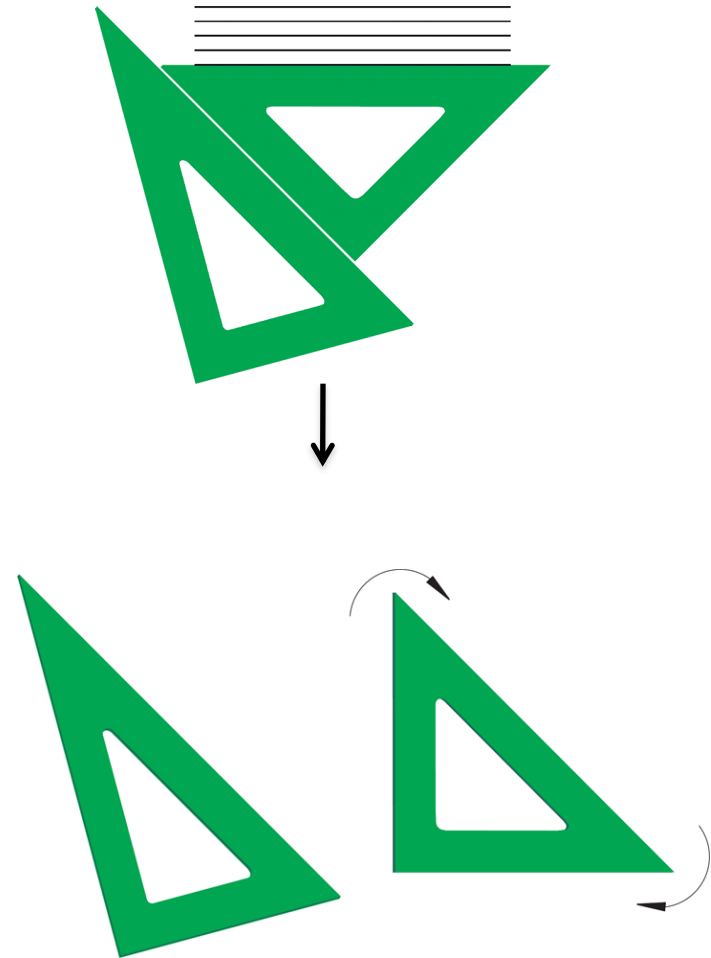


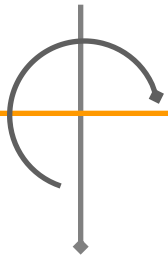




7. Trazado de perpendiculares

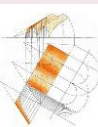
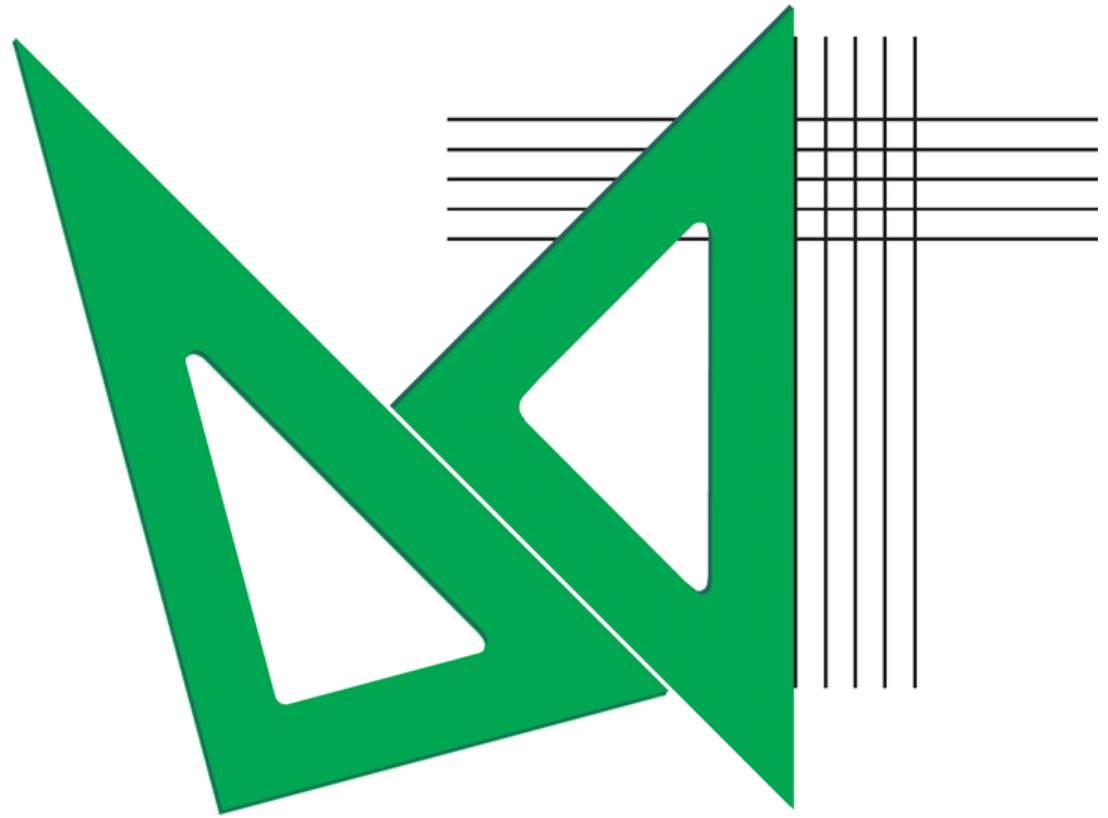
4º.- Si queremos trazar perpendiculares, partimos de la misma posición anterior y giramos la escuadra como vemos en la figura:

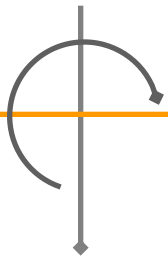




7. Trazado de perpendiculares

5º.- Por último apoyamos la escuadra de 45º en la escuadra 30º/60º y vamos trazando las perpendiculares

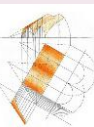
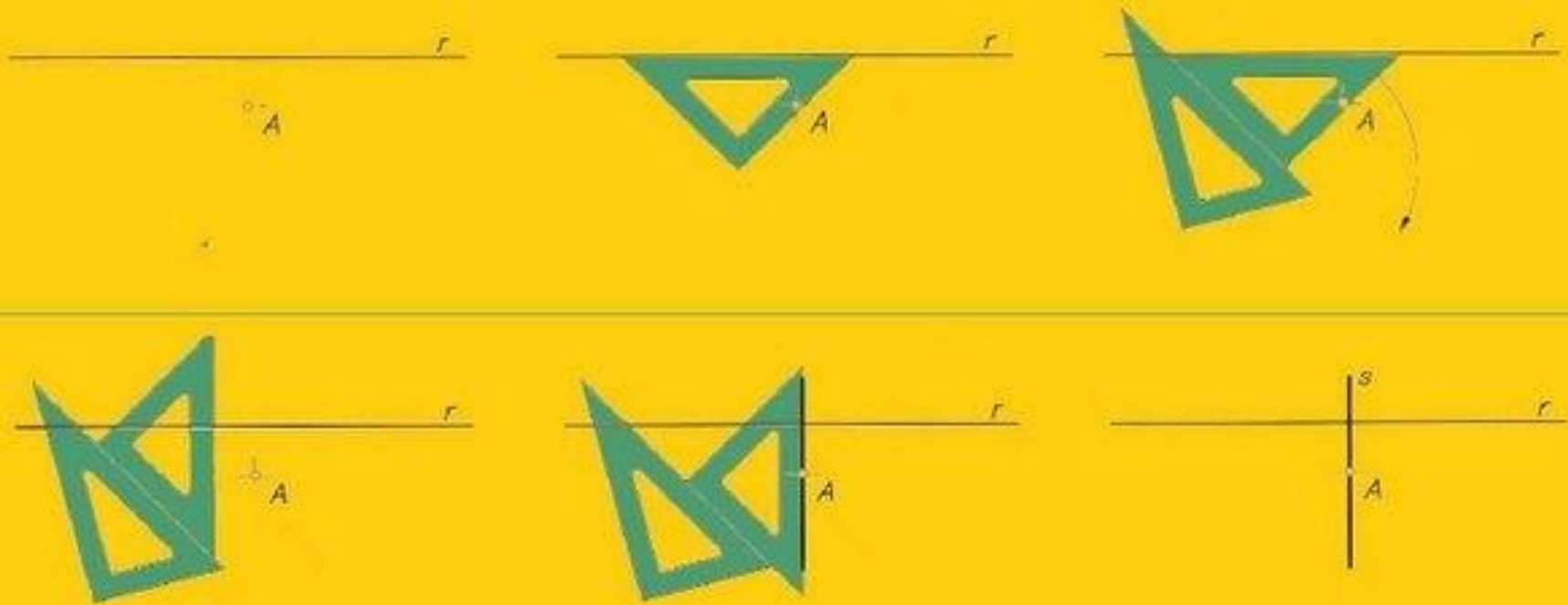




GEOMETRÍA

⋮

Ciclo I_ Teoría de las Transformaciones





8. Uso de Escuadras_Ángulos

