One point quick eyeball method
Objectives

- Learn how to draw One point quick eyeball method without using your scale and grid
- Draw an interior room
  - Expanding the walls
- Locating objects in the room
- Homework exercise 2 - needs to turn in
Setting up - one point quick eyeball perspective

- No scale is used
- Proportion is the key
  1. **Draw true height line (THL)**
     - Pick the rear elevation of the perspective view
     - Draw a vertical line, a THL (8’), which is the height of the space
     - Which is the height of everything in the drawing must be held
  2. **Draw base of rear elevation**
     - Represents true widths (16’) in the space; must be in proportion to THL
     - The width should be twice the distance of the THL
3. Complete drawing the rear elevation (back wall)

4. Select horizon line (HL); approximately 5’-3” to 5’-6” from the ground line

5. Place a vanishing point (VP) on HL
   - Must on the horizon line
6. Select the sense of depth of the room in the drawing
   - Is vital (with your practice with proportion)
   - Guessing the depth
     - About the length of the true width

7. Use X geometric method to divide and expand space.
   - Method is base on drawing an X thru a perfect square to find the center point
   - Center point of the square should be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the THL height (not the same height as the HL)
Exercise - figure out the location

- Find a placement for an object
  - 8’ from the right wall and 8’ from the rear wall

- Find a placement for a pendant light
  - 4’ from the right wall and 4’ from the rear wall
- Is extremely accurate if initial guess (depth) is good

- Heights and widths will be always accurate but if depth is off, forms or furniture will be appear to be too foreshortened or extended

- Initial guess on the depth
Exercise - Expand wall using the X method

- Draw rear elevation
  - THL 8’
  - Base rear elevation width 8’
  - Complete drawing the rear elevation (back wall)
  - Place the HL and VP
  - Guess the depth of the room
    - 8’ depth must be about the length of the rear width
  - Use X geometric method to divide and expand space
Expand wall using the X method

- Now try to expand the right wall to 12’ and then to 16’ using X method
  - Draw a line at the half way mark at the right rear corner thru all the X center points
  - Not the HL
  - Now use X method to divide and expand space from a to b thru a perfect square and thru the center point of a larger perfect square
  - Then draw a vertical line down
Exercise - Extend wall beyond the rear wall

- Then try to go 4’ beyond the rear wall of the base
  - Using X method beyond the rear wall
  - By using the same method of expanding the wall
Exercise 1 - Extend room using the X method

- Extend 8’ to right from the front right corner wall
  - go back to your base rear width and extend 8’ to the right side
    - must be in proportion to the width
  - Then connect the point to the VP until it meets with the front right ground line
- Now provide the same 8’ to left from the front left corner wall
Exercise 2

- Draw a 12’ by 12’ room
  - The ceiling height is 8’
- First draw the base rear elevation of the perspective
- Then use the X method to construct the wall

Floor plan
Exercise 2

- Draw and place the 2’x2’x4’h cuboid in the perspective
  - The cuboid is located 2’ from the rear wall
- Then draw a 4’ d cylinder (4’ h) at the left corner of the room against the corner
- Now draw a 4’x6’x2’h cuboid
  - 6’ from the rear wall and 6’ on center of the cuboid
- First draw the rear wall elevation
One point perspective exercise

- Complex forms on eyeball grid
  1. Draw a grid to eyeball scale using X method
  2. First, draw the rear elevation of the perspective
  3. Build complex form from basic geometric forms: dining table (3’ w x 3’l x 2’-6”h)
  4. Work from the floor plane up
  5. Show details and line weights

- Use a new sheet

![Diagram of one point perspective exercise](image)
Exercise 3

1. Build complex form from basic geometric form: (draw in exercise 2 perspective, first make a cuboid then turn into a chair)
2. Work from the floor plane up
3. Show details and line weights
Exercise 4 - Architectural elements in perspective

- Architectural elements
  1. Draw door (6’-8”), window (3’ x 4”) and 8’h ceiling
  2. Show line weights

- Use “X” method
  - Show wall thickness
  - Start from the rear wall elevation
What have you learned?

- What are the steps that you need to follow to draw a one point eyeball perspective?

1. ..... 
2. ..... 
3. .....