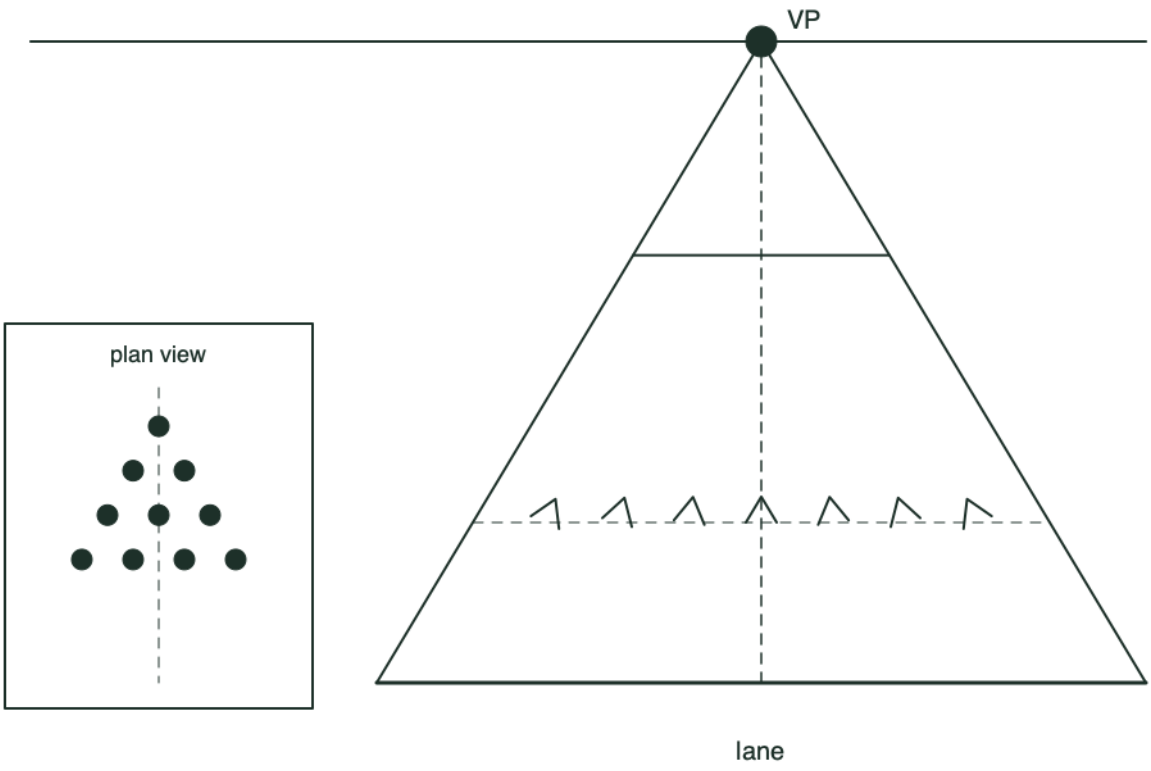
Bowling Lane Drawing: One-Point Perspective with Pins and Arrows

CONSTRUCTION REFERENCE / VIEWS ARE SEPARATE



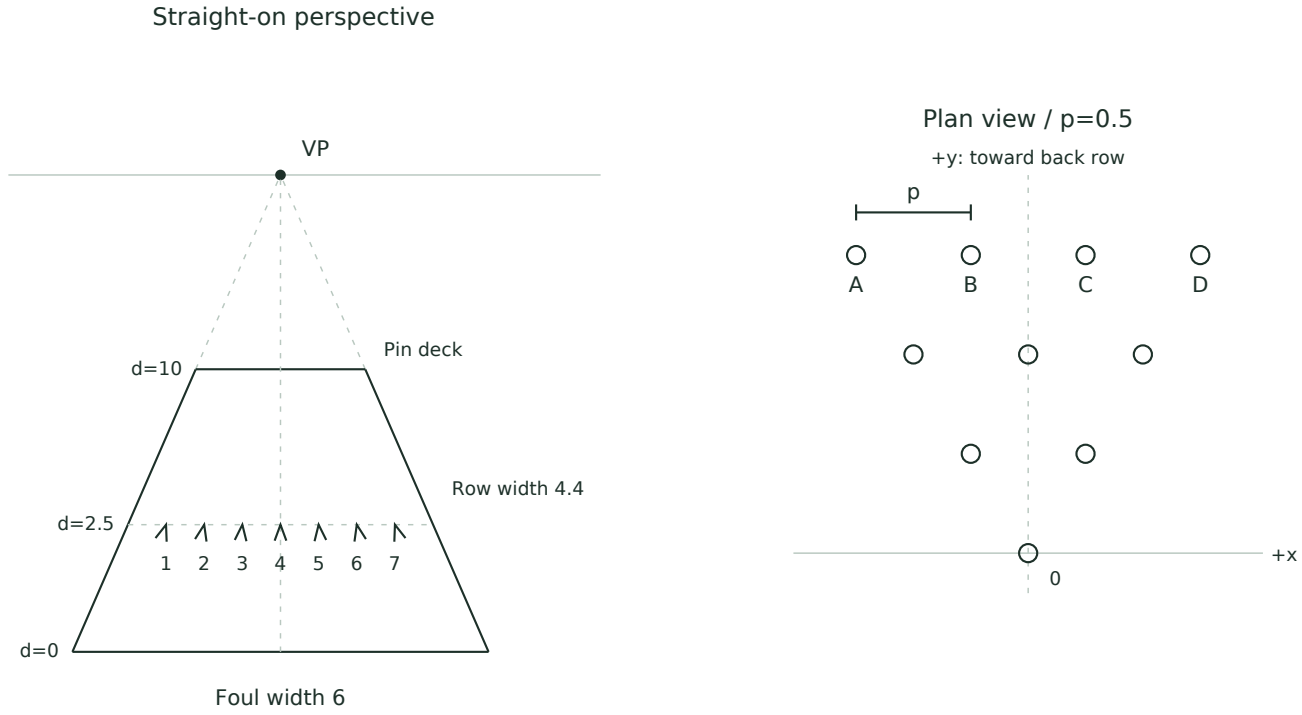
A generic convergent lane and a separate ten-spot plan-view inset. Its inset may be rotated on the page; the numbered coordinate examples below explicitly use positive y toward the back row. No pin pitch is projected onto the lane.

Hypothetical drawing: d labels represent scene depth, not equal paper ruler intervals. Transverse widths use illustration coordinates. The plan-view rack has its own scale, with positive y toward the back row.

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COMPLETED STRAIGHT VIEW / WORKED EXAMPLE

Draw a one-point perspective lane 10 units long with a 6-unit foul-line width. At the arrow row 2.5 units from the foul line, assume the measured lane width is 4.4 units. Place seven arrows at that cross-section and add a separate plan-view inset for the pin rack using pitch p=0.5 drawing units.



Draw the lane edges converging to the vanishing point and mark the pin deck at 10 units. Divide the measured 4.4-unit arrow-row width into 8 gaps of 0.55 units; place arrow tips at 0.55, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75, 3.30, and 3.85 units from the left gutter. In the separate plan-view inset, use head center (0,0); row two (−0.25,0.433) and (0.25,0.433); row three (−0.5,0.866), (0,0.866), (0.5,0.866); and row four (−0.75,1.299), (−0.25,1.299), (0.25,1.299), (0.75,1.299). Label the inset “plan view.”

Check: eight gaps of 0.55 across 4.4; ten plan-view spots with adjacent pitch 0.5. The represented 10-unit deck remains below the VP. Hypothetical drawing: d labels represent scene depth, not equal paper ruler intervals. Transverse widths use illustration coordinates. The plan-view rack has its own scale, with positive y toward the back row.