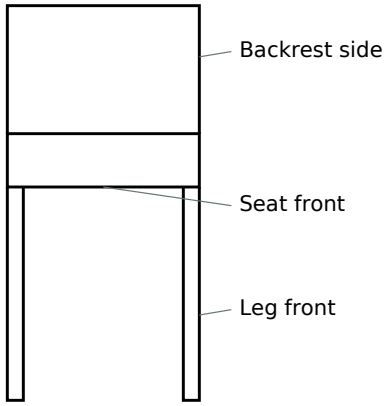
# Line-Only Chair Drawing: Contour Edges Without Shading

EXERCISE 1 / WORKED ANSWER

A front-view chair drawing has a seat 36 units wide and legs 40 units long. The backrest is 24 units above the seat. State whether the legs are longer or shorter than the seat width and by how many units.

Complete visible contour




Given proportion strips

Seat width: 36 units



Leg length: 40 units



Backrest rise: 24 units



The legs are longer than the seat width by 4 units.

Why: Compare 40 units to 36 units. Since 40 is greater than 36, the legs are longer. Subtract 36 from 40 to get 4 units.

Check: Recompute 40 minus 36 and confirm the result is 4; confirm the comparison direction matches the wording.

- ☐ Only visible contour edges; hidden portions stop at overlaps.
- ☐ One clear edge line, consistent weights, no shading or hatching.
- ☐ Record consistent units and compare the stated lengths.

Hypothetical drawing units, not furniture standards. Only visible contours belong in the chair. Check hidden rear-leg lengths separately; the stated seat depth is its second drawn dimension. Length strips are illustrative and are not physical rulers.

# Line-Only Chair Drawing: Contour Edges Without Shading

EXERCISE 2 / WORKED ANSWER

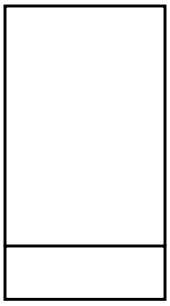
A line drawing shows a chair with a seat 30 units wide and a backrest 30 units tall above the seat. A second chair drawing shows a seat 30 units wide and a backrest 45 units tall. Describe the difference in backrest proportion using one sentence.

Chair 1 / backrest 30



Seat width: 30 units

Chair 2 / backrest 45



Seat width: 30 units

The second backrest is 15 units taller than the first while the seat width stays the same.

Why: Both seats are 30 units wide. Subtract 30 from 45 to find the height difference: 15 units. The seat width is unchanged, so only backrest height differs.

Check: Confirm both seat widths are 30 units, subtract the smaller backrest height from the larger, and check the result is 15 units.

- ☐ Only visible contour edges; hidden portions stop at overlaps.
- ☐ One clear edge line, consistent weights, no shading or hatching.
- ☐ Record consistent units and compare the stated lengths.

Hypothetical drawing units, not furniture standards. Only visible contours belong in the chair. Check hidden rear-leg lengths separately; the stated seat depth is its second drawn dimension. Length strips are illustrative and are not physical rulers.

# Line-Only Chair Drawing: Contour Edges Without Shading

EXERCISE 3 / WORKED ANSWER

You are drawing a chair with four legs. In your drawing, three legs are 50 units long and one leg is 35 units long. The view is not angled. Identify the proportion error and state the corrected length for the short leg.

Given four-leg length list



Leg 1: 50 units | Leg 2: 50 units | Leg 3: 50 units | Leg 4: 35 units

Corrected four-leg length list



Leg 1: 50 units | Leg 2: 50 units | Leg 3: 50 units | Leg 4: 50 units

The short leg is inconsistent; it should be drawn 50 units long to match the other three legs.

Why: In a non-angled front view, all four legs should share the same drawn length. Three legs are 50 units, so the fourth should also be 50 units. The 35-unit leg is 15 units too short.

Check: Compare all four leg lengths; if three are 50 units and the view is not angled, set the fourth to 50 units and verify no other length differs.

- ☐ Only visible contour edges; hidden portions stop at overlaps.
- ☐ One clear edge line, consistent weights, no shading or hatching.
- ☐ Record consistent units and compare the stated lengths.

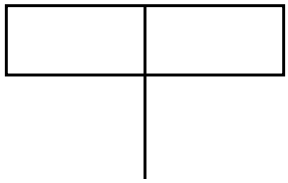
Hypothetical drawing units, not furniture standards. Only visible contours belong in the chair. Check hidden rear-leg lengths separately; the stated seat depth is its second drawn dimension. Length strips are illustrative and are not physical rulers.

# Line-Only Chair Drawing: Contour Edges Without Shading

EXERCISE 4 / WORKED ANSWER

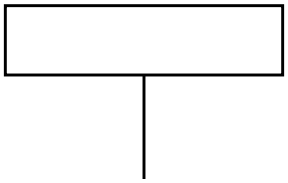
A contour drawing includes a line drawn from the seat front edge through the seat to the back edge, representing a hidden rear leg. Explain whether this line should remain and what to do instead.

Given hidden-edge error



Seat fragment / front edge is the lower edge

Correct: stop at front edge



Seat fragment / front edge is the lower edge

The line should be removed because it represents a hidden edge. Instead, stop the rear leg line at the seat front edge or omit it where the seat hides it.

Why: Contour edges are visible edges. A line drawn through the seat describes an edge hidden by the seat surface, which violates the line-only contour rule. The fix is to keep only the visible portion of the rear leg.

Check: Trace the line and ask whether a nearer surface hides that edge. If yes, erase the hidden portion and confirm the remaining line stops at the overlap.

- ☐ Only visible contour edges; hidden portions stop at overlaps.
- ☐ One clear edge line, consistent weights, no shading or hatching.
- ☐ Record consistent units and compare the stated lengths.

Hypothetical drawing units, not furniture standards. Only visible contours belong in the chair. Check hidden rear-leg lengths separately; the stated seat depth is its second drawn dimension. Length strips are illustrative and are not physical rulers.