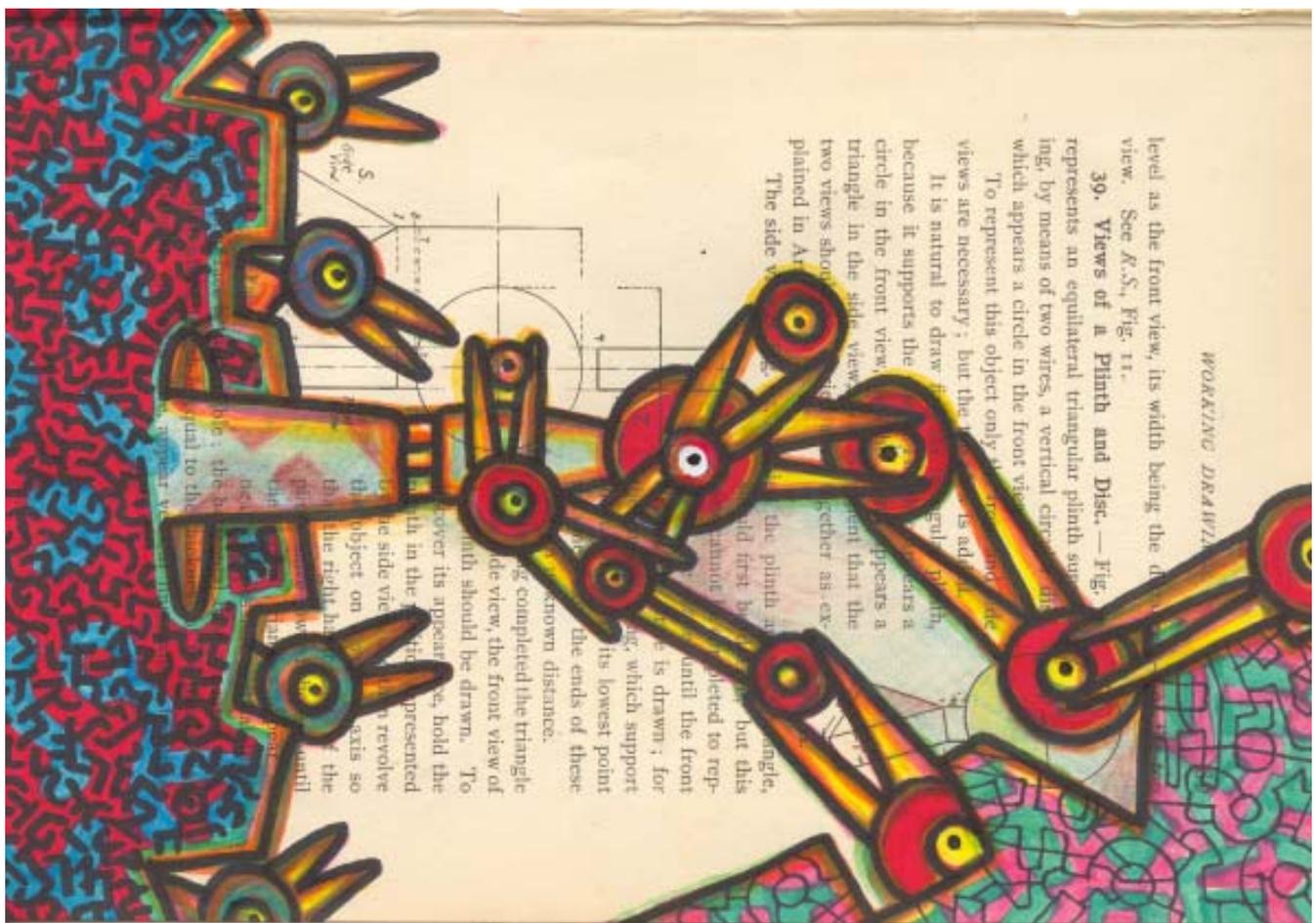
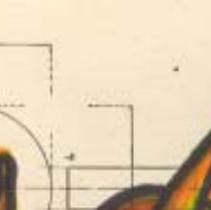


level as the front view, its width being the diameter of the circle in the front view. See K.S., Fig. 11.

39. Views of a Plinth and Disc. — Fig. 39 represents an equilateral triangular plinth supported by a vertical circular disc. The front view, which appears a circle in the front view.

To represent this object only the front and side views are necessary; but the top view is added, because it is natural to draw the top view of a plinth, because it supports the disc. The front view appears a circle in the front view, and the side view appears a triangle in the side view. The top view is explained in Art. 38.

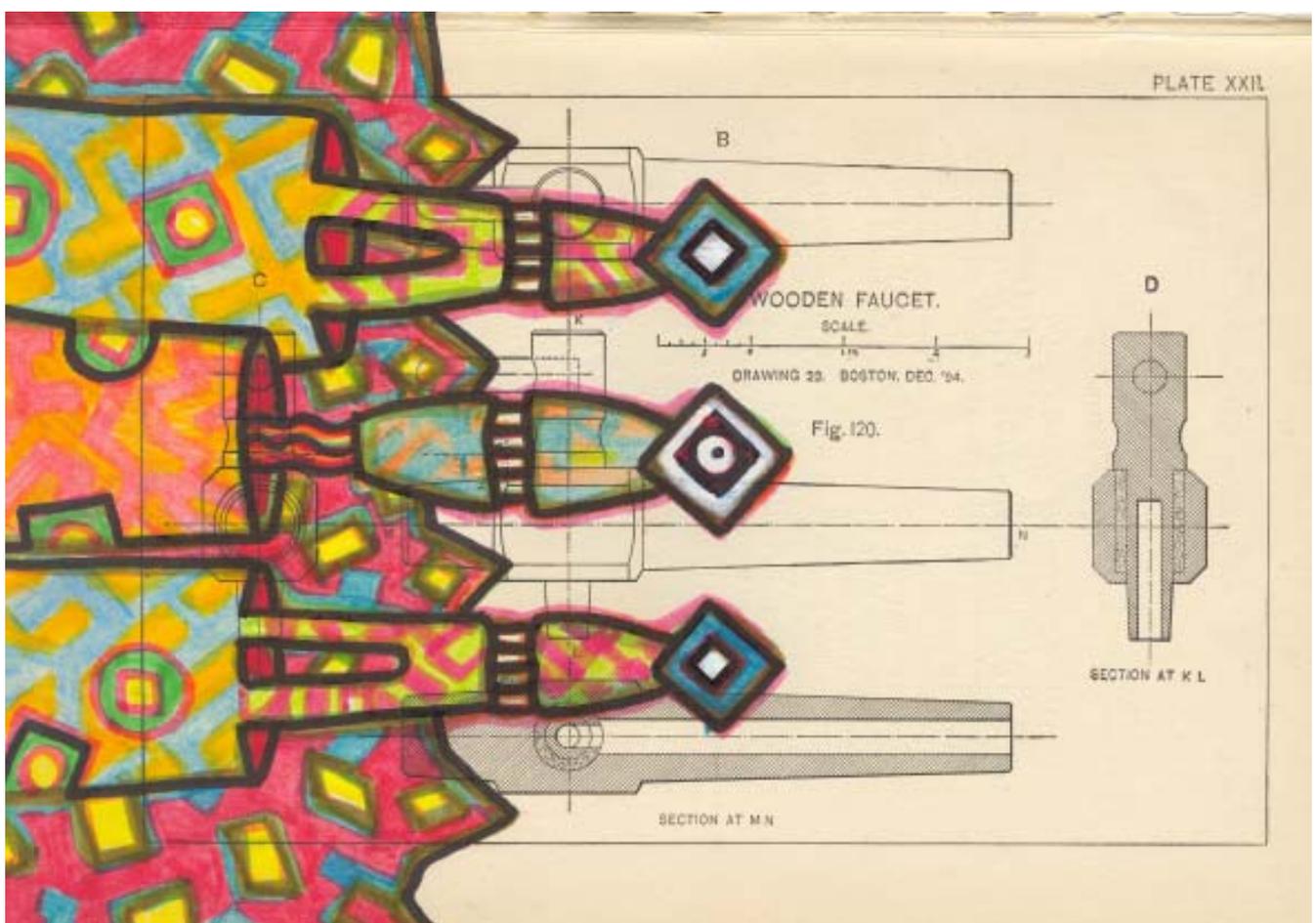
The side view of the plinth and disc is shown in Fig. 39. The front view is a circle, and the side view is a triangle. The top view is an equilateral triangle. The front view is a circle, and the side view is a triangle. The top view is an equilateral triangle.



WOODEN FAUCET.

SCALE 1/4" = 1" DRAWING 23. BOSTON, DEC. '94.

Fig. 120.



understood, pupils will be able to make accurate developments by working from the different views of an object.

54. Prisms. The development of any prism will be obtained by placing its different faces upon it. The development of these surfaces are drawn in of little consequence. The method of drawing these faces, until all the lateral faces have been drawn. The base of the prism can be drawn so that a side of each coincides with an edge of the prism already developed.

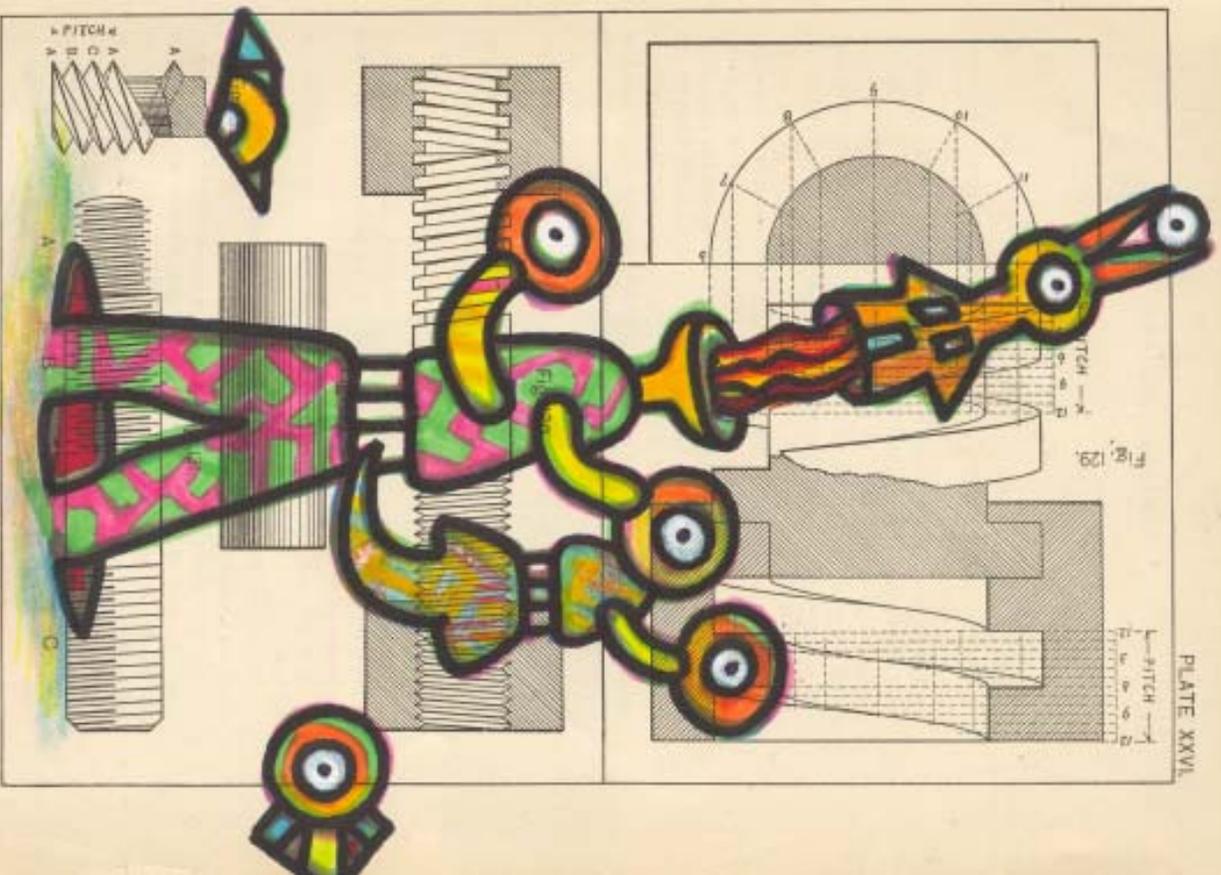
55. The Cylinder. The development of the curved surface of a cylinder will be obtained by rolling the cylinder along, and tracing as it moves, the entire curved surface. The development of the curved surface of a cylinder will be obtained by rolling the cylinder along, and tracing as it moves, the entire curved surface. The development of the curved surface of a cylinder will be obtained by rolling the cylinder along, and tracing as it moves, the entire curved surface.



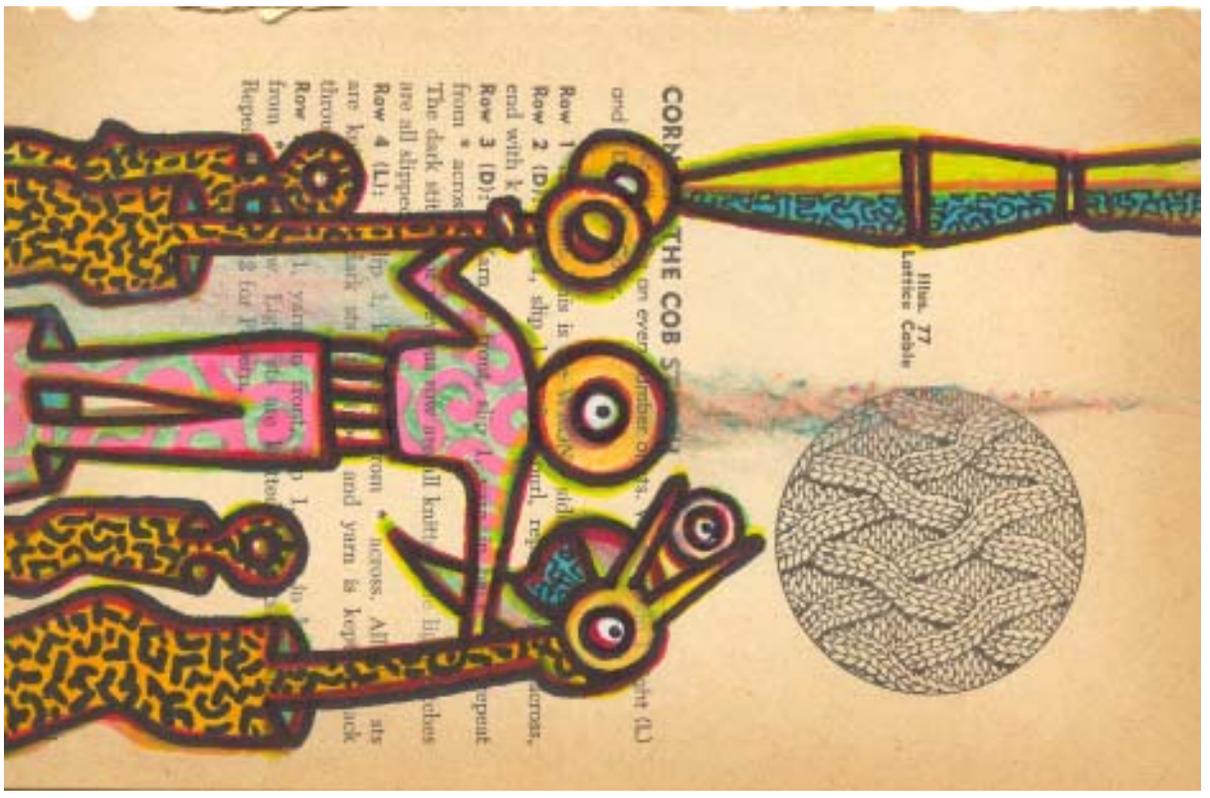
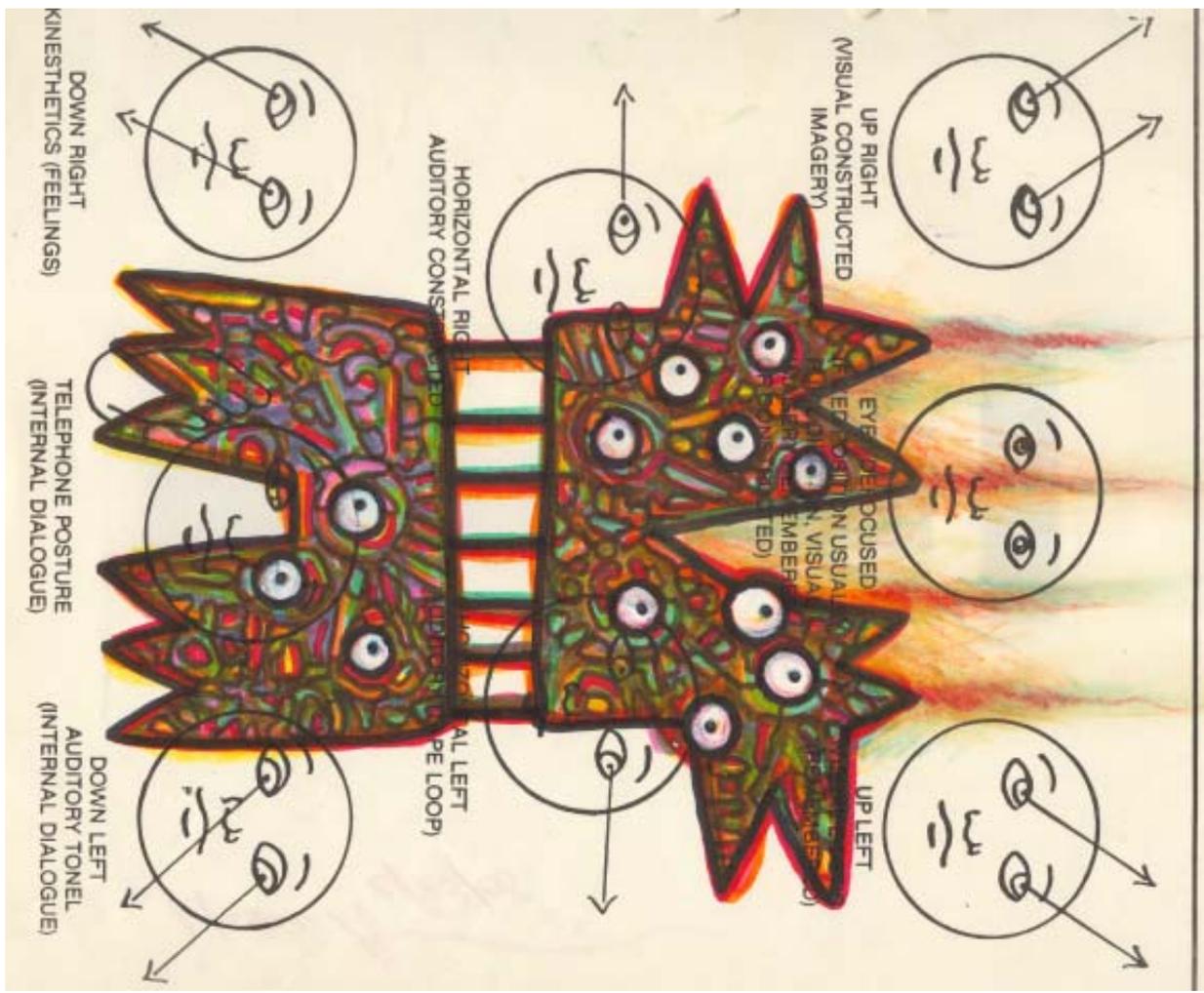
In exact work the circumference of the circular base should be calculated and divided into equal parts that the difference in the distances between the points in the circle measured in a straight line (the chord) is very slight.

56. By using the method of drawing the circle accurately, the study of working a cylinder on without the introduction of mathematical methods is possible. This method is one of the most practical work. The fact that this method is one of the most practical work when the pupils are offered a had sufficient practice with

Fig. 29.

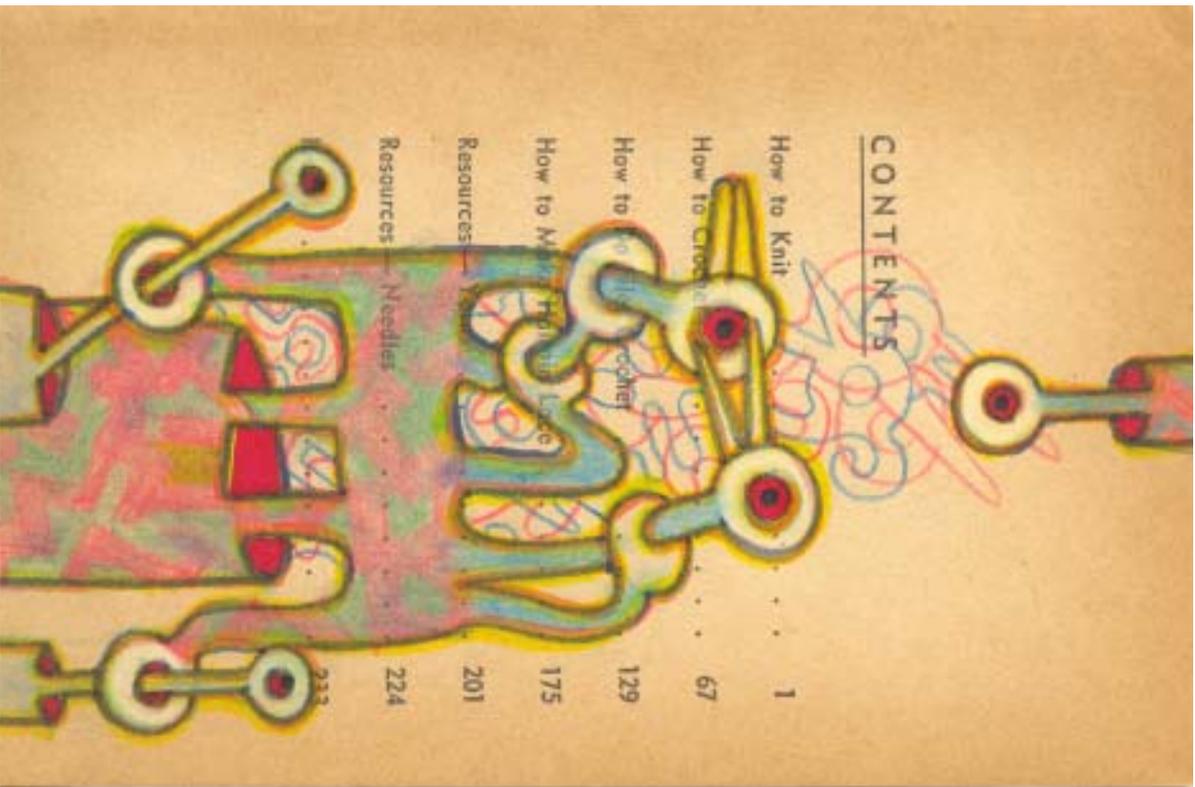


ACCESSING CUES
(as you face the other person)



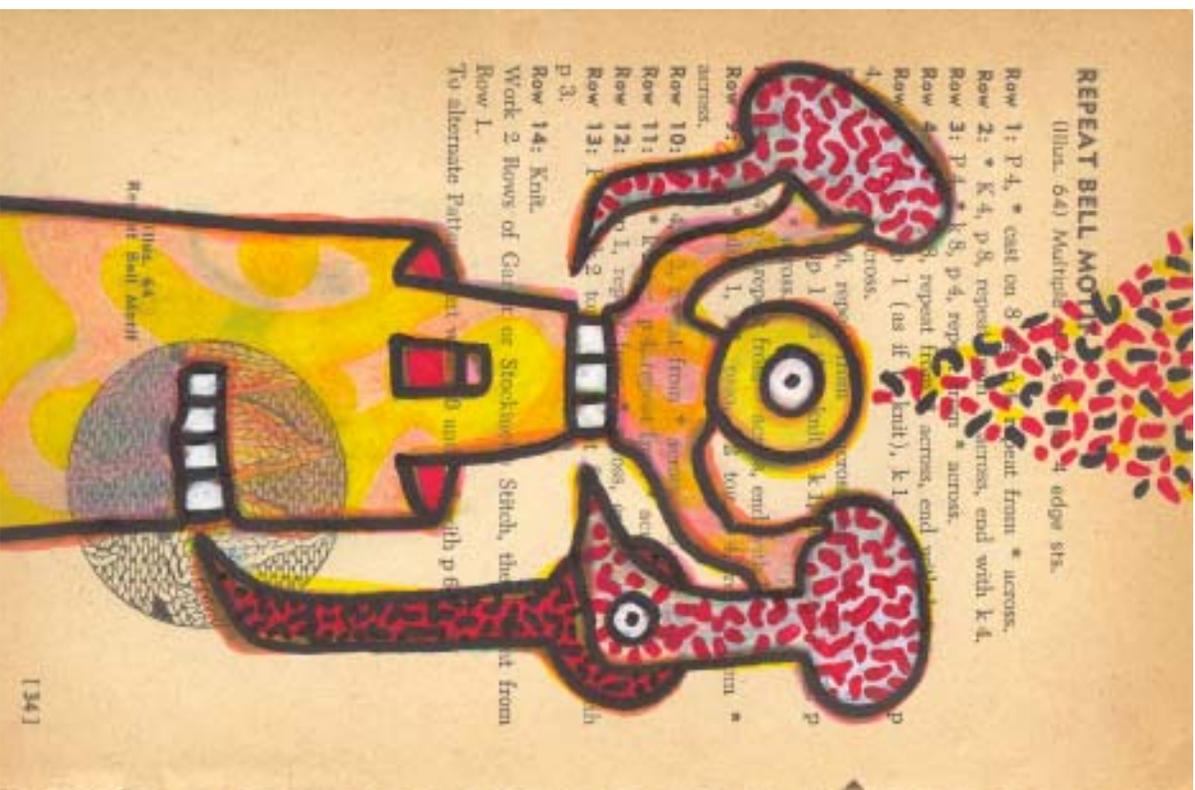
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REPEAT BELL MOTIF
 (Illustr. 64) Multiple of 4 sts.
 Row 1: P 4, * repeat front * across.
 Row 2: * K 4, p 8, repeat front * across, end with k 4.
 Row 3: P 4, * K 8, p 4, repeat front * across.
 Row 4: P 8, repeat front across, end with p 4.
 Row 5: P 1 (as if p knit), k 1 across.
 Row 6: P 4, repeat front across, end with p 4.
 Row 7: P 1, repeat front across, end with p 1.
 Row 8: P 4, repeat front across, end with p 4.
 Row 9: P 1, repeat front across, end with p 1.
 Row 10: P 4, repeat front across, end with p 4.
 Row 11: P 1, repeat front across, end with p 1.
 Row 12: P 4, repeat front across, end with p 4.
 Row 13: P 1, repeat front across, end with p 1.
 Row 14: Knit.
 Work 2 Rows of Garland or Stocking Stitch, then Row 1.
 To alternate Pattern repeat from Row 1.

[34]



$\frac{3}{4}$ " , 1" , etc.) denotes the width between
 are used for thread, yarn or ribbon. The
 used is always specified in instructions. The
 in one set of 3 different sizes with a plastic
 fit all sizes. The prongs of a staple are hess
 on block to keep prongs stationary while
 slipped off easily when work is to be r
 block from sliding up or down
 around block at top of prong

