The isometric projection of any object is a pictorial view in distorted shapes with equally fore-shortened dimensions. (i.e. square, rectangular and circular faces are shown as rhombus, parallelogram and ellipse respectively).

The word “oblique” means “slanting” There are three axes-vertical, horizontal and oblique. The oblique axis, called receding axis is drawn either at 30° or 45°. Thus an oblique drawing can be drawn directly without resorting to projection techniques.

In oblique projection the front face of the object is placed parallel to the plane of projection and hence it is shown in its true size and shape. Therefore objects with curved shapes and circular features can be conveniently shown in oblique projection. However it is only recommended for objects that are not too large and whose contours are not overly complicated.

Types of oblique drawings:

(a) Cavalier Projection

(b) Cabinet Projection

**Cavalier Projection:**

When an oblique drawing is prepared to the exact dimensions of an object, it is called a Cavalier Projection. In many instances, however, cavalier projections make object appear distorted.

**Cabinet Projection:**

To reduce distortion, the dimensions of receding lines of an object can be drawn half-scale. When this is done the resulting oblique view is called Cabinet Projection.
To draw the oblique view of a rectangular prism lying on H.P. The length and width of the rectangular face are 2" and 1" respectively. The height of the prism is 4".

![Rectangular Prism Diagram](image1)

To draw the oblique view of a hexagonal prism lying on one of its rectangular faces on H.P. Each side of the hexagonal face of 1.5" and height of the prism is 4".

![Hexagonal Prism Diagram](image2)