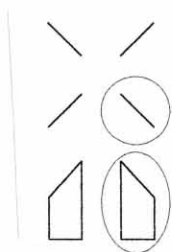
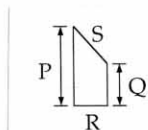


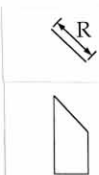
To find the true lengths we need use only one fin, circled in both views.



In the front view we label the sides (P) (Q) (R) and (S). Lengths (P) and (Q) are the true lengths as they are parallel to the viewer in this view, measuring 15 mm and 8.25 mm, respectively. (R) and (S) are *not* true lengths, as they are not parallel to the picture plane in this view: they recede into space.

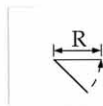


In the top view, (R) is the true length, measuring 9 mm. (R) is true in this view as we are looking at its horizontal base parallel to the viewer.

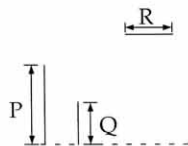


(S) is not directly measurable in any of the given views, yet we can construct it using the information for the other three sides.

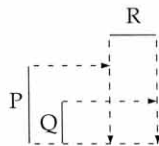
Using the compass, set the length of (R) and swing it into a horizontal position.



Below and to the left, strike lengths (P) and (Q), perpendicular to the stretchout line.



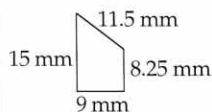
Extend the heights of (P) and (Q), and drop the width of (R).



The points of intersection describe the true shape of the fin. (S) may now be measured.



The true lengths are now complete.



Using these measurements, the four fins may now be stepped off with compass and ruler. The development of "Little Boy" is complete.

