Pattern of National Emblem
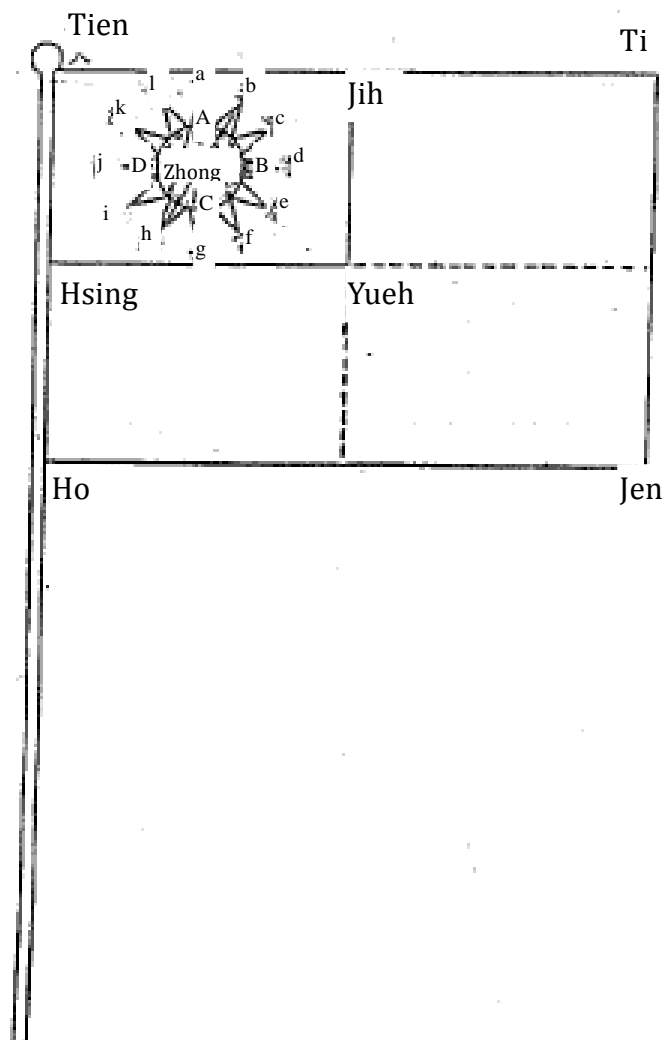
Tien

Ti

Jih

l
a
b
k
c
A
D
Zhong
B
d
j
i
C
e
h
f
g

National Emblem and National Flag of the Republic of China Act

Hsing

Yueh

Ho

Jen

Circle between A/B/C/D and E/F/G/H = blue ring

a b c d e f g h i j k l = top angles of the 12 white rays

Zhong = center of the white sun
Zhong A = radius of the white sun

Sizes and Ratios
(Subparagraph 1, Article 4) TianDi :Tian He = 3:2
(Subparagraph 2, Article 4) TianRi = Tian Di/2
                     Tian Xing = Tian He/2
(Subparagraph 4, Article 4) ZhongA :TianRi = 1:8
(Subparagraph 5, Article 4) The following provisions apply mutatis mutandis
(Subparagraph 3, Article 3) Zhonga :Zhong A = 2:1
(Subparagraph 4, Article 3) A E = A C / 15
(Subparagraph 5, Article 3) Each angle of a b c d e f g h i j k l = 30 degrees, totaling 360 degrees
(Subparagraph 6, Article 3)"a" angle faces north
                       "g" angle faces south
                       "d" angle faces east
                       "j" angle faces west

1. Draw a horizontal line from He point and a vertical line from Ren point. The length between He Ren and He Tian is 3:2. Use the Ren point to draw a Ren Di line parallel to the He Tian line. Use the Tian point to draw a Tian Di lineparallelto the He Ren line, forming the Tian-Di-Ren-He red background.
2. Divide the He Tian line equally and divide the Tian Di line equally from the Xing point. Make a right angle from the Ri point, forming the Tian-Ri-Yue-Xing blue rectangle.
3. Divide the TianXin line and the TianRi line vertically, forming the crossing midpoint. On the TianRi line, take a Zhong A length equivalent to 1/8 of the TianRi line. Use the middle point as the center of the circle and A as the radius and draw the A/B/C/D circle, forming the white sun.
4. For geometric drawing of the blue circle and the 12 rays, refer to the geometric drawing guidelines for the national emblem.