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- 1) You should use standard paper
- 2) Dimension lines should be thin
- 3) Dimensions are in mm
- 4) Dimensions are outside the drawing

If a view of an object is drawn on a full size sheet, in the drawing, the object is drawn at the same scale as the object. In the drawing, we use to indicate the object has been reduced.

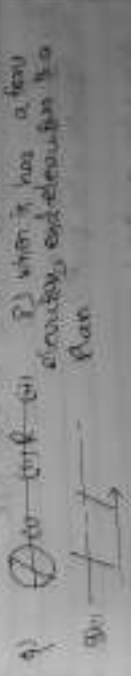
Full Section

If the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object, it is called a full section. In the drawing, we use to indicate the object has been reduced.

4) It terminates either in an arrowhead or dot

5) Some 5:1 means that the scale of the object on paper is 5 times smaller than the actual object.

6) Scale 1:10 means the size on the drawing is 10 times larger than the actual object.

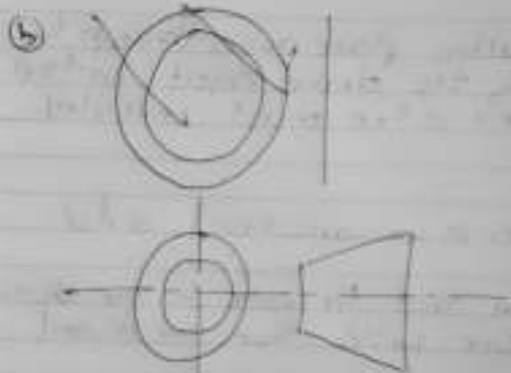




First Angle:

1st

Here the plan is in the ~~front~~ below the front elevation with the side/end elevation on either side of the front elevation.




Third angle

Here the plan is above the front elevation with the side/end elevation on either side.

- 2) Applications of the projection
- 1) Application of the projection

1) Orthographic projection is a means of representing 3-D objects in 2D

6 (i) \emptyset (ii) R (iii) 

(iv) SR (v) E (vi) 

(vii) 

Objectives

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) B C
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) A
- 11) C
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) C
- 15) D