

1.) A Section View is a view used on a drawing, to show an area or hidden part of an object. A section is represented by Hatching lines.

2.) Dimension and Projection lines are narrow continuous lines 0.35mm thick, if possible, clearly placed outside the outline of the drawing.

(i.) Arrowheads should be approximately triangular, must be of uniform size and shape and in every case touch the dimension lines to which they refer.

(ii.) Arrowheads drawn manually should be filled in, Arrowheads drawn by machine does not need to be filled in.

(iii.) Adequate space must be left between rows of dimensions and a spacing of about 12mm is recommended.

(iv.) Centre lines must never be used as dimension lines but must be left clear and distinct.

(v.) Dimensions are quoted in millimetres to the minimum number of significant figures.

(vi.) To enable dimension to be read clearly, figures are placed so that they can be read from the bottom of the drawing.

(vii.)

3.) Half-Section

This is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section. ~~to~~ The diagonal lines on the section drawing are used to indicate the area that has been theoretically cut.

Full-section

7) If the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object, splitting the drawn object in two with the interior of the object revealed.

4.) A leader line can be terminated in three ways;

- With a dot ~~on~~ ~~outline~~ within the outline of the object (surface)
- With an arrow head on the outline of an object (edge)
- Without a dot or an arrow head on a dimension line.

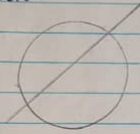
5.) Scale = 5:1

This means the drawing will be reduced mean that the drawing of the object is 5 times as large as the object itself.

Scale = 1:10

This means the object is 10 times smaller than in real life.

6.) Diameter



Radius

R

SQUARE



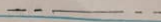
Spherical radius

SR

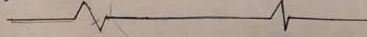
Centre line



Cutting Plane line

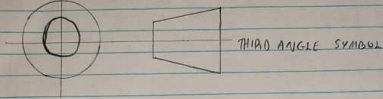


Long break

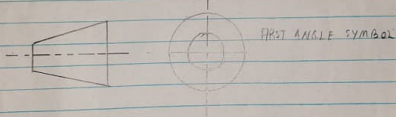


7)
An orthographic projection is a means of representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions:

8) First angle projection is a method of creating a 2D drawing of a 3D object.



9) Third angle projection is a method of orthographic projection which is a technique in portraying a 3D design using a series of 2D views.



OBJECTIVES

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) (A) Reference plane | 9) (A) a circle |
| 2) (B) False | 10) (A) an ellipse |
| 3) (C) directly | 11) (C) cylinder |
| 4) (B) 120° | 12) (A) cone |
| 5) (A) 60° | 13) (D) Pedestal bearing |
| 6) (B) Rivet | 14) (C) 55° |
| 7) (C) Trimming | 15) (D) Horizontal plane |
| 8) (B) 45° | |