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**MATRIC NUMBER**: **18/ENGO6/004**

**COLLEGE: ENGINEERING**

**DEPARTMENT: MECHANICAL**

**COURSE CODE: ENG 232**

**COURSE TITLE: ENGINEERING DRAWING**

**TITLE: ASSESSMENT**

1. A section surface on a drawing is represented using thin lines at an angle of 45 degrees.

**B.PRINCIPLES OF DIMENSIONING RULE 1:** Dimensions should not be duplicated, nor should be given in two different ways.

**RULE 2:** Dimension should be attached to the view that best shows the contour of the feature being dimensioned.

**RULE 3:** Wherever possible avoid dimensioning to hidden lines.

**RULE 4:** Avoid dimensions over or through the object.

**RULE 5:** Wherever possible locate dimensions in adjacent views.

**RULE 6:** In general a circle is measured by its diameter cir cle with line through it, and arc by its radius.

**RULE 7:** Holes are located by their centerlines, which may be extended and used as an extension line.

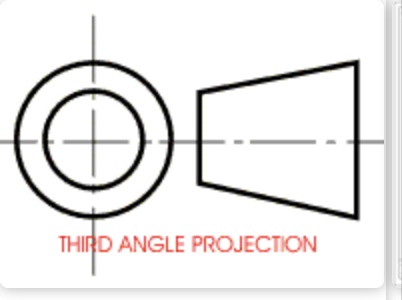
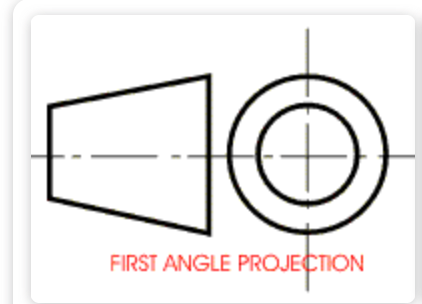
1. **HALF SECTION** This is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section. The diagonal lines on the section drawing are used to indicate the area that has been theoretically cut.

**FULL SECTION** When a cutting plane line passes entirely through an object, the resulting section is called the full section.

1. One end of the **leader terminates** either in an arrowhead or a dot. The arrowhead touches the outline, while the dot is placed within the outline of the Outline object. The other end of the **leader** is **terminated** in a horizontal line at the bottom level of the first or last letter.
2. **SCALE = 5:1** This scale is used only when the Student or Architect wants to enlarge the size of a drawing.

**SCALE = 1:10** This scale is used only when the Student or Architect wants to reduce the size of a drawing.

1. **R=** radius, **ϕ=** diameter, **SR=** spherical radius, = long break line, = center line, = cutting plate line.
2. **ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION** This is a means of representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions. It is a form of parallel projection, in which all the projection lines are orthogonal to the projection plane. **ELEMENTS OF PROJECTION** **1.** Height axis. **2.** Length axis. **3.** Width axis. **4.** Top view. **5.** Side view. **6.** Front view.

1. A drawing is orthographic when is shows different views of three dimensional objects.
2. **FIRST ANGLE PROJECTION** In first angle projection, the object is placed in the first quadrant meaning it’s placed between the plane of projection and the observer.
3. **THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION**  In third angle projection, the object is placed below and behind the viewing planes meaning the plane of projection is between the observer and the object.  

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Inclined plane.
2. True.
3. Indirectly.
4. 60 Degrees.
5. 60 Degrees.
6. Rivets.
7. Crowning.
8. 45 Degrees.
9. A circle.
10. Ellipse.
11. Cylinder.
12. Cone.
13. Pivot bearing.
14. 55 Degrees.
15. Horizontal plane.