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Civil
Engineering drawing

1) Represent a second surface in drawing by halving

2) Dimension should be represented from the visible outline

3) Each feature should be dimensioned only once in a drawing

4) On a drawing, dimension should be expressed in one unit without showing the unit symbols

5) No feature of a part shall be defined by more than one dimension in any one direction

6) Dimension shall be placed on the view

7) All dimensional information necessary to define a part clearly and completely.

3) Half section
 A half section is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section. Symmetrical parts can be shown in half section.
 Half sections are commonly used to show both internal and outside view of symmetrical objects.

Full section
 This is when a cutting plane line passes through an object, the resulting section is called full section.

4) They can be terminated by using the arrow head

5) Scale 5:1 mean that five times more than the original size.
 Scale 1:10 mean that the object is ten times smaller than in real life.

6) ϕ - diameter
 R - Radius

Orthographic projection is a method of producing a number of separate 2-D views. Orthographic projection is universally used to represent solid objects by 2-D views in engineering drawing.

A projection of an object is called an orthographic projection when a shape is seen from either first angle projection and the view is seen on either first or second angle projection showing the front elevation, side elevation and plan.

1st angle projection
 The object is placed in the first quadrant. The object is between the observer and the plane of projection.

3rd angle projection
 The object is placed in the 3rd quadrant. The

plane is between the observer and the object.

Objective

1) H	Reference plane
2) B	False
3) C	Directly
4) B	120°
5) A	60°
6) B	Right
7) C	Governing
8) B	45°
9) A	A circle
10) A	An ellipse
11) D	Cylinder
12) D	Frustum
13) C	Pivot Bearing
14) C	53°
15) D	Horizontal plane