

① It is indicated by thin section lines uniformly spaced, ground at an angle of  $45^\circ$ .

② Do not leave any space, steps, or material in doubt.  
- to avoid confusion and the possibility of error, no dimension should be repeated twice on any sketch or drawing.  
- Dimensions and notations must be placed on the sketch also cut they can be clearly and easily read.

③ Half Section: The view obtained after removing the front portion i.e. one fourth portion of an object by means of two cutting planes at right angle to each other.

④ Full Section: The view obtained after removing the front half portion of an object.

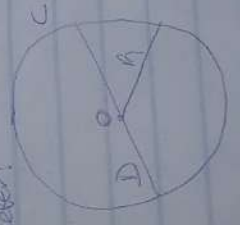
⑤ The leader line itself should be a continuous thin line. A leader line also has a terminator and some text. This terminator includes

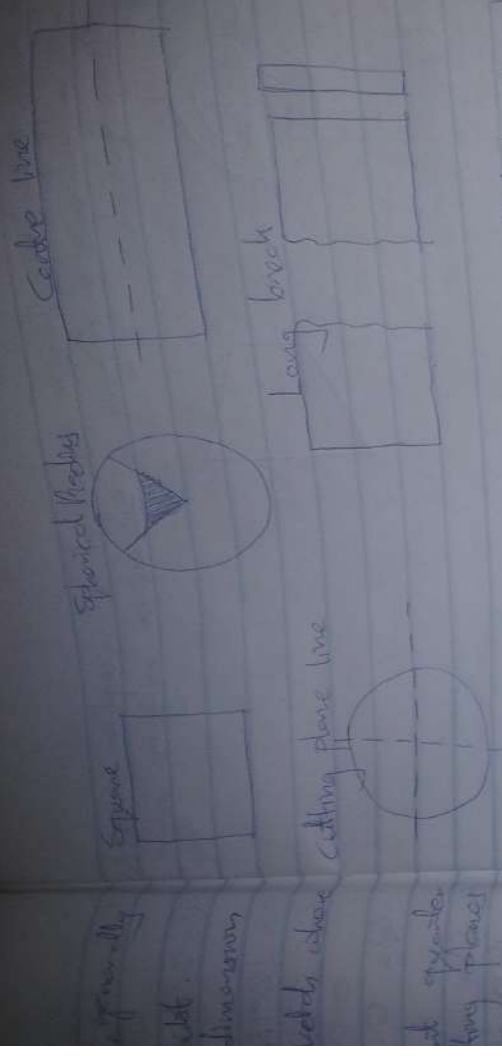
- (i) closed filled or closed blank dot
- (ii) tick
- (iii) dimension leader

⑥ Scale 5:1 means that the line to be drawn will be 5 times more than its original size

Scale 1:10 means that the line to be drawn will be 10 times less than its original size.

⑦ Shape Identical Symbols, Diameter:

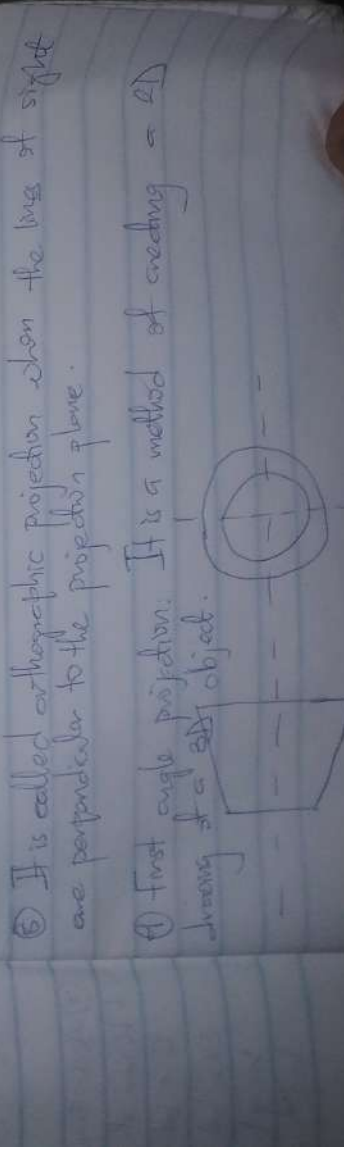




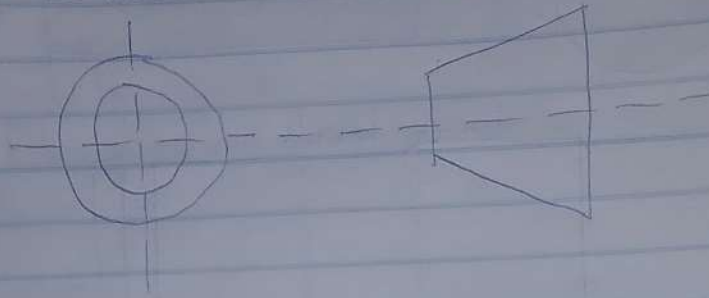
- ① Dimensions which are parallel to the direction of viewing will not be seen.
- ② Edges which are parallel to the direction of viewing are seen as points.
- ③ Surfaces which are parallel to it are seen as lines.
- ④ The visible edges and the intersection of the surfaces are shown by object lines.
- ⑤ The hidden edges are shown by dotted lines.
- ⑥ The curve lines of the symmetrical part like whole of cylinder should be clearly shown.

Orthographic projection is a means of representing three dimensional objects in two dimensions.

- ⑤ It is called orthographic projection when the lines of sight are perpendicular to the projection plane.



① Third angle projection: It is a method of orthographic projection which is a technique in portraying a 3D design using a set of 2D views.



② Objectives

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