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MATRIC NO: 18/ENG02/047

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

COURSE: ENGINEERING DRAWING ( ENG 232)

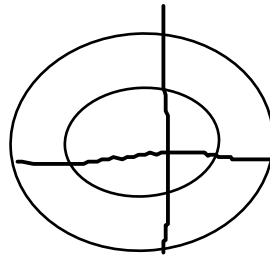
- 1) Cutting plane line
- 2) Dimensions are normally expressed in millimeters. Dimensions of less than unity should be preceded by zero e.g 0.6mm. Each dimension should appear only once- it should not be repeated on other views. Dimensions relative to a particular feature should be placed in one view, which shows the relevant features most clearly, rather than spread over several views.
- 3) A half- section 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.
  - ii) A full section is a complete, detailed cross sectional drawing of a building, usually around a load bearing.
- 4) Leader lines should be terminated;
  - With a dot, if they end within the outlines of an object.
  - With an arrow Head, if they end on the outline of an object.
  - Without dot or arrow Head, if they end on a dimension line.
- 5) A scale of 5:1 means that everything is in the reality five times as small.
  - A drawing at a scale of 1:10 means that the object is 10 times smaller than in real life scale 1:1
- 6)  $\emptyset$  or DIA
  - R
  - SQ
  - SR



- 7) Rear view
  - Left side view
  - Bottom view
  - Front view
  - Top view
  - Right side view

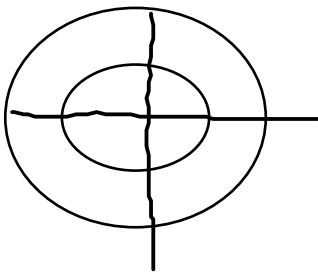
ii) orthographic projection is a means of representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions.

- 8) When parallel projections are used in the projection of an object, it is said to be an orthographic projection.
- 9) First angle projection is a method of creating a 2D drawing of a 3D object  
Symbol:



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

Symbol;



#### OBJECTIVE

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