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DEPT: CIVIL ENGINEERING
MAT. NO.: 18/ENG03/055
COURSE: ENG 232 ; ENGINEERING DRAWING

ASSIGNMENT.

1.) Sectioned surfaces in drawings are represented using sectioning lines inclined at 45° degrees.

2.) A. Dimension and extension lines drawn should be narrow continuous line 0.35mm wide

B. A small gap should be left when drawing the extension lines so that they don't touch the outline of the drawing.

C. Arrowheads should be triangular and also touch the dimension lines.

D. Center lines must never be used as dimension lines but must be left clear and distinct

E. All dimensions should be in millimeters.

F. Dimensioning figures should be placed in a manner easily readable by anyone

G. Leader lines are used to indicate where specific indications apply.

3.) a.) Half section: this is one in which the cutting plane is passed halfway through an object, and one quarter of the object is removed.
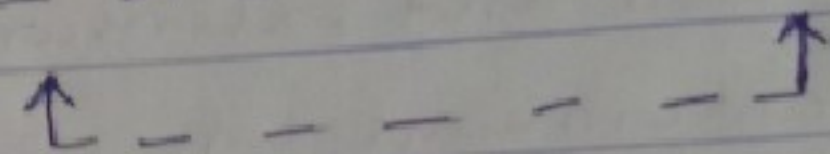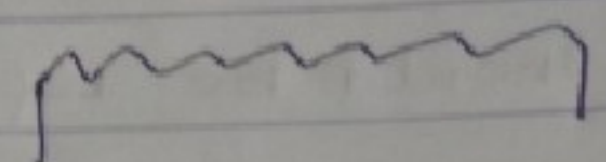
b.) Full section: is a section in which a cutting plane line passes entirely through an object.

4.) The circumference terminates the leader lines.

5.) a.) The dimensions of the drawing are 5 times larger those of the object being represented.

b.) The dimensions of the drawing are a tenth of the dimensions of the actual object.

6.) a.) Diameter — ⌀
   b.) Radius — R
   c.) Square — □
   d.) Spherical radius — SR.
      Centre line — — — — — — — —
      cutting plane line : ↑ — — — — — ↑
      long break — ⌇⌇⌇⌇⌇⌇

7.) Front elevation, Plan, Side elevation.
   An orthographic projection is a method of projection in which an object is depicted using parallel lines to project its outline onto a plane.

8.) This is when multiple views of the object are represented.

9.) (a) A first angle projection represents a 3D object in 2D. It has its front elevation on the top, side elevation by the side and the plan at its below the front elevation

   (b) A third angle projection also represents a 3D object in 2D format but in this type of drawing, the front elevation is at the bottom, side elevation by the side and the plan at the top.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1.) Reference plane, A.
2.) False, B
3.) Directly, C
4.) 120°, B
5.) 60°, A
6.) Rivet, B
7.) Crowning, C
8.) 45°, B
9.) A circle, A
10.) An ellipse, A
11.) Cylinder, C
12.) Frustrum, D
13.) Pivot bearing, C
14.) 55°, C
15.) Horizontal Plane, D.