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- 2) Dimension and projection lines are narrow continuous lines 0.35mm thick.
 - 1) Center lines must never be used as dimension lines but must be left clear and distinct.
 - 2) Dimensions are quoted in millimeter to the minimum number of significant figures for example 19 not 19.0, 0.4 and not .4.
 - 3) To enable dimensions to read clearly

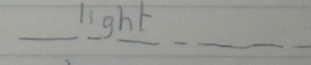
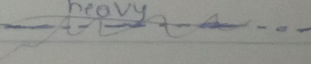
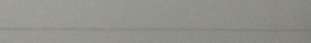
3) Half-Section exposes the interior of one half of an object while retaining the exterior of the other half

1) Full-Section: exposes the interior of the two half of an object

- 4)
 - — closed filled
 - ◁ — or — closed blank
 - — Dot
 - └ — Tick

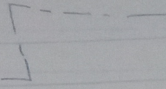
5) A Scale of 5:1 means that we are ^{go to} ~~should~~ enlarge the drawing in size so that all the required details are clearly visible.
 A Scale of 1:10 means that we are to reduce the drawing in size so that it will fit onto the page

6) diameter = \varnothing
 Radius = R
 Square =
 Spherical radius

Center line =  light
 Cutting plane =  heavy
 Long break = 

Cutting planes =

long break =



1)

An orthographic projection is a common method of representing 3-dimensional objects, usually by three two-dimensional drawings in each of which the object is viewed along parallel lines that are perpendicular to the plane of the drawing.

2) The projection of an object is called orthographic when it consists of a top view or plan, a front view and one side view.

a) First angle projection. This is a method of creating a two-dimensional drawing of a 3D object.

b) Third angle projection is a method of orthographic projection which is a technique of portraying a 3D view using a series of 2D views.

Objective.

1) A

2) B

3) C

4) B

5) A

6) B

7) C

8) B

9) B/A

10) A

11) E

12) A

13) C

14) C

15) D.