

ENGINEERING DRAWING ASSIGNMENT

- 1) Reference Plane (A)
- 2) B (False)
- 3) C (Directly)
- 4) B (20°)
- 5) A (60°)
- 6) B (Rivet)
- 7) C (Grooving)
- 8) B (45°)
- 9) A (A circle)
- 10) A (An ellipse)
- 11) C (Cylinder)
- 12) D (Frustum)
- 13) C (Rivet bearing)
- 14) C (55°)
- 15) D (Horizontal Plane)

i) All dimension extension and leader should be thin sharp, dark lines
 ii) Dimension should be at least 10mm from the object outline
 iii) Where there are several parallel dimension lines in a group, the dimension figures should be staggered so that they will not interfere with one another

3) a) Half Section: This is a view of object showing one half of the new section

b) Full section: This is when the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object splitting the drawn object in two with the interior of the object reveal

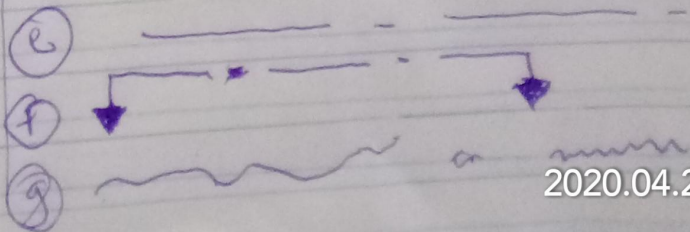
4)
 5) a) Scale 5:1: each division represents 5mm and the measurement will be scaled
 b) Scale 1:10: each division represents 10mm and the measurement will be scaled

ESSAY

1) We can represent sectioned surface by cross hatching

- a) \otimes b) r c) \square d) SR

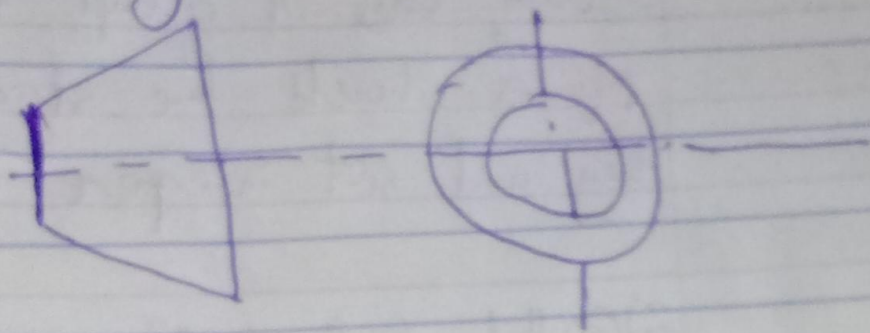
2) i) A dimension line should never coincide with an object line or centre line



① Orthographic projection: This is a representation of three dimensional objects in two dimensions.

② A projection of an object is called orthographic when all of it is represented on the plane in two dimension.

③ (a) First angle projection: For the plan position is below and the symbol of representation is:



④ Third angle projection: The plan is placed above in the plane while the front and side are placed below.

