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Mechatronics

ENG 232 QUESTIONS

1. How do you represent a sectioned surface on a drawing? = Section lining is used to represent a sectioned surface, it has an arrow at both ends of the line perpendicular to it.
2. List out the various principles to be followed while dimensioning a drawing. = proper spacing, thickness of lines, proper arrow heads, use of proper dimension lines
3. Explain the terms, (*a*) half section, (*b*) Full section = A half section exposes the interior of one half of an object while retaining the exterior of the other half. A **full section** is a complete, detailed cross sectional drawing of a building, usually around a load bearing wall.
4. How are leader lines terminated? = leader lines are always terminated with arrow heads
5. What do you understand by, (a) scale = 5:1 and (b) scale = 1:10? = (a) 5:1 means five times the original size. (b) 1;10 means 1 of 10 times the original size
6. Give the shape identification symbols for the following: (*a*) diameter, (*b*) radius, (*c*) square and (*d*) spherical radius.
7. Centre line, (*b*) cutting plane line and (*c*) long break = diameter ⌀, radius R, square, spherical radius SR, centre linehttps://swh-826d.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/CENTRE-LINE.jpg , cutting plane line A-A, long break
8. What are the elements to be considered while obtaining a projection and what is an orthographic projection? = top view , front view and side view
9. When is a projection of an object called an orthographic projection? = when the lines of projecton are perpendicular to the drawing surface.
10. Explain the following, indicating the symbol to be used in each case: (*a*) First angle projection, (*b*) Third angle projection =(a) To get the first angle projection, the object is placed inthe first quadrant meaning it's placed between the plane of projection and the observer. (b) **third angle projection**, the object **is** placed below and behind the viewing planes meaning the plane of projection is between the observer and the object.

Objectives

1. To project the auxiliary view, an imaginary plane known as ……………….
2. Reference Plane
3. Principle plane
4. Normal plane
5. Inclined plane
6. Reference plane is parallel to the direction of view
7. True
8. False
9. Dimension of one side of the inclined surface can be………………projected on the reference plane
10. Indirectly
11. Equally
12. Directly
13. Normally
14. In isometric projection the three edges of an object are inclined to each other at

(a) 60o (b) 120o (c) 100o (d) 90o

5. The angle between the flanks of a metric thread is

1. 60o (b) 90o (c) 75o (d) 55o

6. Which one among the following represents a permanent fastener

a) Nut b) Rivet c) Screw d) Bolt

7. The convexity provided on the rim of the solid web cast iron pulley is called

a) Bending b) Curving c) Crowning d) Riveting

8. Section lines are generally inclined with the base, at an angle of

a) 30o b)45o c)60o d)90o

9. The isometric view of a sphere is always

a) a circle b) an ellipse c) a Parabola d) a Semicircle

10. In isometric projection, the four center method is used to construct

a) an ellipse b) a square c) a triangle d) a rectangle

11

11.cylinder

12



12. cone

13. A footstep bearing is a

a) journal bearing b) thrust bearing c) pivot bearing d) pedestal bearing

14. The angle between the flanks of B.S.W. thread is

a) 60o b) 65o c) 55o d)75o

15. Top view is projected on the

a) Vertical Plane b) Corner Plane c) Side Plane d) Horizontal Plane