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Matric No: 18/ENG09/005

1 A sectioned surface is represented with Thick continuous lines.

2 The principles of dimensioning includes;
i) All dimension lines should be thin continuous lines.
ii) dimensions shown with dimension lines and arrow heads should be place to be read from the bottom of the drawing.
iii) dimension lines should never coincide with any object line or a center line, nor should be an extension of these lines.

3 Half section: is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section, ~~as in the~~

Full section: is a view of an objects showing Full view of in section.

4 A leader line terminates either in an arrow head or a dot.

5 Scale 5:1 : It is an enlarged scale where the draughtsman draws 5 time the actual size of the object.

Scale 1:10 : It is a reduced scale where the draughtsman draws $\frac{1}{10}$ times the actual size of the object.

6 diameter = ϕ

radius = R

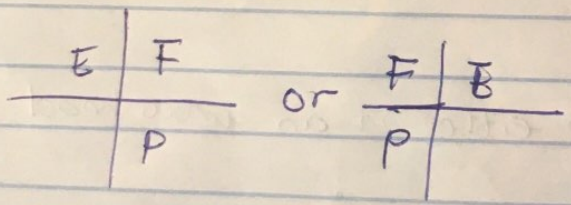
Squere =

Spherical radius =
Sqter

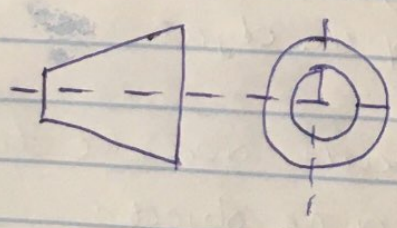
7 Elements of a projection
i) Front
ii) Plan
iii) End.
Orthographic projection is a means of representing three dimensional objects in two dimensions.

8 A projection of an object is orthographic when the object is represented in two dimensional lines in a form where all projection lines are orthogonal to the projection plane.

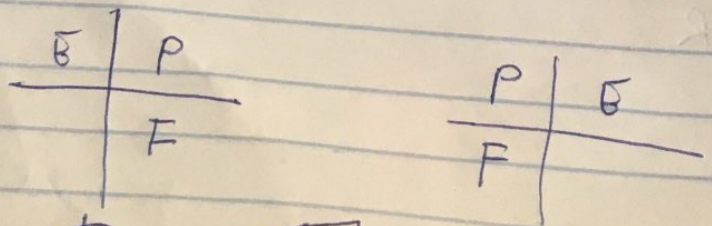
9 First angle orthographic projection is a method of creating a two dimensional drawing of a three dimensional object with the Front, Plan and end represented in this manner



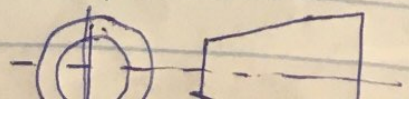
Symbol



Third angle orthographic projection is a method of creating a 2D drawing of a 3D object with Front, Plan, and represented as



Symbol



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