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Biomedical Engineering

1) A Surface Cut by the Saw in a diagram, it is actually an imaginary cutting plane taken through the object, since the object is imagined as being cut through at a desired location.

2) i) Control lines must be clear and distinct

ii) Dimensions are quoted in millimetres to the minimum number

of significant figures e.g. 19 and not 19.0

iii) For dimensions to be read clearly figures are placed so that they can be read from the bottom of the drawing

iv) Start dimension from a view with the clearest understanding.

3) Full section: If the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object splitting the drawn object into with the interior of the object revealed, this is called a "Full Section".

Half section: In half section the cutting plane is assumed to be at a right angle and cuts through only half of the represented object

4) Leader lines are terminated by creating dot lines in the dot line of the component. Or with an arrow head or without dots or arrow head

5) 5:1 means the drawing of the object is 5 times as large as the object itself 1:1 means 1 unit on the drawing equals 1 unit on the object

6) Diameter —  $\varnothing$

Radius — R

Square —  $\square$

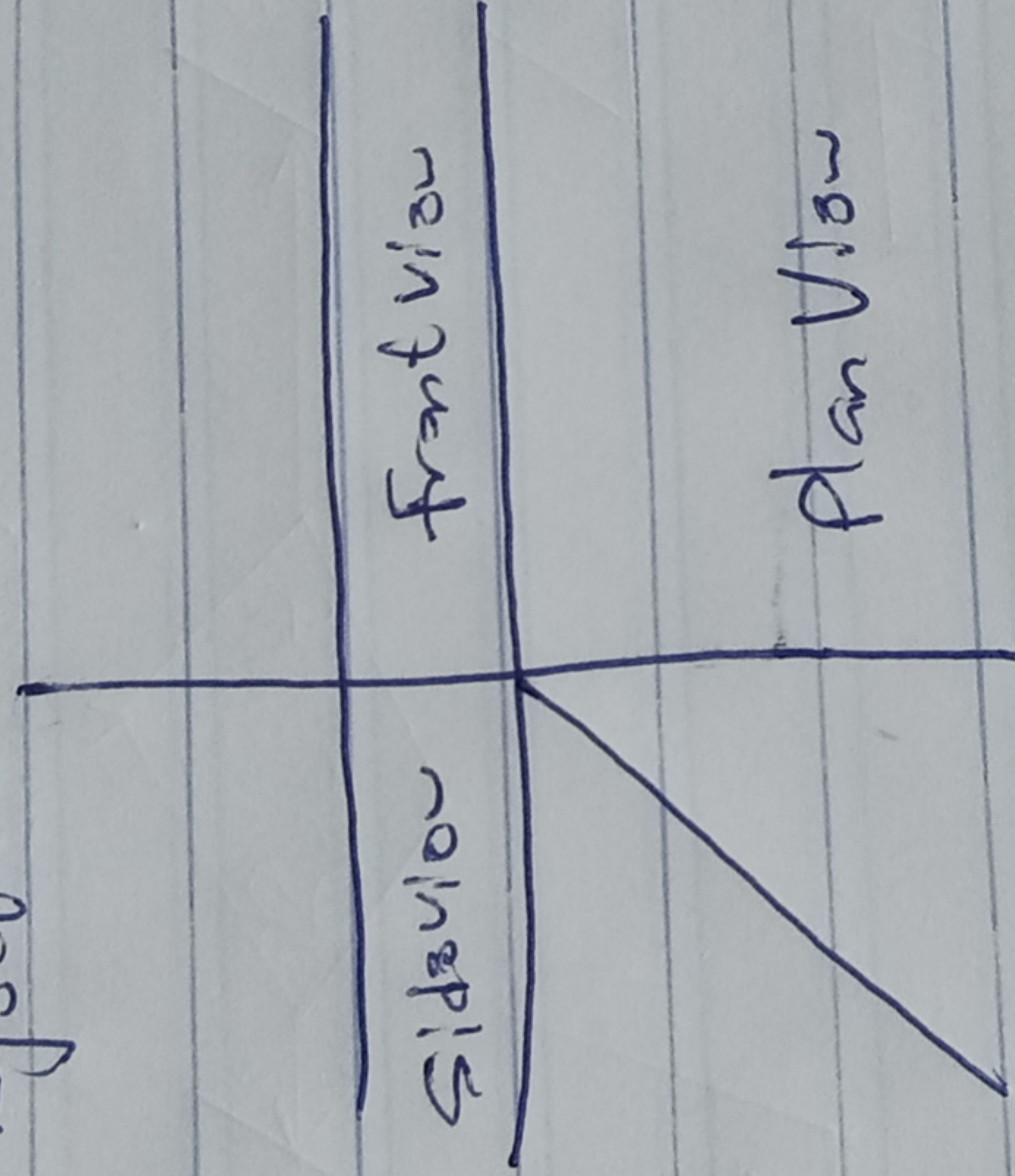
Spherical Radius: SR

8)

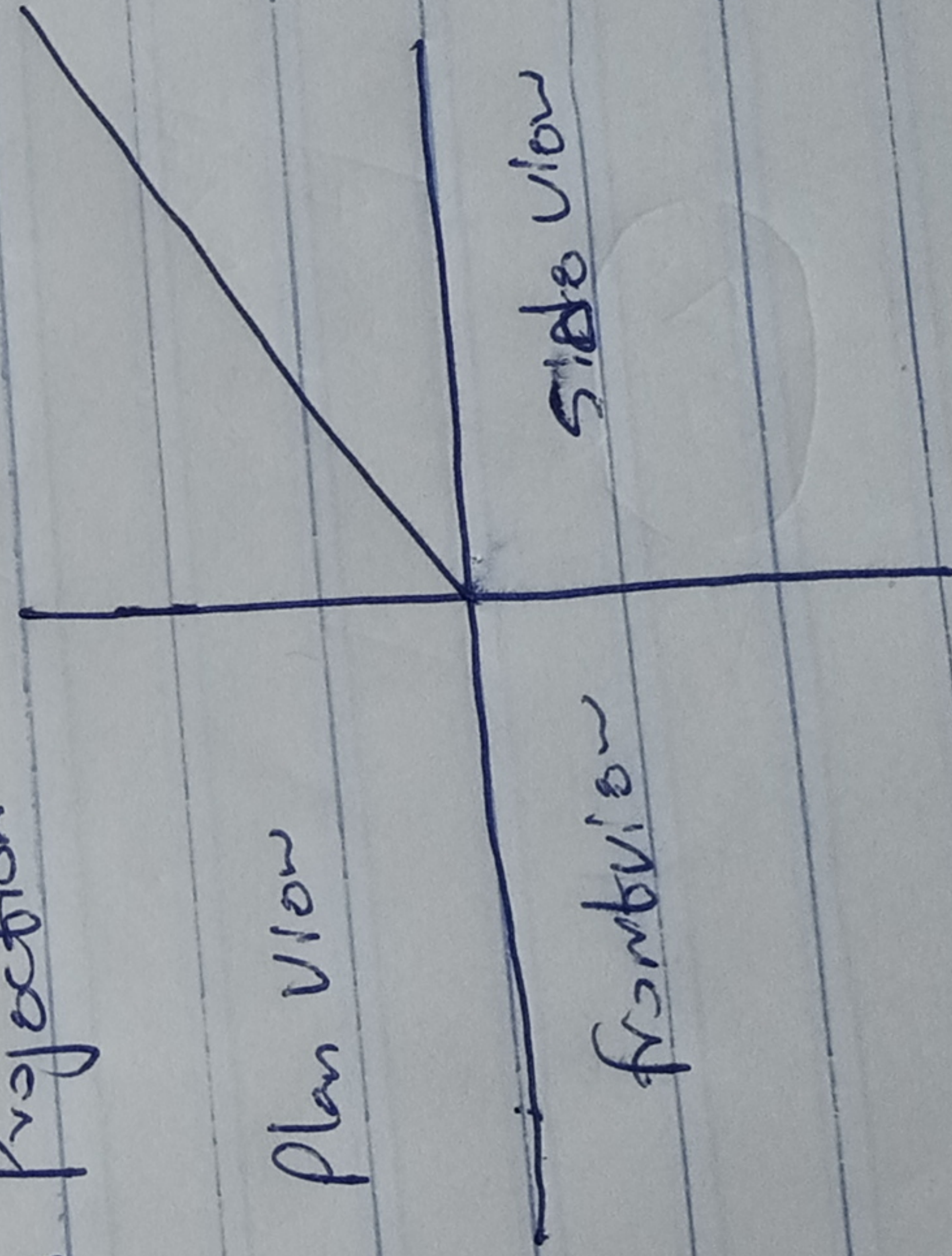
An Orthographic Projection is a Projection with three dimensions

When a drawing has a front, Plan and Side view so that a person can see all the important sides through first or third angle.

9) First Angle Projection



Third angle Projection



- 1) A) Reference plane
- 2) B) false
- 3) C) Directly
- 4) B) 120 degrees
- 5) A) 60 degrees
- 6) B) Rivet
- 7) C) Crowning
- 8) B) 45 degrees
- 9) A) A Circle
- 10) A) Ellipse
- 11) C) Cylinder
- 12) A) Cone
- 13) A) Journal bearing
- 14) C) 55°
- 15) D) Horizontal plane