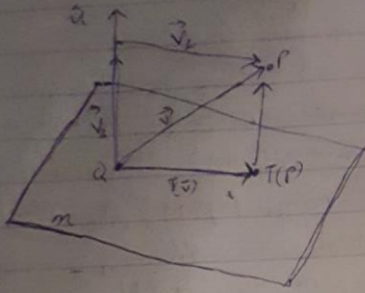
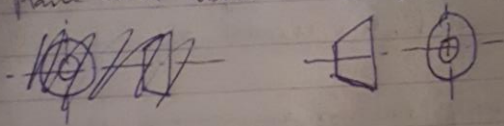


7) Orthographic projection is the simplest type of projection, where the object is consistently drawn by projecting points and views in a perpendicular fashion onto a plane.

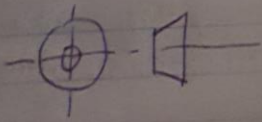
⑤



⑥ First angle: In this projection method, the object is placed in the first quadrant and is positioned in front of the vertical plane and above the horizontal plane.



⑦ Third angle: In this projection method, the 3D object to be projected is placed in the third quadrant and is positioned behind the vertical plane and below the horizontal plane.



jections
and

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

and

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
Odeyemi Boluwatife

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Computer Engineering 2

- 1) A Surface cutting in the same diagrams is actually an imaginary cutting plane taken through the object. Since the object is imagined as being cut through at a desired location.
- 2) & Constraint lines must be clear and distinct.
 - Dimensions are quoted in millimeters to the minimum number of significant numbers e.g. 19 and not 19.0.
 - For dimensions to be read clearly, figures are placed so that they can be read from the bottom of the drawing.
 - Start dimension from a view with the closest understanding.
- 3) & Full Section: If the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object splitting the drawn object into two with the interior of the object revealed, this is called a 'full section'.
 - Half Section: In half sections the cutting plane is assumed to land at a right angle and cut through only half of the represented object.
- 4) Leader lines are terminated by creating dot lines in the outline of the component or with an arrowhead or without dots or arrowhead.
- 5) 5:1 means the drawing of the object is 5 times as large as the original object. 1:10 means 1 unit on the drawing is 10 units on the object.
- Diameter - \varnothing ; Spherical radius - R
• Radius - R
• Square - \square