

Giles (modular)  
18/ENGG01/065 - Electrical/Electronics Engineering  
Engineering Drawing

1) By showing a cutting plane and hatching the sectioned area

2) Do not leave any size, shape or material in doubt.

- No dimension should be repeated twice on any section or drawing.

- Dimensions & notations must be placed on the sketch ~~where the~~

where they can be clearly & easily read.

3a) Half section: A half section exposes the interior of one half of an

object while retaining the exterior of the other half.

b) Full section: When a cutting plane line passes entirely through an object

the resulting section is called a full section.

4) If leader line may be terminated in three different ways. Leader

lines should be constructed such that there are:

i) No crossing leaders.

ii) No excessively long leaders

iii) No leaders that are parallel to dimension/extension lines.

iv) No leaders that make a small angle with the surface to which it

refers

5)  $\frac{5}{1.5}$  Scale - On a scale rule which has

divisions of 1/16, each division represents 5mm and the measurements

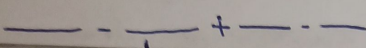
on the rule indicate this.

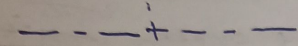
b) Scale = 1:10 - This ~~scale~~ shows that the object drawn or produced is 10 times smaller than it is in real life

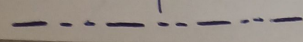
6 a)  $\emptyset$

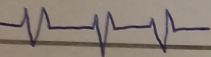
b) R

c)  $\square$

d) 

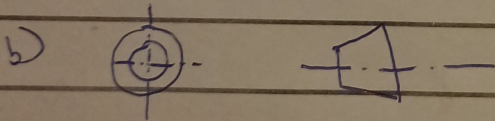
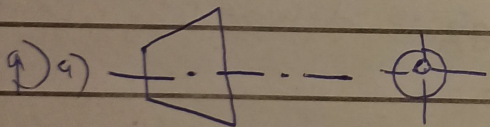
e) 

f) 

g) 

7) Orthographic projection is a method of projection in which an object is depicted using parallel lines to project its outline onto a plane. The side view, top view and front view should be considered

8) When parallel lines are used to project its outline on to a plane.



### Objectives

1) a

7) c

13) ~~This cons a~~

2) a

8) b

14) c

3) c

9) b

15) a

4) a

10) a

5) a

11) c

6) b

12) a