Theory

1. A sectioned surface on a drawing can be represented by hatching the surface (drawing of parallel lines to show the region the cutting plane cut the object)

2. i) All dimension, extension and leader lines should be thin, sharp, dark lines.

ii) Dimensions should not be repeated until when necessary

ii)Extension and Dimension lines should not intersect

3. Half section: A half section exposes the interior of one half of an object while retaining the exterior of the other half. Half sections are used mainly for symmetric objects or assembly drawings.

Full section:When a cutting plane line passes entirely through an object, the resulting **section** is called a **full section**

4. Leader lines can be terminated with a tick, dot or arrowhead

5. a) The dimensions of the drawing are 5 times(5x) greater than the dimensions of the original object being drawn.

b) When drawing the original object, the dimensions were reduced by a factor of 10(/10)

6. Diameter ­­­ø, Radius R, Square □, spherical radius SR, centre line ---- - ----- - ---- cutting plane 🡨--- - ---- - --🡪 break lines (wavy lines)

7. Orthographic projection, common method of representing three-dimensional objects, usually by three two-dimensional drawings in each of which the object is viewed along parallel lines that are perpendicular to the plane of the drawing

8. If the projections from the object are perpendicular to the projection plan, then such a projection of the object can be called orthographic

9.

Objectives

1. A

2. B

3. C

4. A

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. B

9. A

10. A

11. C

12. A

13. C

14. C

15. D