

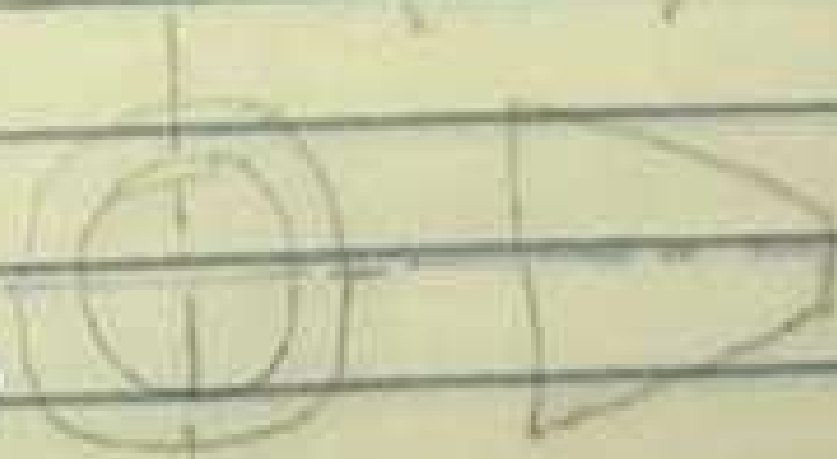
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TD

Objective

1. (A) Reference plane
2. (B) False
3. (C) Directly
4. (B) 120°
5. (A) 60°
6. (B) Rivet
7. (C) Crowing
8. (B) 45°
9. (A) Circle
10. (A) An Ellipse
11. (C) Cylinder
12. (A) Cone
13. (C) Pivot
14. (C) 55°
15. (D) Horizontal plane.

Theory.

1. By using cross hatching



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

(ii) Dimension at least 10mm from the object outline.

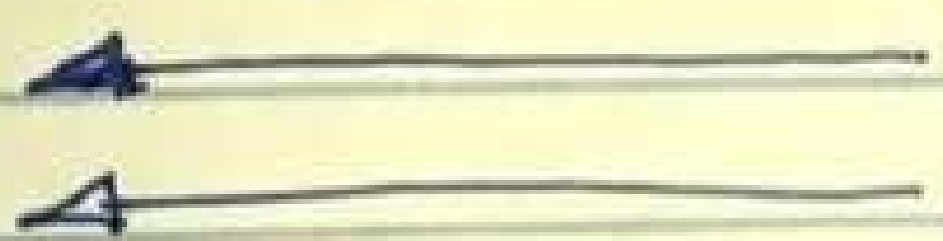
(iii) A dimension line should never coincide with an object line or centre line

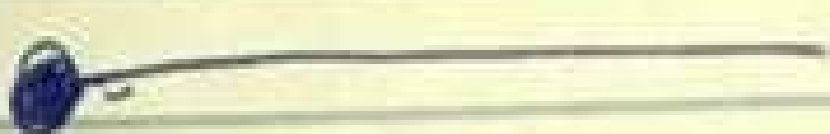
(iv) Where there are several parallel dimension lines in a group, the dimension figures should be staggered so that they will not inter-

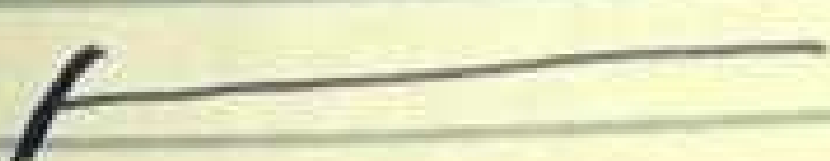
5. a) Scale 5:1 - Each division represent 5mm and the measurement will be scaled.


b) Scale 1:10 - Each division represents 10mm and the measurements will be scaled.

Q. A leader line is a line that establishes a connection between a graphical representation of an item and some text. There are four different types of terminators to use with our leader lines.

(i)  Closed filled or closed blank \pm Used to point to an edge of an item.

(ii)  Dot \pm Used to point to a face.

(iii)  Wick \pm Used for referring to multiple edges.

(iv)  Dimension leader. \pm Has no terminator and is used for pointing at dimension lines.