

- 1) Sectioning in drawing are represented by drawing diagonal lines to area which have to be theoretically cut.
- 2) Dimension should not be duplicated, nor should the same info be given in two different ways.
 - i) Dimension should be attached to the view that best shows the contour of the features being dimensioned.
 - ii) Whenever possible avoid dimensioning to hidden lines.
 - iii) Avoid dimension over or through the object.
 - iv) Whenever possible locate dimensions in adjacent views.
 - v) In a general a circle is measured by its diameter circle with line through it, and arc by its radius R.O-50.
 - vi) Holes are located by their centerlines, which may be extended and used as a extension line.
 - vii) Holes should be located and sized in view that shows the feature as a circle.

3 Half section - Half section is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section.

Full section - A full section is a completely detailed cross sectional drawing a building, usually around a load bearing wall.

4

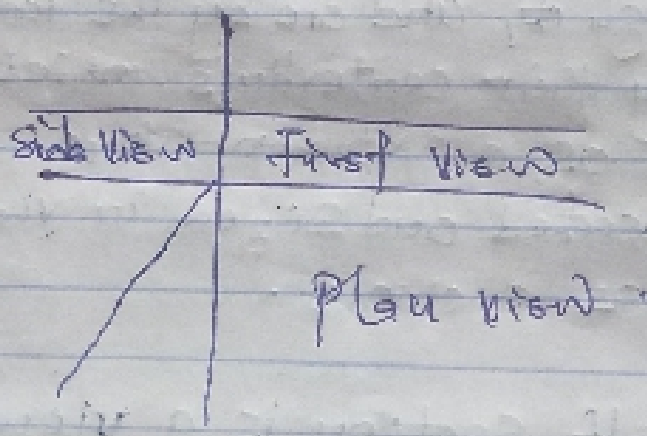
5 Scale = 5:1 meaning the drawing of the object is 5 times as large as the object itself. 1:10 means 1 unit on the drawing equals 10 units of the object.

6 Diameter — \varnothing
Radius — R
Square = \square
Spherical radius : SR .

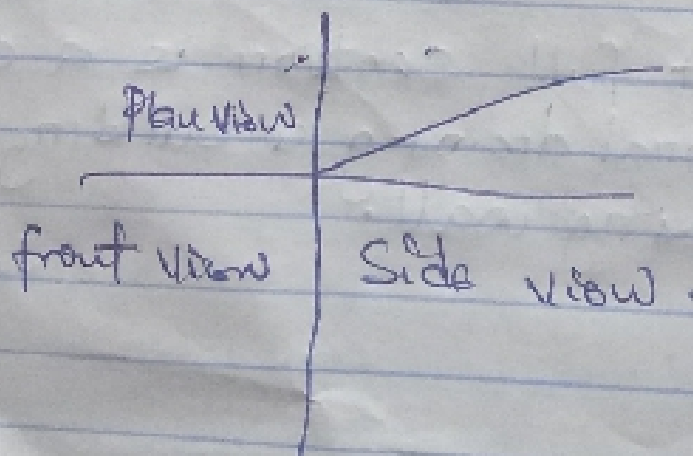
7 An orthogonal is a projection with the unfolded meridians.

8 When a drawing has front, plain and side views ^{so} represent a picture on all the important sides through first or third angles.

9) First Angle projection -



Third View



- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 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 | Circle. |
| 10 | A | Ellipse. |
| 11 | C | Cylinder |
| 12 | A | Core. |
| 13 | A | Journal bearing |
| 14 | C | 55° |
| 15 | D | Horizontal plane. |