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1. A sectioned view can be represented by drawing diagonal lines from left to right at an angle of 45 degree
2. i. A dimension line should never coincide with an object or center line

ii. A dimension line should be at least 10mm from the object line

iii. Dimension lines should be equally spaced at least 6mm apart

iv. Dimension lines should not be an extension of center lines or object lines

1. a. half section: A half-section is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section.  The diagonal lines on the section drawing are used to indicate the area that has been theoretically cut. These lines are called section lining or cross-hatching. The lines are thin and are usually drawn at a 45-degree angle to the major outline of the object.  The spacing between lines should be uniform.

b. full section: If the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object, splitting the drawn object in two with the interior of the object revealed, this is called a "full section." A full section is the most widely-used sectional view.

1. Since leader lines can either be terminated either in an arrow head or dot. The arrowhead touches the outline, while the dot is placed within the outline of the Outline object. The other end of the leader is terminated in a horizontal line at the bottom level of the first or the last letter of the note.
2. a. scale 5:1 means that the object or line should be drawn five times more of its original size

b. scale 1:10 means that the object or line should be drawn ten times smaller than its original size

1. symbols of the following:
2. diameter: ⌀
3. radius: R
4. square: □
5. spherical radius: SR
6. centre line:℄
7. cutting plane line: /
8. long break
9. Orthographic projection is a method of projection in which an object is depicted using parallel lines to project its outlines on to a plane

 a. The line must be perpendicular to the projection

 b. The line must be parallel to the projection

1. It is when all the planes on the object are arranged in first angle or third angle or afire transformation (projection)
2. a. first angle projection : It is a method of creating 2d drawing of a 3d object

b. Third angle projection: It is a method of orthographic projection which is a technique in portraying a 3D design using a series of 2D views.

***Objectives***

1. A > reference plane
2. B > false
3. C > directly
4. B > 120 degree
5. A > 60 degree
6. B > rivet
7. C > crowning
8. B > 45 degree
9. B > an ellipse
10. A > an ellipse
11. C > cylinder
12. A > cone
13. B > thrust bearing
14. C > 55 degree
15. A > vertical plane