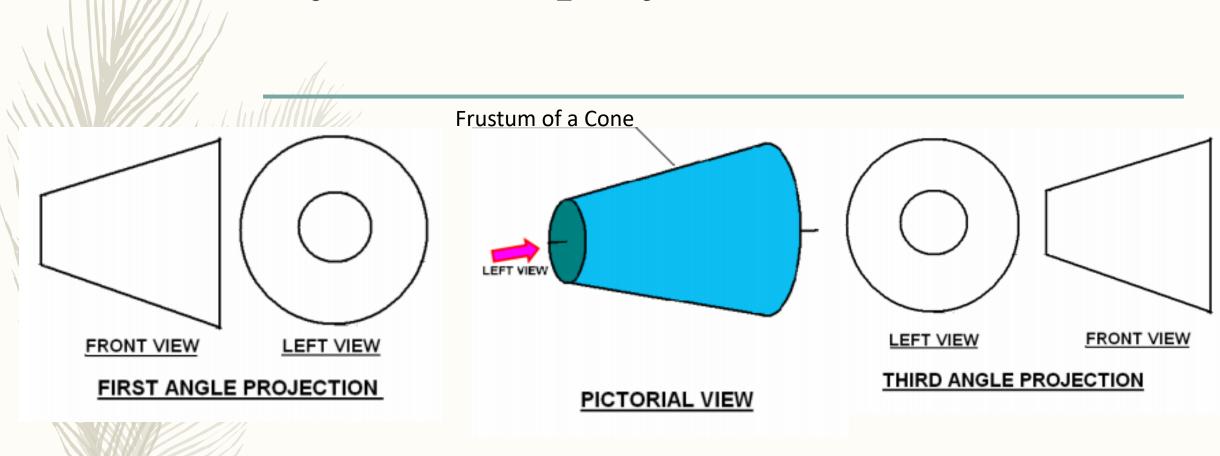
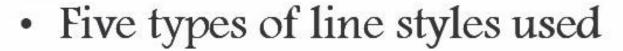


First Angle Projection Object in the first quadrant Front View Right Side View Back Left Bottom Top View

• THIRD Angle Projection Object behind plane Top View Top Front Right Front View Right Side View

Symbol of projection





Visible lines

Hidden lines

Centerlines

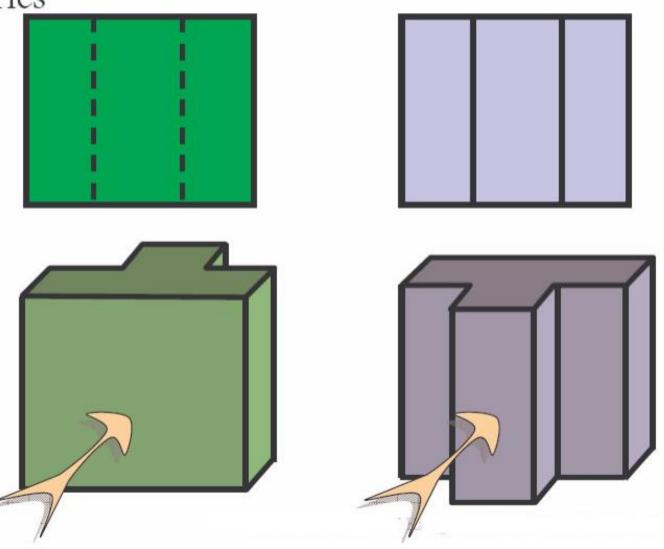
- Dimension lines

Construction lines



• Visible & Hidden lines

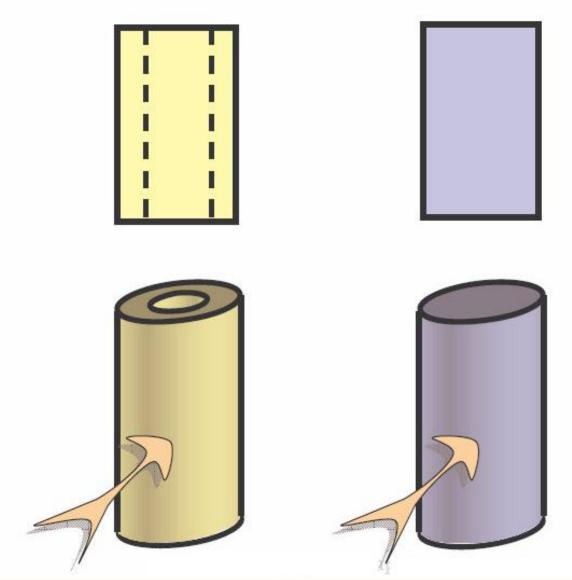
- Boundaries

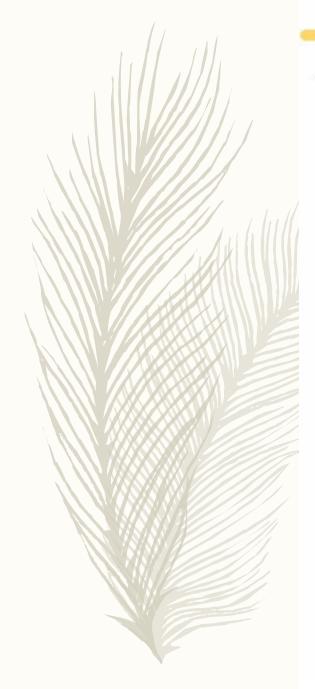




Visible & Hidden lines

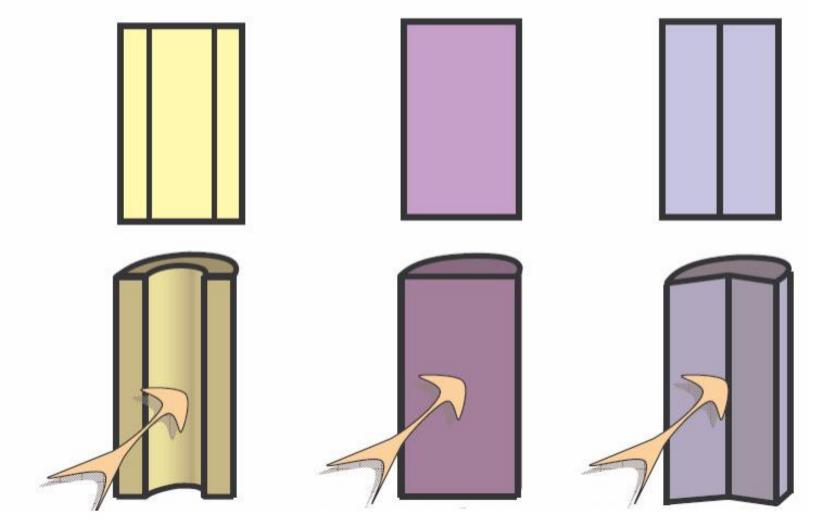
- Boundaries





· Visible & Hidden lines

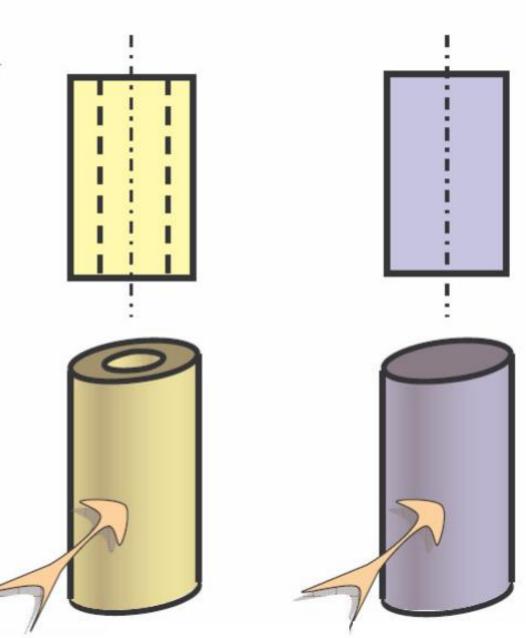
Surfaces meet





Centerlines

Axial Symmetry

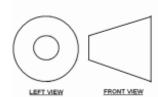


TV Χ1 久 Υ1 ΈV RHSV

Example-1



- 2. Hidden
- 3. Center



Conventions

Precedence of Lines

Visible lines take precedence over all other lines

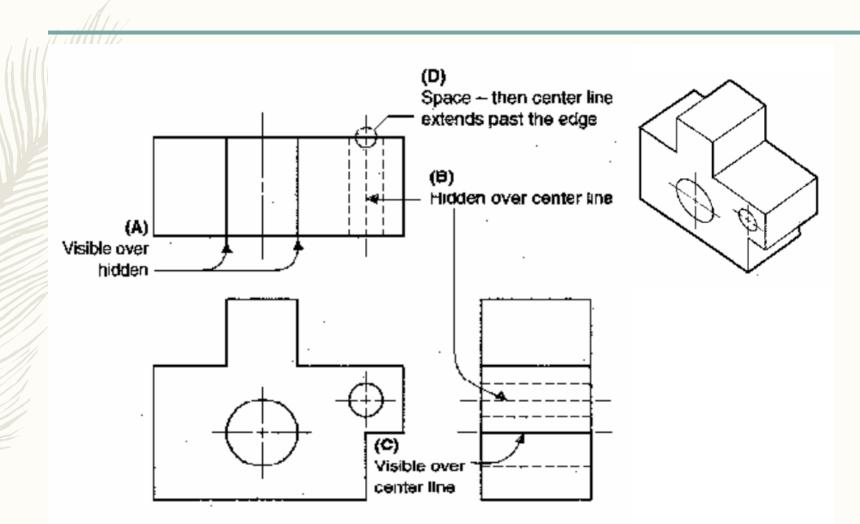
0.70 mm

• Hidden lines take precedence over center lines

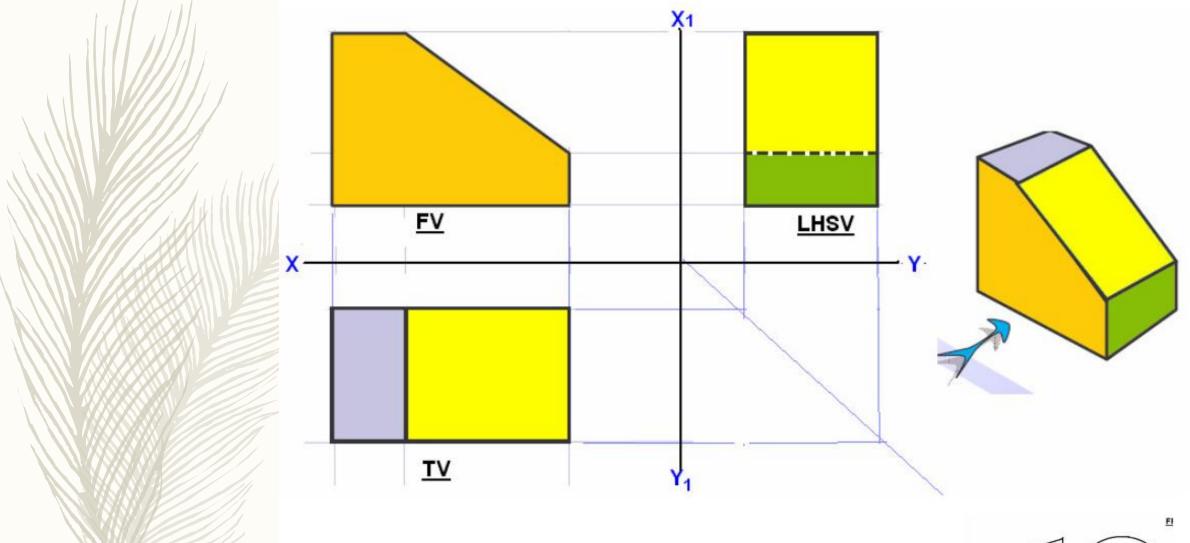
Center lines have lowest precedence

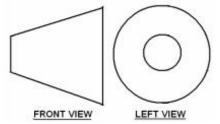
—— — 0.35 mn

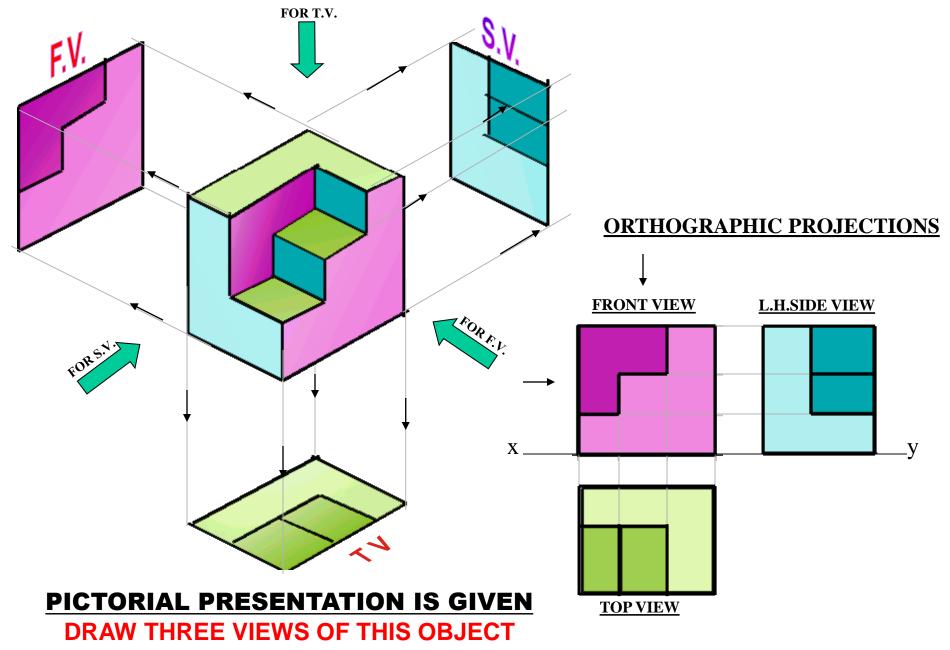
Example: Application of Precedence



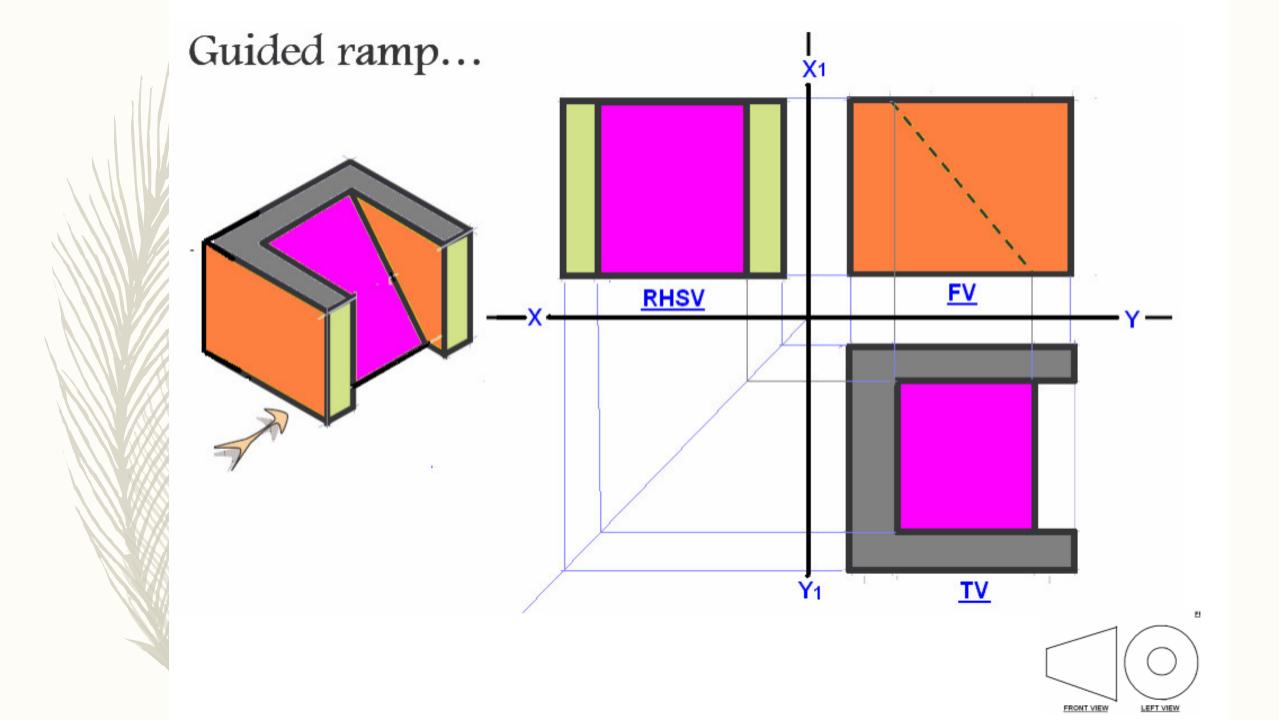
Example 2...



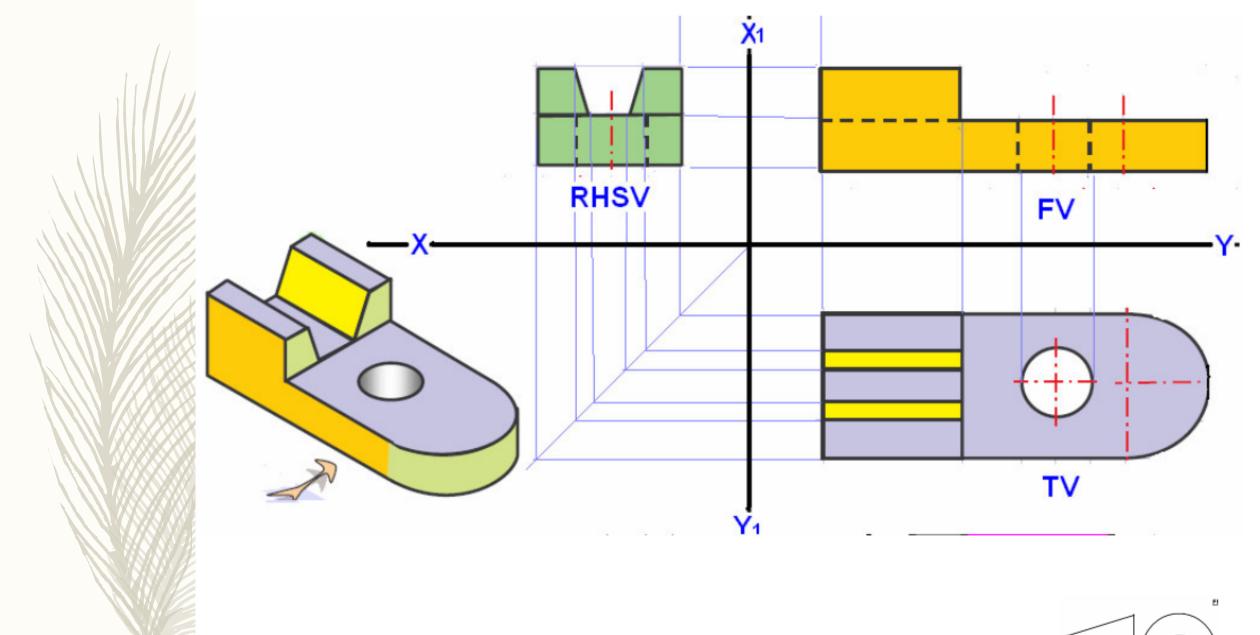


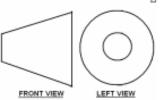


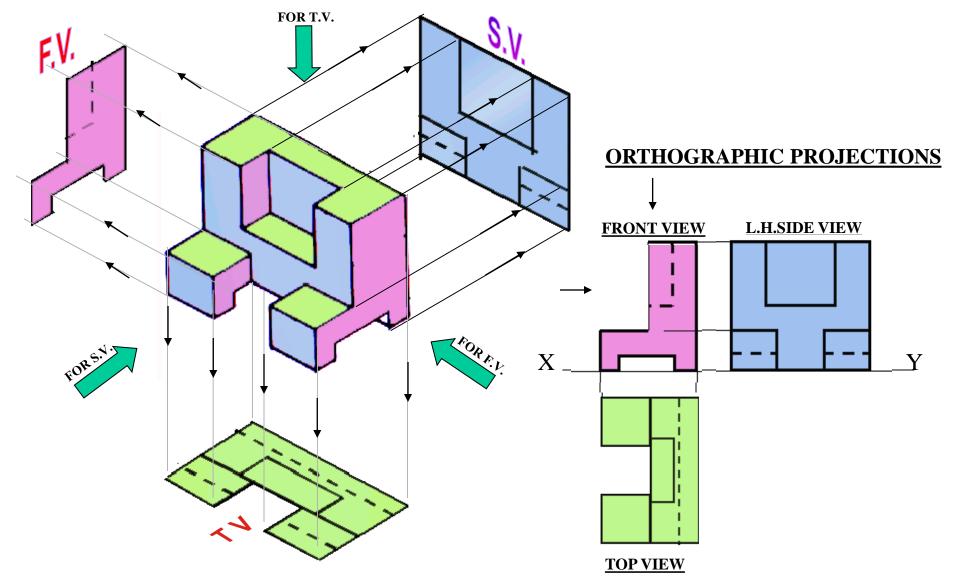
BY FIRST ANGLE PROJECTION METHOD



 Bracket with high lip... TV RHSV

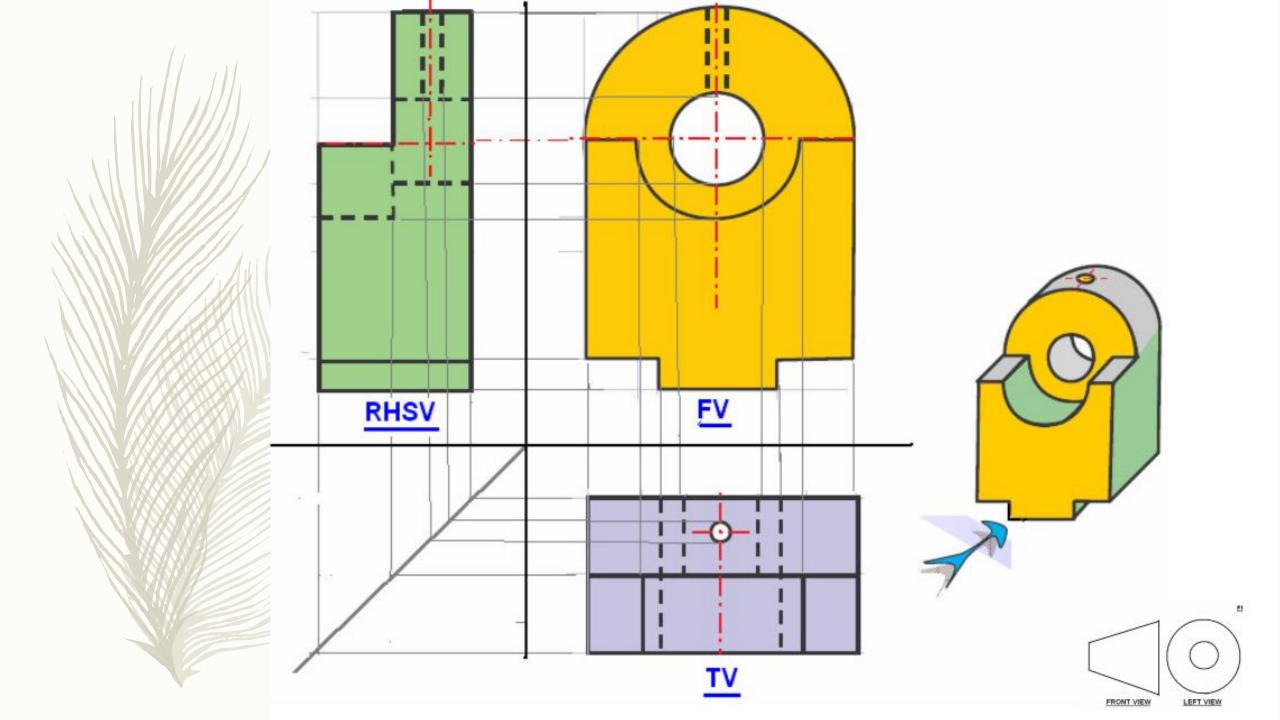




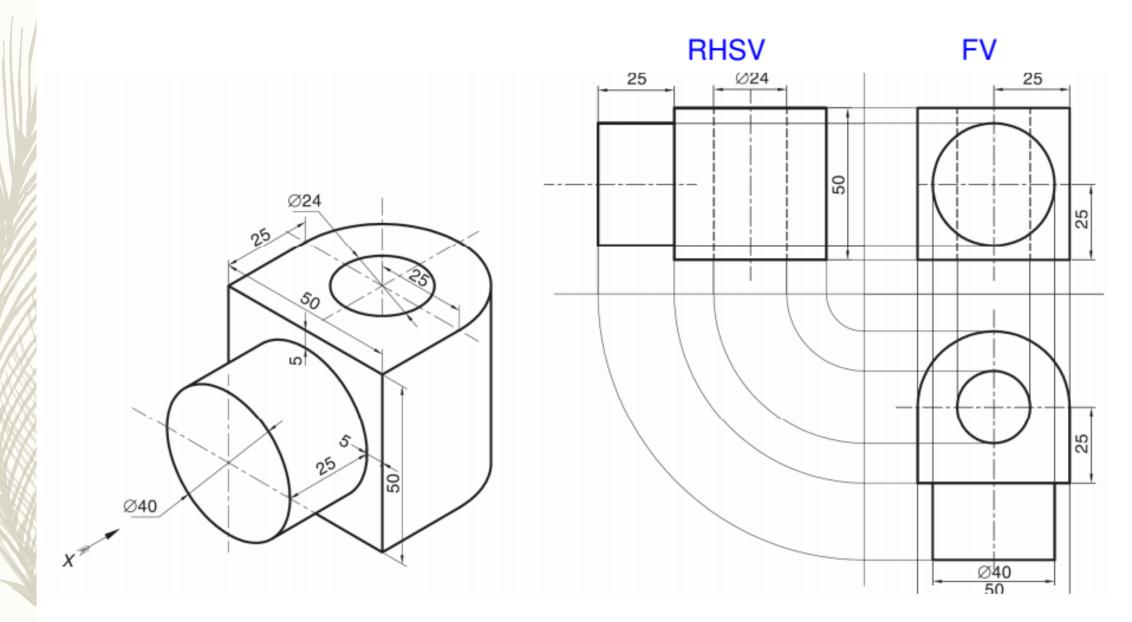


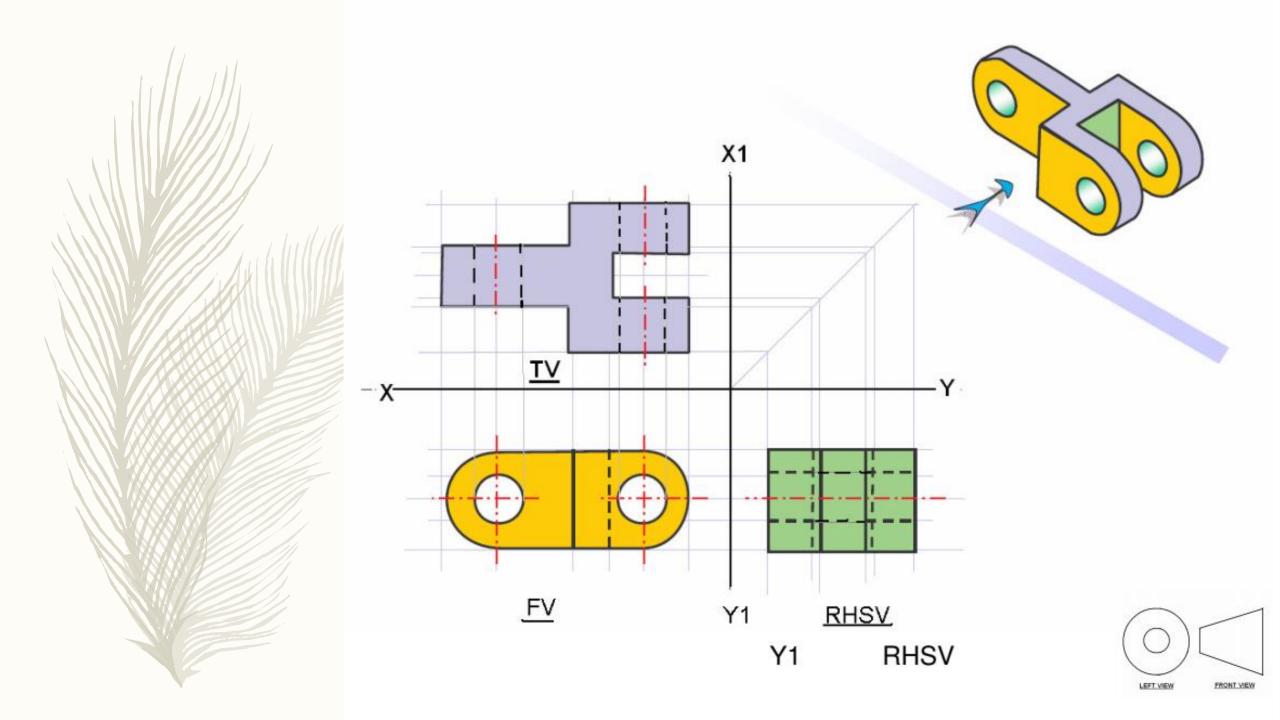
PICTORIAL PRESENTATION IS GIVEN

DRAW THREE VIEWS OF THIS OBJECT BY FIRST ANGLE PROJECTION METHOD



Objects with circular features : holes, flanges, etc





ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS OF POINTS

TO DRAW PROJECTIONS OF ANY OBJECT, ONE MUST HAVE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

- A) OBJECT { WITH IT'S DESCRIPTION, WELL DEFINED.}
- B) OBSERVER { ALWAYS OBSERVING PERPENDICULAR TO RESP. REF.PLANE}.
- C) LOCATION OF OBJECT,

 { MEANS IT'S POSITION WITH REFFERENCE TO H.P. & V.P.}

TERMS 'ABOVE' & 'BELOW' WITH RESPECTIVE TO H.P.
AND TERMS 'INFRONT' & 'BEHIND' WITH RESPECTIVE TO V.P
FORM 4 QUADRANTS.
OBJECTS CAN BE PLACED IN ANY ONE OF THESE 4 QUADRANTS.

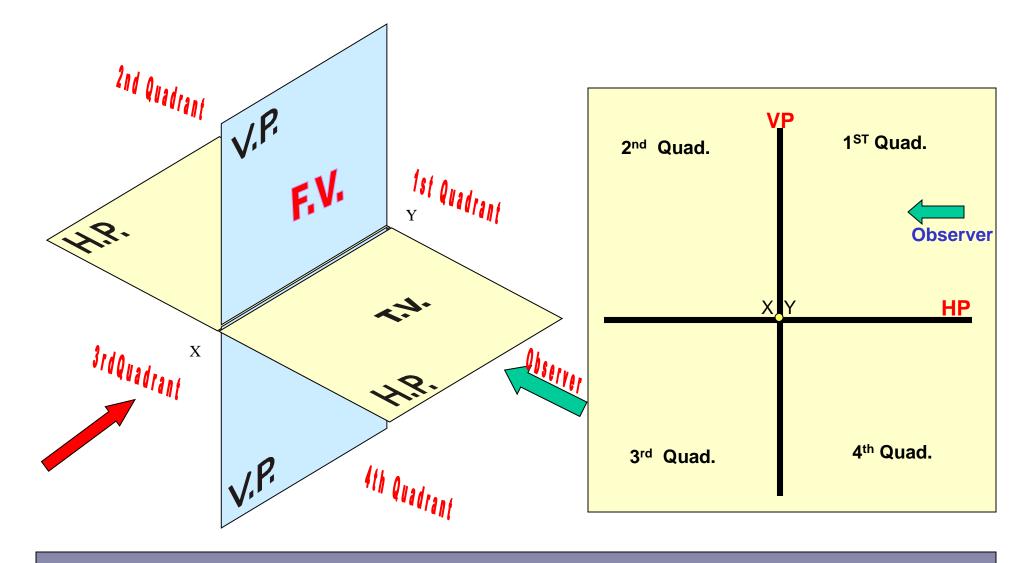
IT IS INTERESTING TO LEARN THE EFFECT ON THE POSITIONS OF VIEWS (FV, TV) OF THE OBJECT WITH RESP. TO X-Y LINE, WHEN PLACED IN DIFFERENT QUADRANTS.

NOTATIONS

FOLLOWING NOTATIONS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED WHILE NAMEING DIFFERENT VIEWS IN ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS.

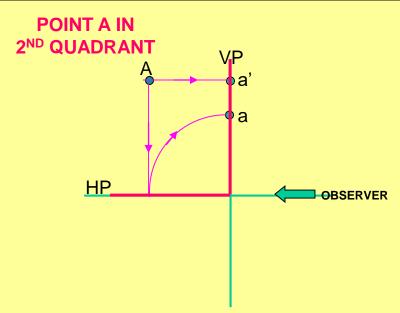
OBJECT	POINT A	LINE AB
IT'S TOP VIEW	а	a b
IT'S FRONT VIEW	l a`	a` b`
IT'S SIDE VIEW	a``	a``b``

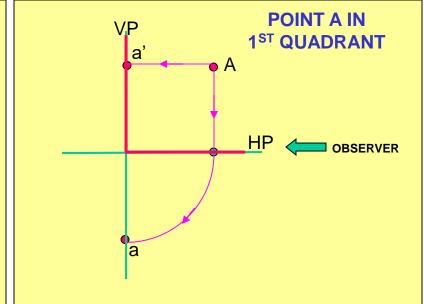
SAME SYSTEM OF NOTATIONS SHOULD BE FOLLOWED
INCASE NUMBERS, LIKE 1, 2, 3 – ARE USED.

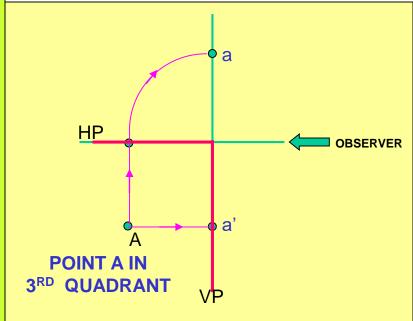


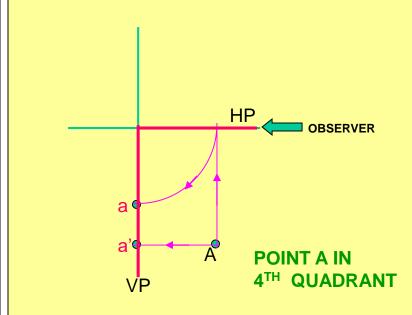
THIS QUADRANT PATTERN,
IF OBSERVED ALONG X-Y LINE (IN RED ARROW DIRECTION)
WILL EXACTLY APPEAR AS SHOWN ON RIGHT SIDE AND HENCE,
IT IS FURTHER USED TO UNDERSTAND ILLUSTRATION PROPERLLY.

Point A is Placed In different quadrants and it's Fv & Tv are brought in same plane for Observer to see clearly. FV is visible as it is a view on VP. But as TV is a view on HP, it is rotated downward 90°, In clockwise direction. The front part of **HP** comes below the xy line and the part behind VP comes above. **Observe and** note the process.

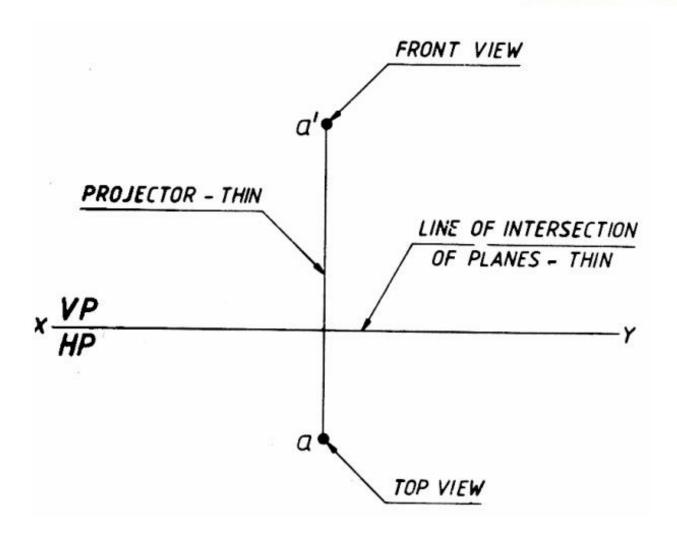








Convention



• Projectors and the lines of the intersection of planes of projections are shown as thin lines.

PROJECTIONS OF A POINT IN FIRST QUADRANT.

