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# *Engineering Drawing*

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*Assistant Professor*

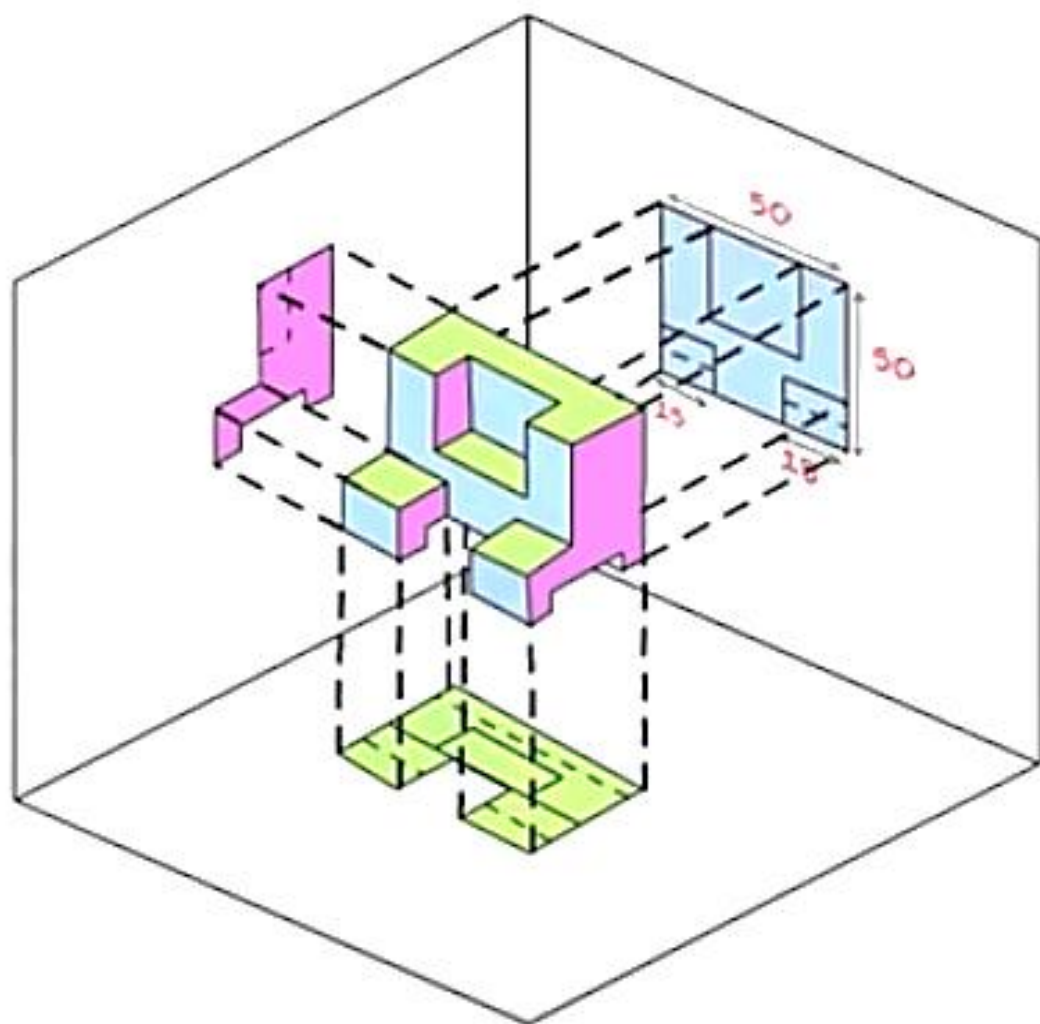
*Department of Mechanical Engineering*

*GLA University, Mathura*

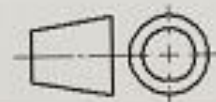
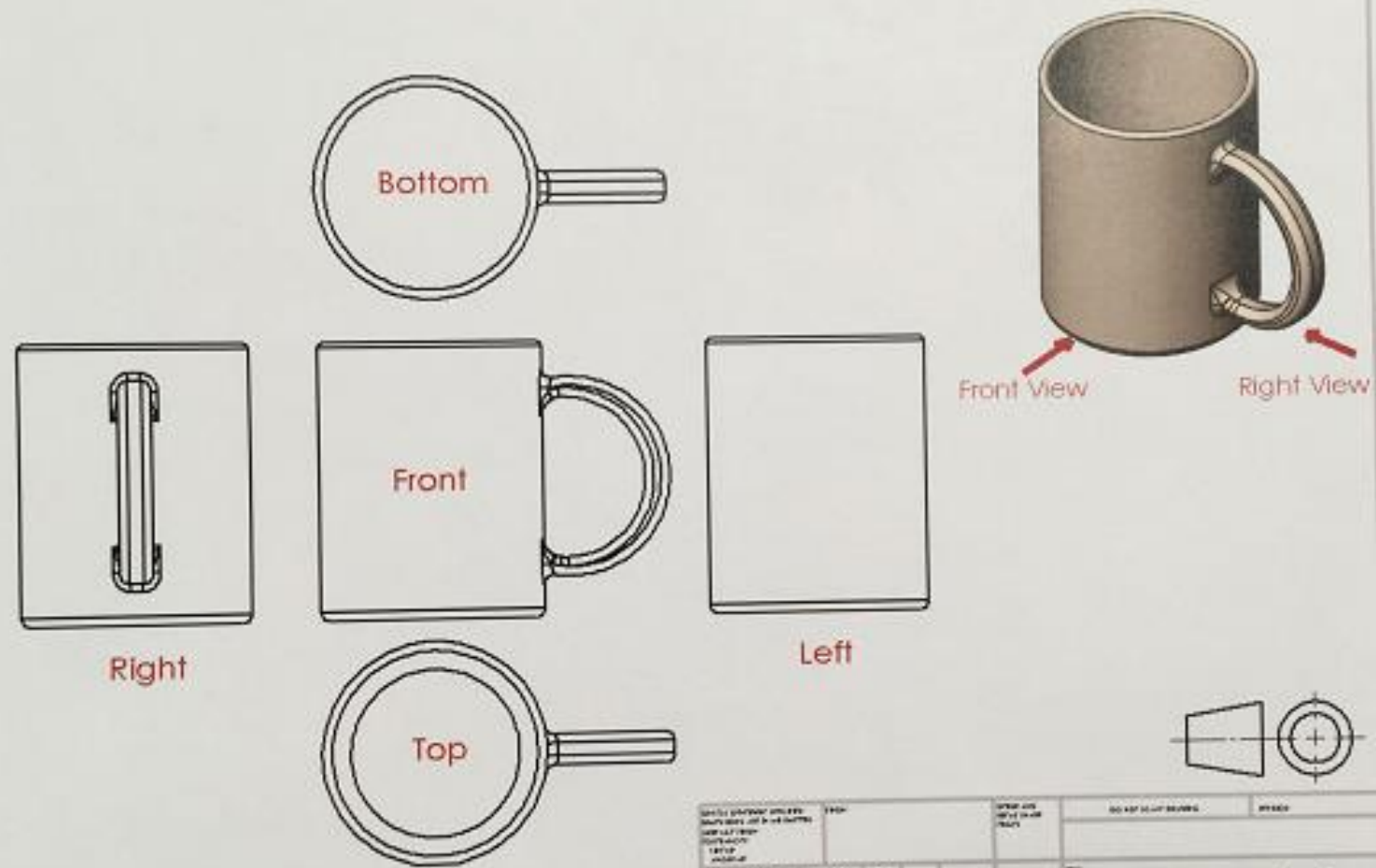


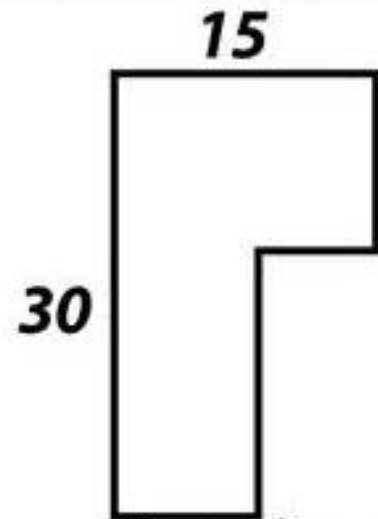
# *What is Engineering Drawing?*

- ✓ Engineering drawing is a drawing of an object that contains all information like actual shape, accurate size, manufacturing methods, etc., of the object.
- ✓ It is the graphic language from which a trained person can visualise objects.
- ✓ Drawings prepared in one country may be utilised in any other country irrespective of the language spoken.
- ✓ Hence, engineering drawing is called the *Universal Language of Engineers*.

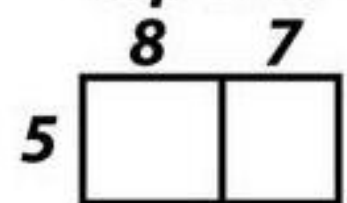




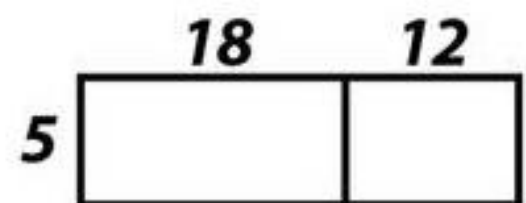
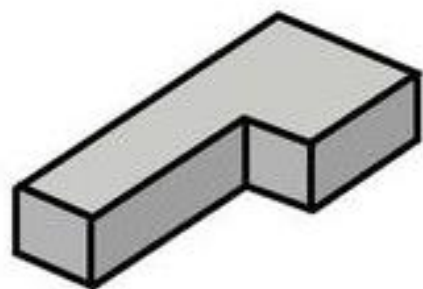




*top view*



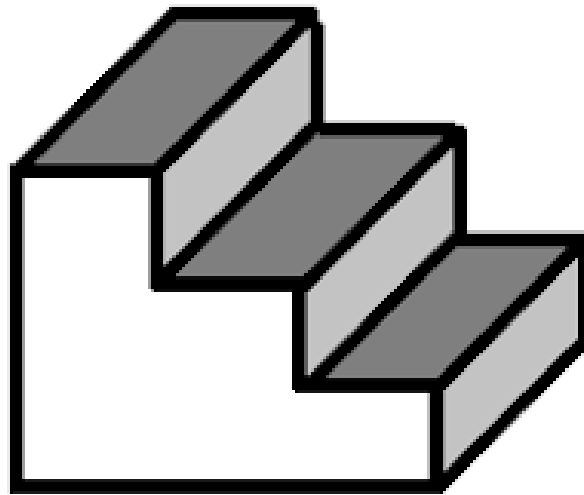
*front view*



*right side view*

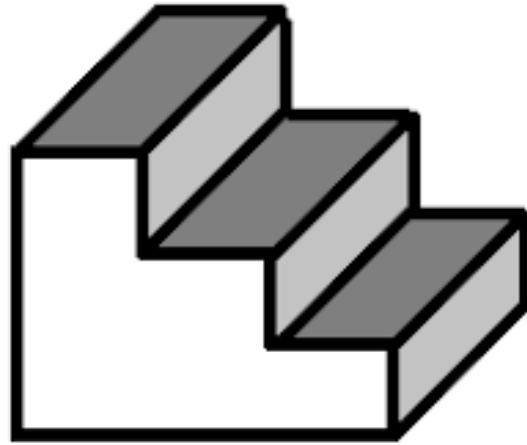
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3D object

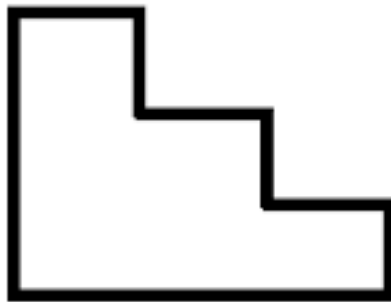




3D object



Orthographic projection  
from front



Orthographic projection  
from top





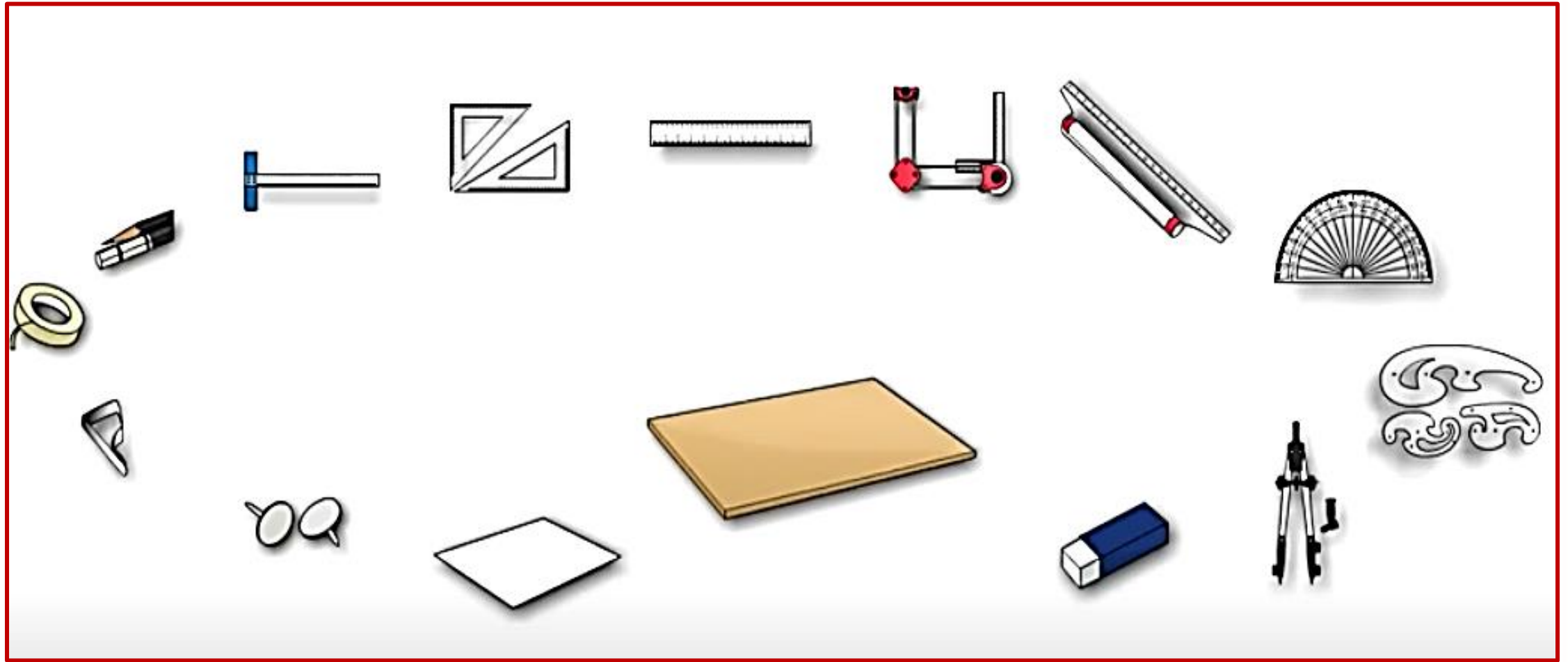
# *Role of Engineering Drawing*

- ✓ The ability to read drawing is the most important requirement of all technical people in any profession.
- ✓ Some of the applications are : building drawing for civil engineers, machine drawing for mechanical engineers, circuit diagrams for electrical and electronics engineers, computer graphics for one and all.
- ✓ The subject in general is designed to impart the following skills.
  1. Ability to read and prepare engineering drawings.
  2. Ability to make free - hand sketching of objects.
  3. Power to imagine, analyse and communicate, and
  4. Capacity to understand other subjects

# *Drawing Instruments*

The Instruments and other aids used in draughting work are listed below:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Drawing board  | 6. Set of scales  |
| 2. Mini drafter   | 7. French curves  |
| 3. Instrument box | 8. Drawing sheets |
| 4. Set squares    | 9. Pencils        |
| 5. Protractor     | 10. Templates     |

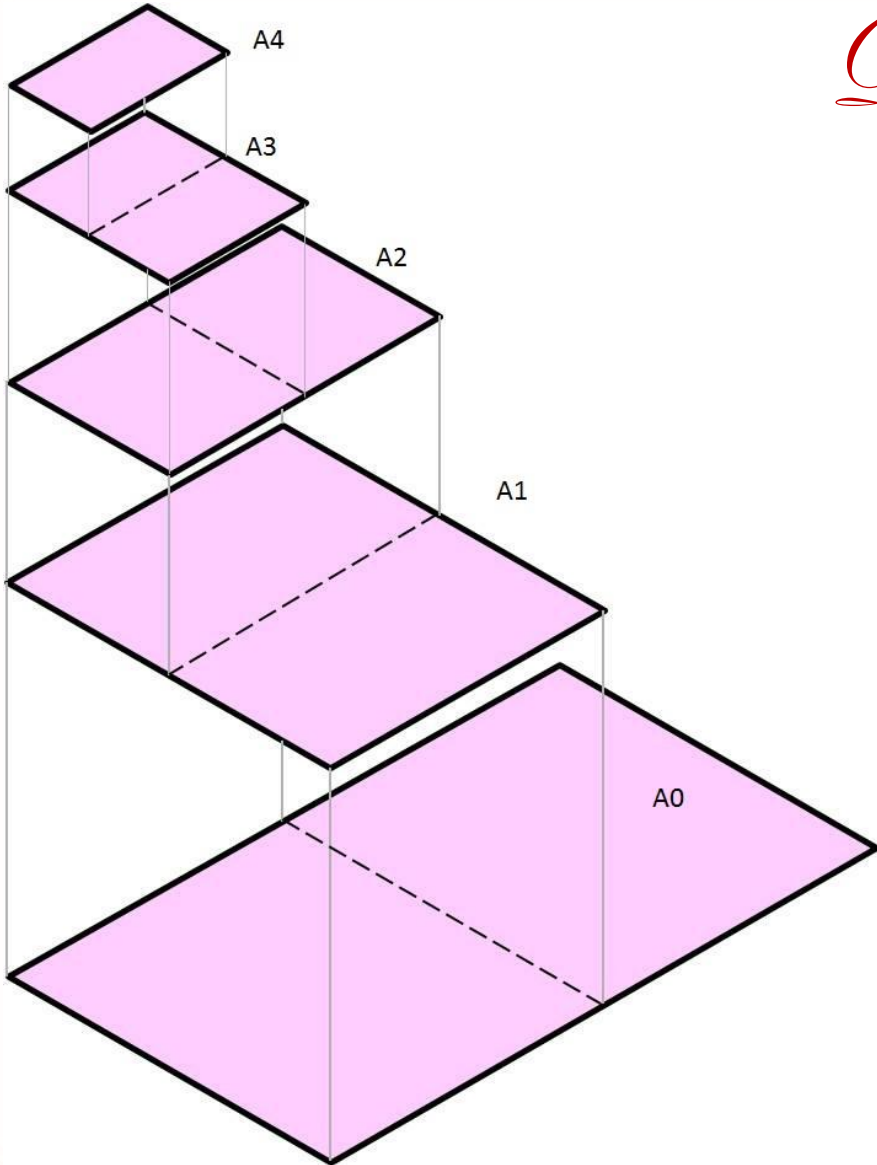


# *Drawing sheets*

Standard sizes of drawing sheets as per BIS

Designation	Trimmed Size (mm)	Untrimmed size (mm)
A0	841 x 1189	880 x 1230
A1	594 x 841	625 x 880
A2	420 x 594	450 x 625
A3	297 x 420	330 x 450
A4	210 x 297	240 x 330

A2 size





# *Drawing sheets : Title box*

An important feature – a must in every drawing sheet – for technical and administrative details

- ✓ Location - Bottom right corner – **185 mm x 65 mm (BIS)**

**Divided into two zones**

**Identification zone**

- ✓ Registration or identification number
- ✓ Drawing title
- ✓ Name of the legal owner of the drawing, i.e., name of the firm or the company

## Additional information zone

- ✓ Indicative items –symbol indicating the system of projection, main scale of drawing, etc.
- ✓ Technical items – method of indicating surface texture, geometric tolerances, etc.
- ✓ Administrative items



# *Drawing Pencils*

**Wooden pencils** – are graded and designated by numbers and letters

- ....7B, 6B, 5B, 4B, 3B, 2B, B :- in decreasing order of softness and blackness
- **HB** to F – Medium grade
- **H, 2H, 3H, 4H, 5H, 6H, 7H, 8H, 9H....** :- increasing order of hardness.

Drawings are done using 2H pencils and finished with H and HB pencils – to be practiced in this course.

# Syllabus




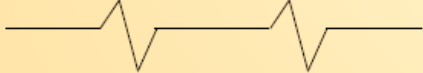
Credits: 01

Semester I/II



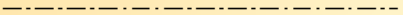
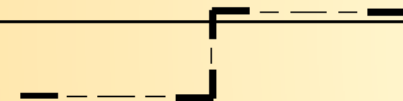

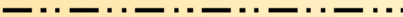
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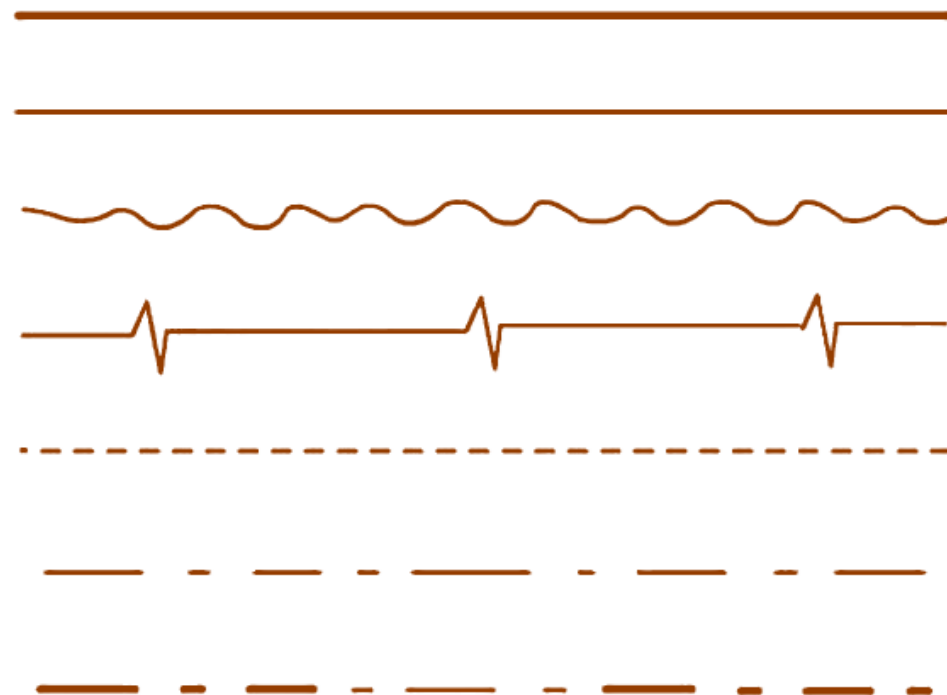
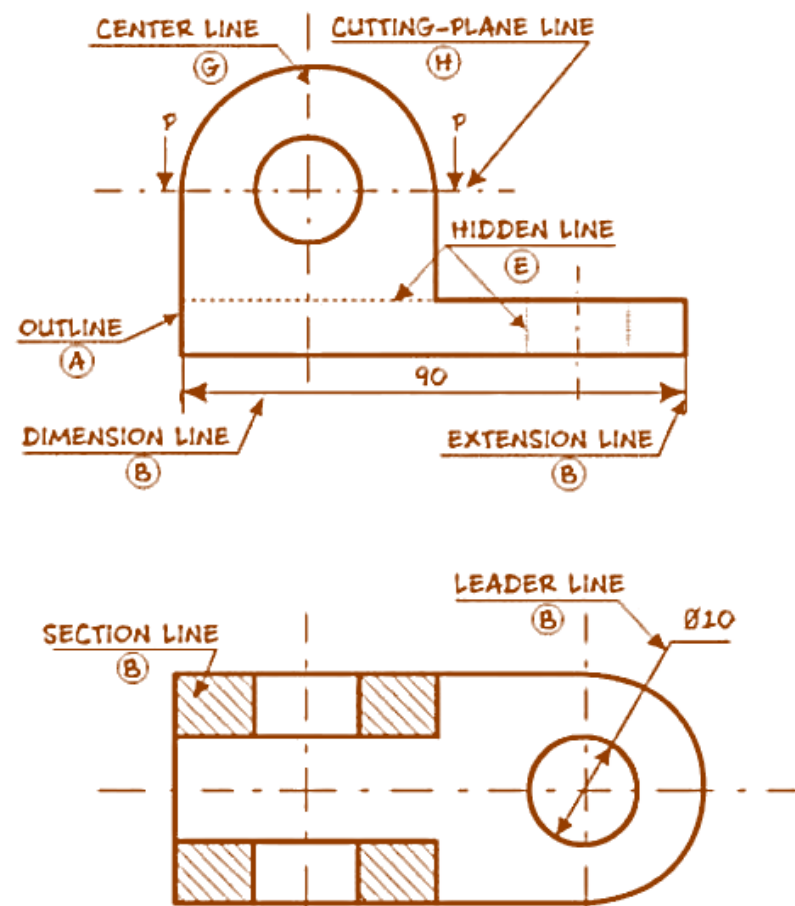
Module No.	Content	Teaching Hours
1	<p><b>Introduction</b> Drawing instruments and their uses, BIS conventions, lettering dimensioning and free hand practicing (2 Drawing sheets)</p> <p><b>Geometric construction &amp; engineering Scales</b> Basic geometric construction -Dividing a given straight line into any number of equal parts, drawing a regular polygon given one side, conic sections – ellipse – parabola. Concepts of scales –Plain, Diagonal &amp; scale of chord. (2 Drawing sheets)</p> <p><b>Orthographic projection</b> Introduction to projection &amp; orthographic Projections <i>Projections of points</i> lying in four quadrants <i>Projection of lines</i>- parallel and inclined to one or both planes <i>Projection of planes</i>- inclined to one or both planes. <i>Projections of solids</i> - axis perpendicular to HP, axis perpendicular to VP and axis inclined to one or both planes. (4 Drawing sheets)</p> <p><b>Sectioning of solids</b>- Section planes perpendicular to one plane and parallel or inclined to other plane. (1Drawing sheets)</p> <p><b>Development of surfaces</b>- Development of prisms, pyramids and cylindrical &amp; conical surfaces (1Drawing sheets)</p> <p><b>Isometric projection</b> -Isometric projection and isometric views of different planes and simple solids (1Drawing sheets)</p> <p><b>Computer aided drafting</b> Introduction to computer aided drafting package to make 2-D drawings.</p>	24

# *Types of Lines*

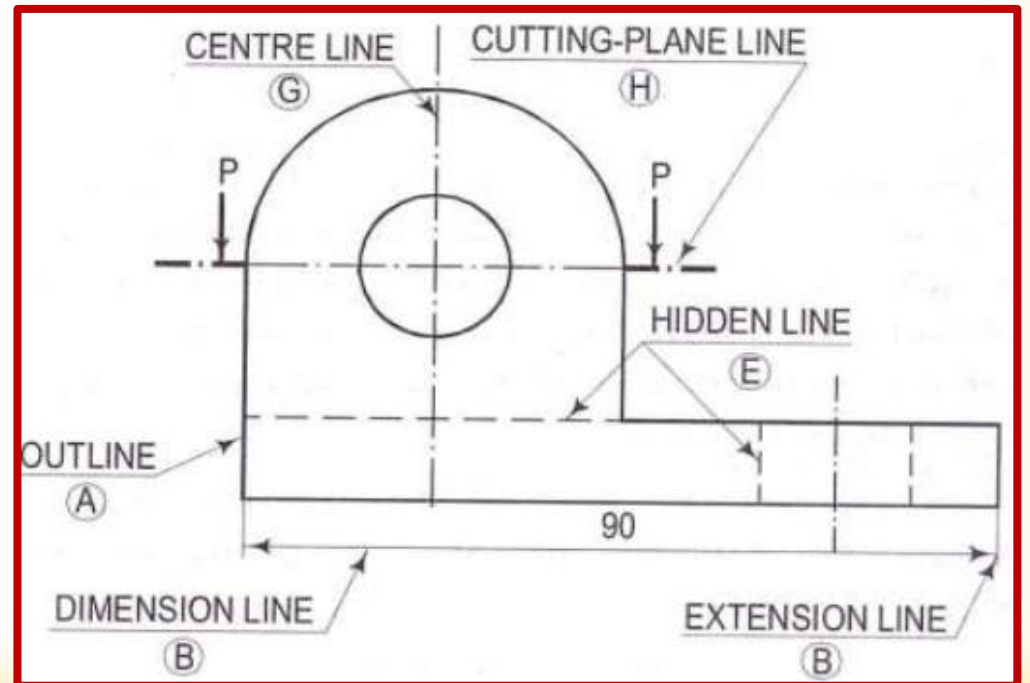
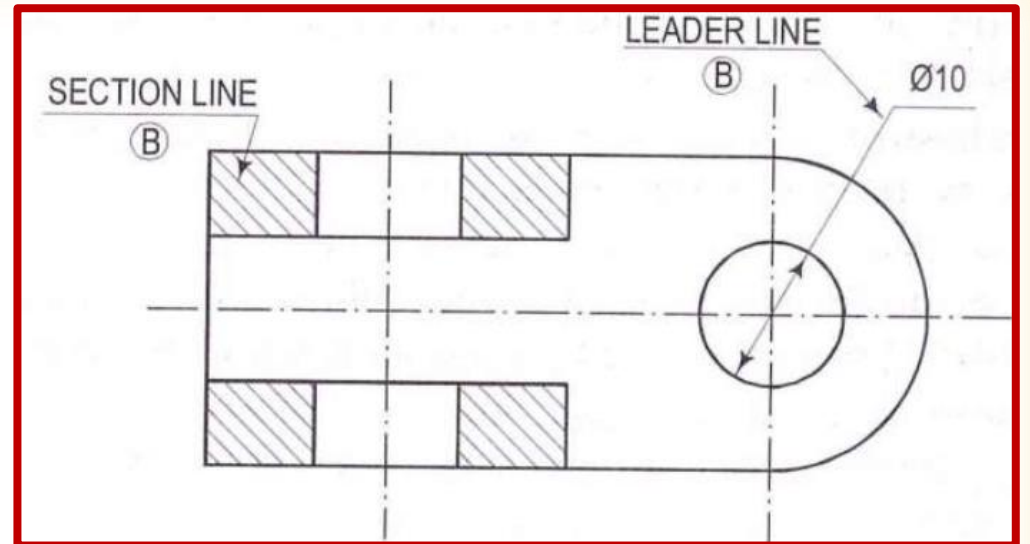
Lines		Description	General Applications	
A		Continuous thick	A1	Visible outlines
			A2	Visible edges
B		Continuous thin (straight / curve)	B1	Imaginary lines of intersection
			B2	Dimension lines
			B3	Projection lines
			B4	Leader lines
			B5	Hatching or section lines
			B6	Outlines of revolved sections in plane
			B7	Short centre lines
C		Continuous thin (free-hand)	C1	Limits of partial or interrupted views and sections
			C2	Short-break lines
D		Continuous thin (straight with zigzags)	D1	Long-break lines

## *Cont..... Types of Lines*

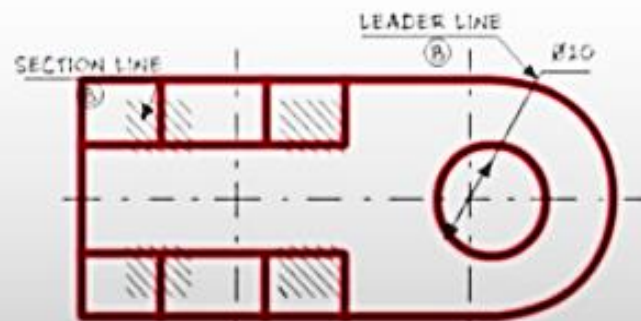
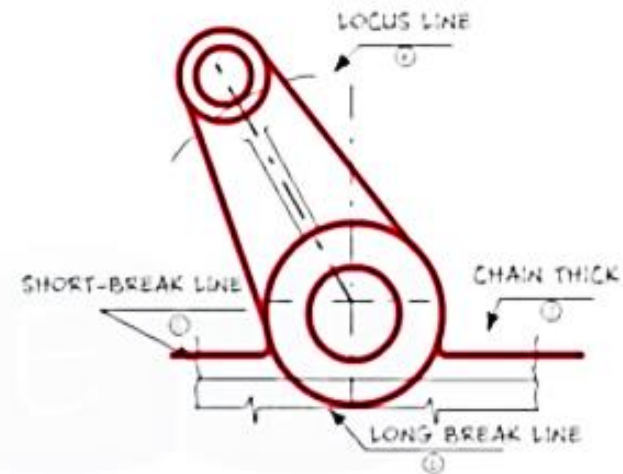
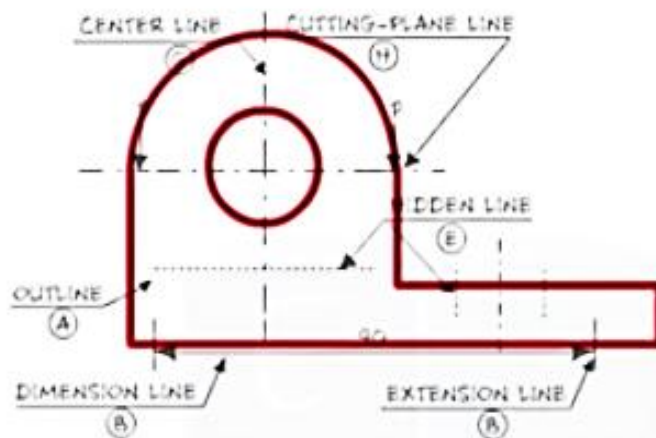
Lines		Description	General Applications	
E		Dashed thick	E1	Hidden outlines
			E2	Hidden edges
F		Dashed thin	F1	Hidden outlines
			F2	Hidden edges
G		Chain thin	G1	Centre lines
			G2	Lines of symmetry
			G3	Trajectories
H		Chain thin, thick at ends and changes of direction	H1	Cutting planes
J		Chain thick	J1	Indication of lines or surfaces to which a special treatment applies
K		Chain thin double-dashed	K1	Outlines of adjacent parts
			K2	Alternative and extreme positions of movable parts
			K3	Centroidal lines







# Thick Lines





# *Thin Lines*

