# Engineering Graphics (ME121)

Projection of Points and Lines

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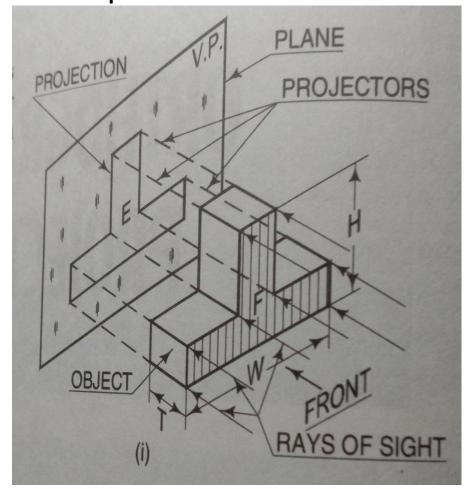
# **Topics**

- 1. Orthographic projection terminology
- 2. Projection of point
- 3. Projection of line

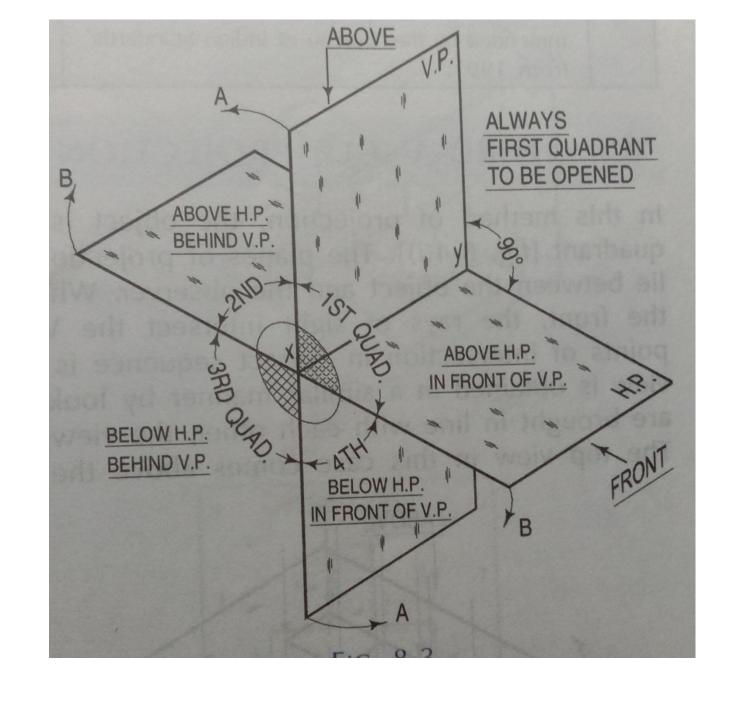
# Orthographic Projection

When the projectors are parallel to each other and also perpendicular

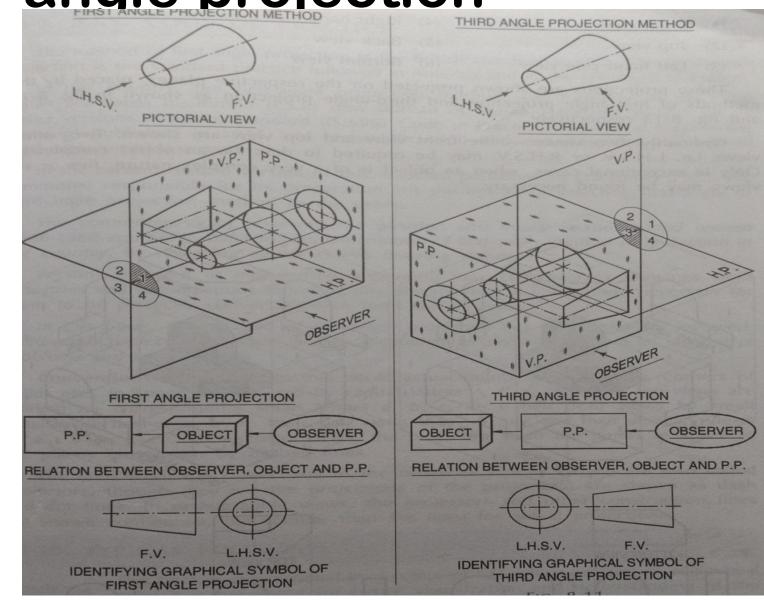
to the plane



### Quadrant

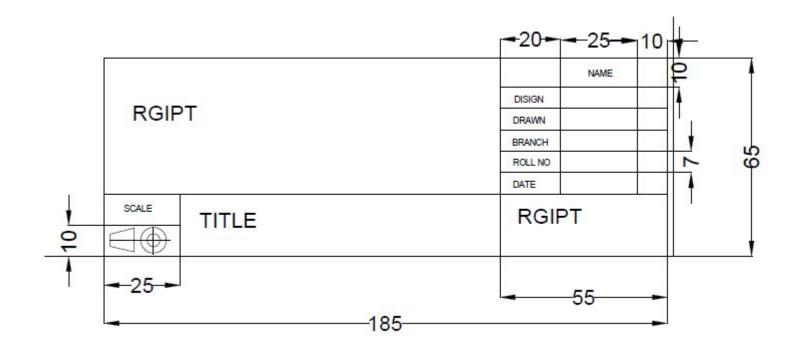


1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> angle projection



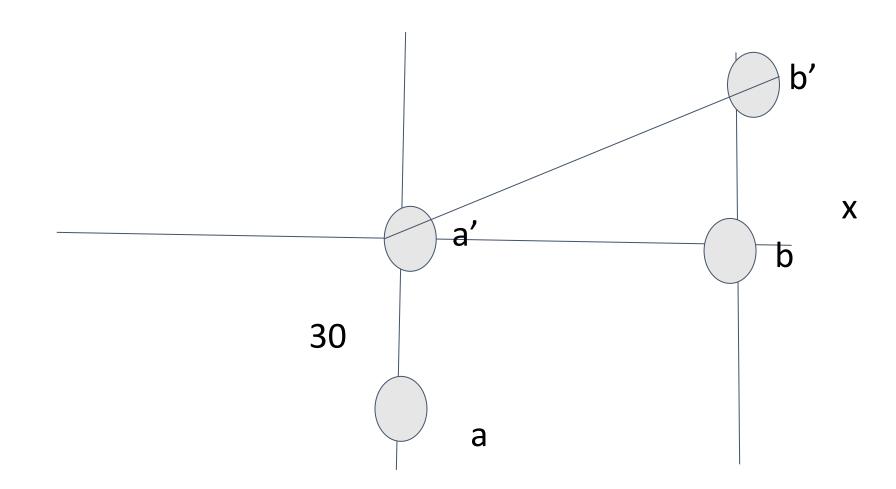
# BIS Code of orthographic projection

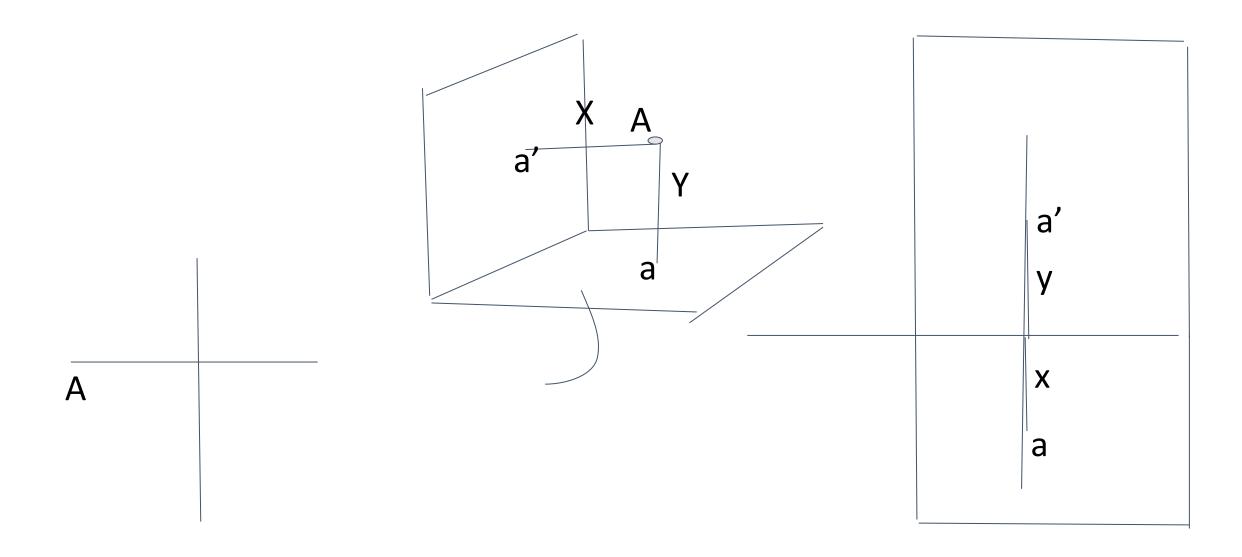
- In space points are represented as A,B,C,D, etc. and their top view (TV) marked by corresponding small letters a, b, c, d, etc. and their front view (FV) marked as a', b', c', d', etc.
- The side views by  $a'_1$ ,  $b'_1$ ,  $c'_1$ ,  $d'_1$ , etc
- The projectors and other construction lines are shown continuous but thinner than actual projections

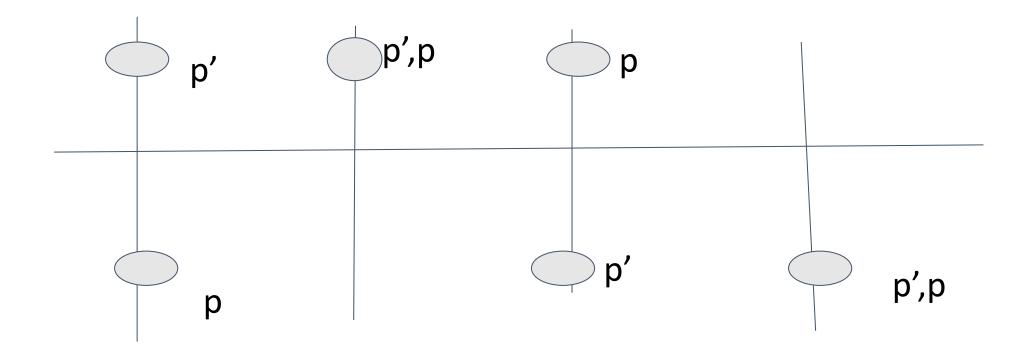


#### **Point Projection Exercise**

- A point P is 50 mm from both the reference planes, draw its projections in all possible positions
- 2. Draw the projections of the point A in the HP and 20 mm behind VP
- 3. Draw the projections of the point B 40 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of the VP
- 4. Draw the projections of the point C in the VP and 40 mm above HP.
- 5. Draw the projections of the point D 25 mm below HP and 25 mm behind VP.
- 6. Two points A and B are in HP. The point A is 30 mm in front of the VP while B is behind VP. The distance between their projectors is 75 mm and the line joining their top views makes an angle of 45° with xy. Find the distance of the point B from VP.







# **Projection of Line**

- Line is parallel to one or both the planes
- Line is perpendicular to one of the plane
- Line is inclined to one plane and parallel to other
- Line is inclined to both the planes