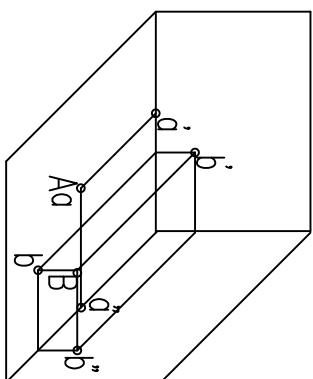
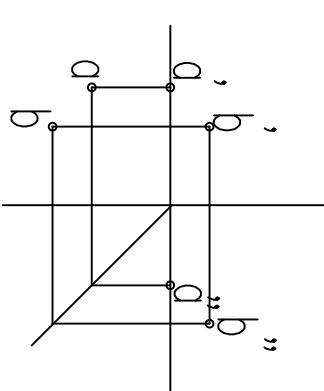
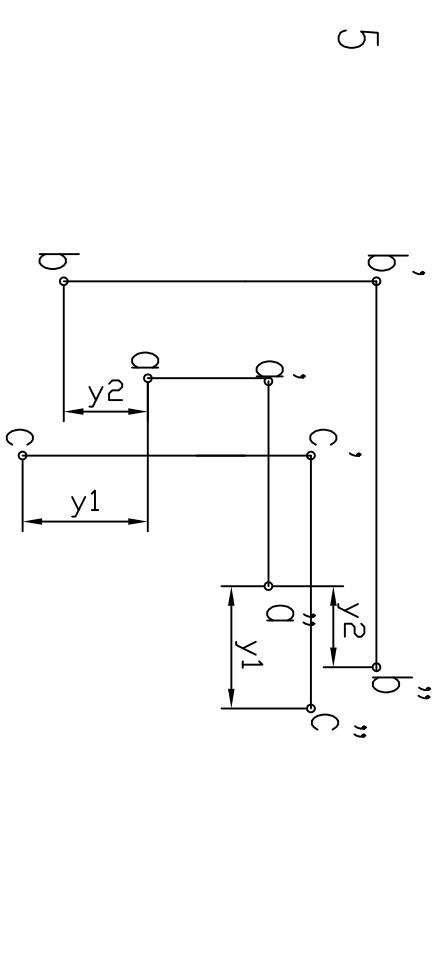
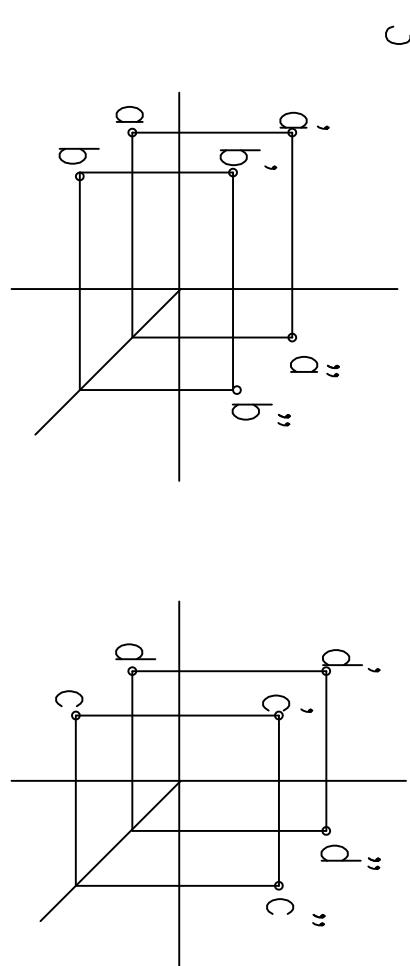
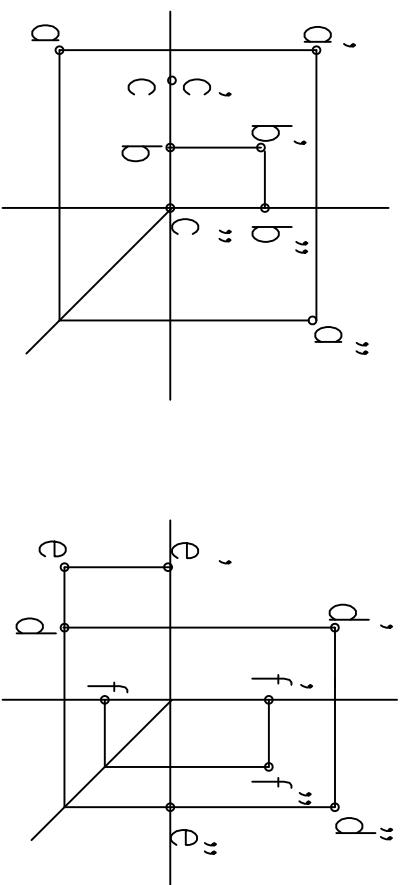
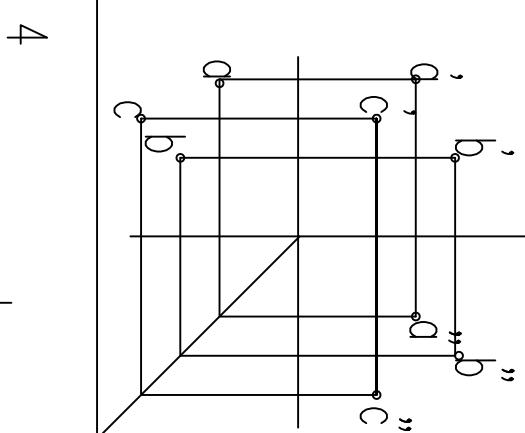


2-1 点的投影



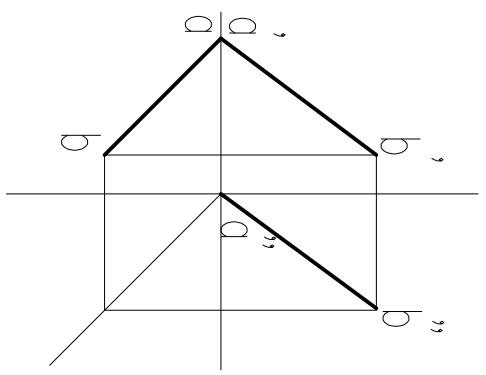
	距 V 面	距 H 面	距 W 面
A	10	15	20
B	15	20	10
C	20	10	15



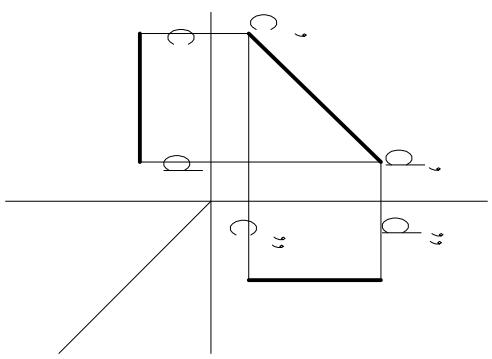
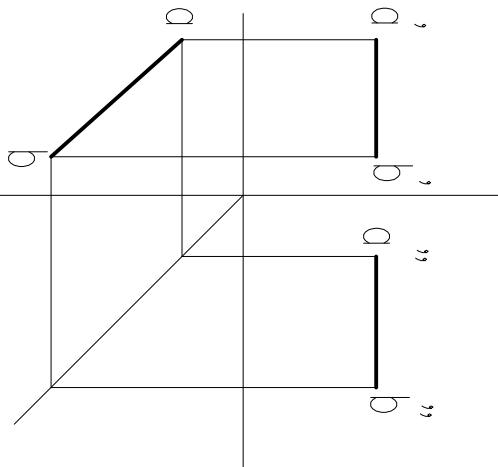
	距 V 面	距 H 面	距 W 面
A	16	6	12
B	20	20	24
C	10	15	0

2-2 直线的投影

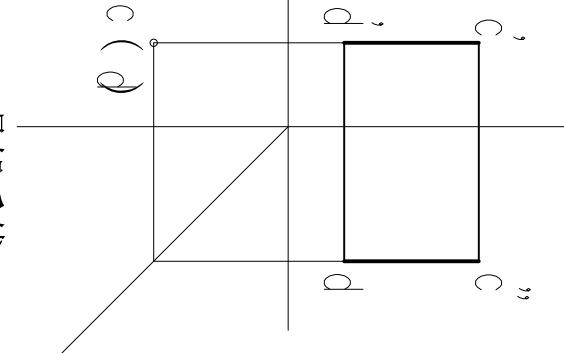
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3

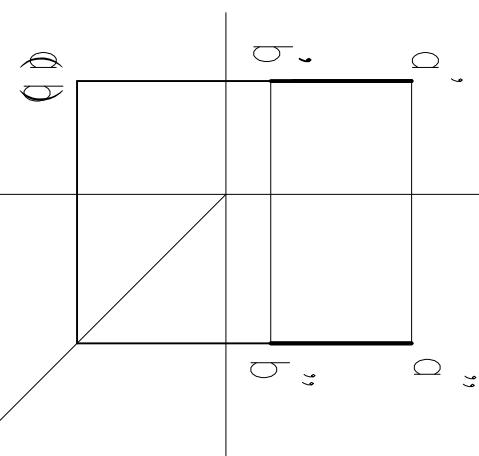


AB是水平线

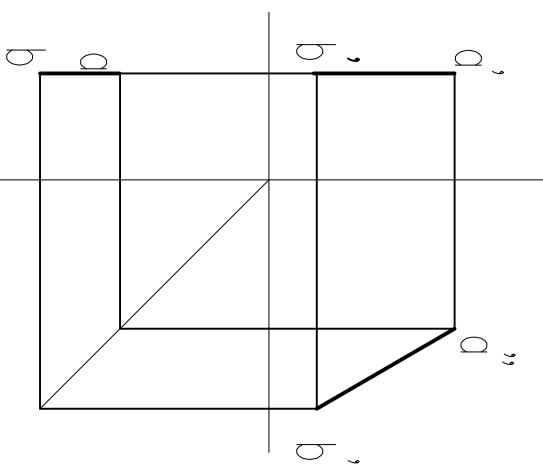


CD是铅垂线

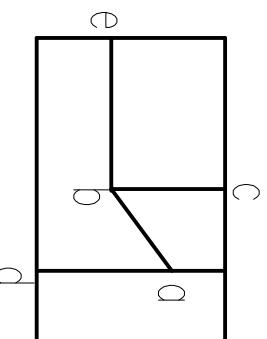
2



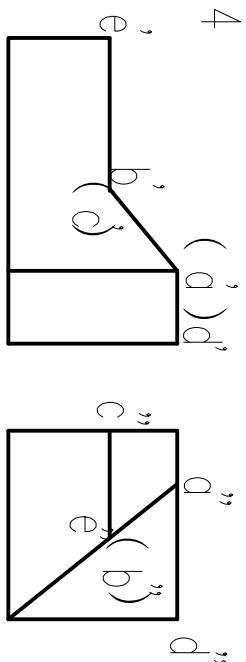
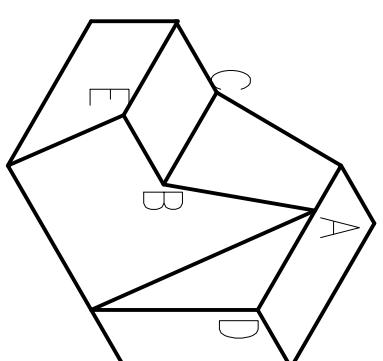
AB \perp H



AB//W $\rho=30^\circ$



AB是位置直线
BC是正垂线
BE是侧垂线
AD是正垂线

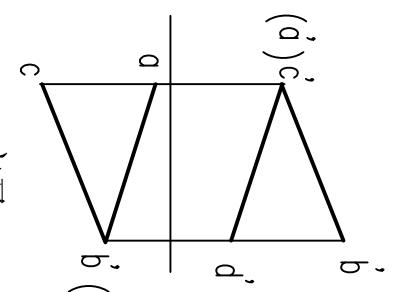
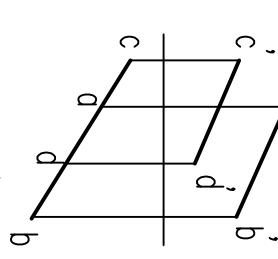


AB \perp H

4

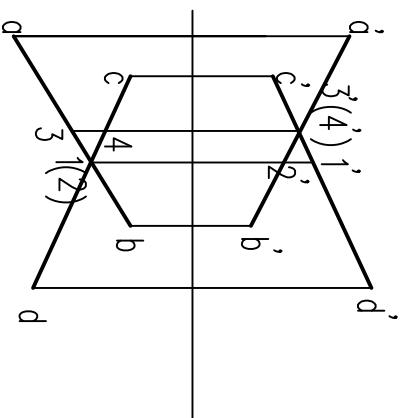
2-3 直线的投影

平行

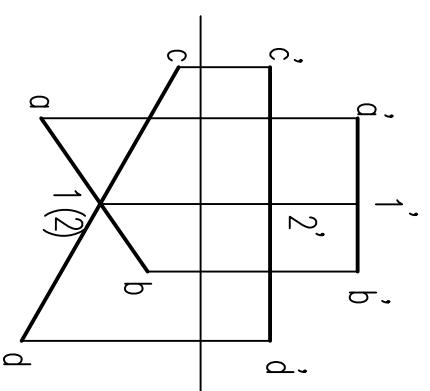


卷之三

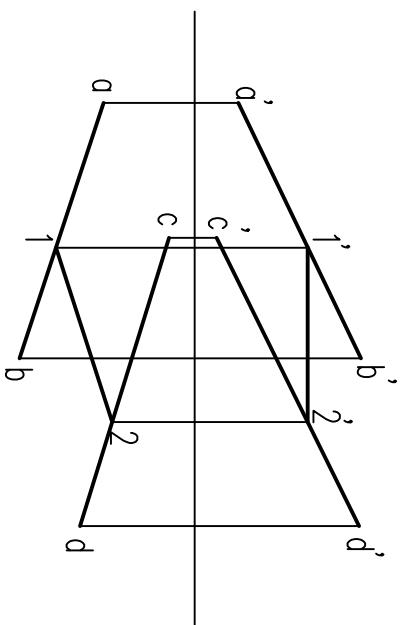
3



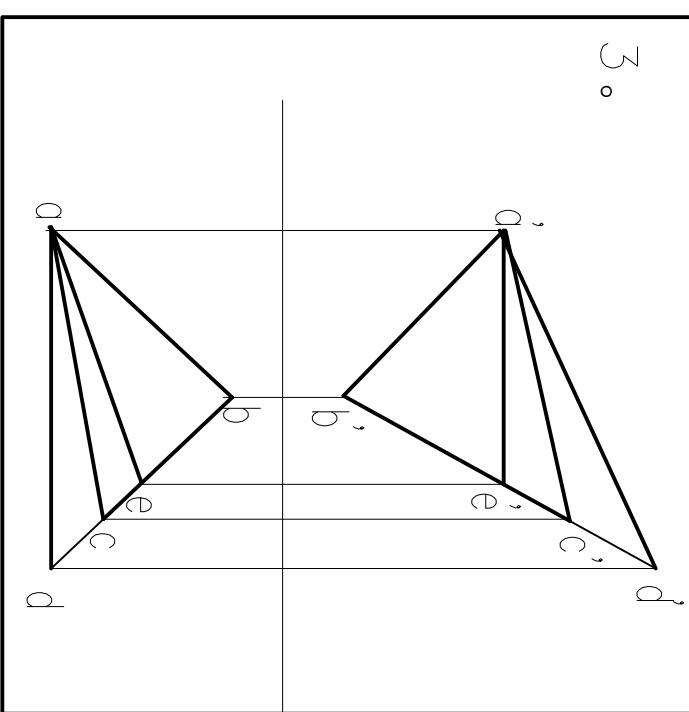
A diagram of a rectangular prism. The front face has vertices labeled 'a' (bottom-left), 'b' (top-right), 'c' (bottom-right), and 'd' (bottom-left). The back face has vertices labeled 'a'' (top-left), 'b'' (top-right), 'c' (bottom-right), and 'd'' (bottom-left). The top edge of the front face is labeled 'b' at its right end. The bottom edge of the back face is labeled 'b' at its left end.



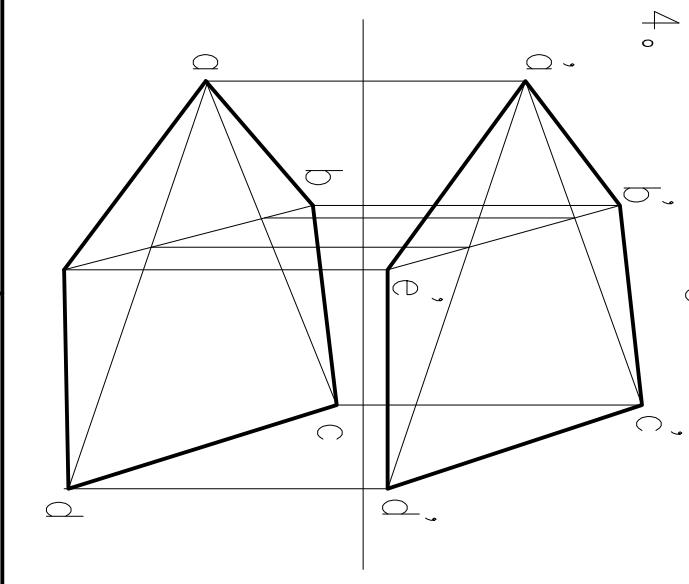
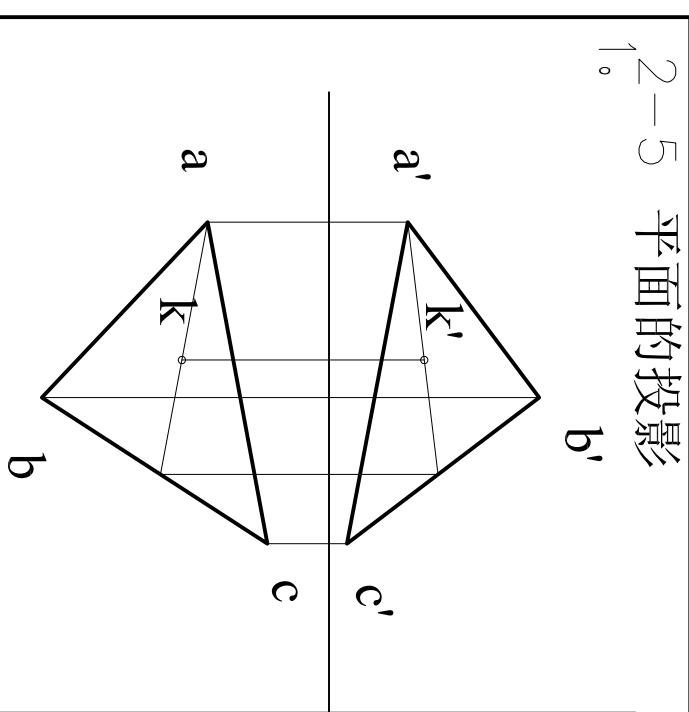
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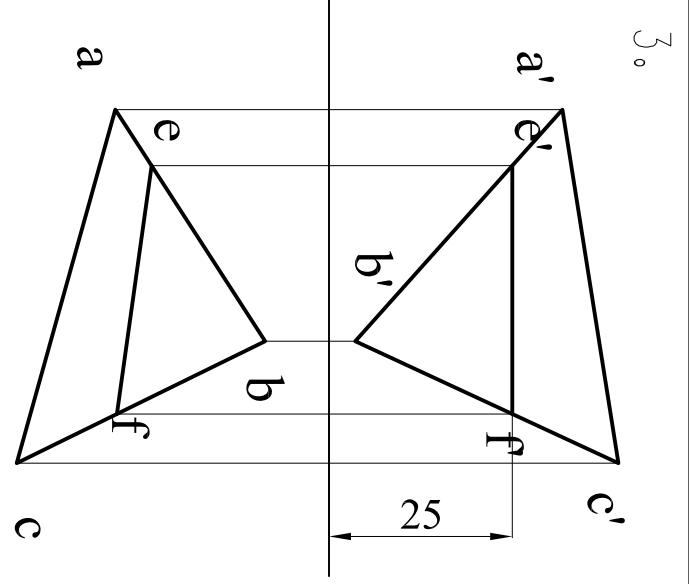
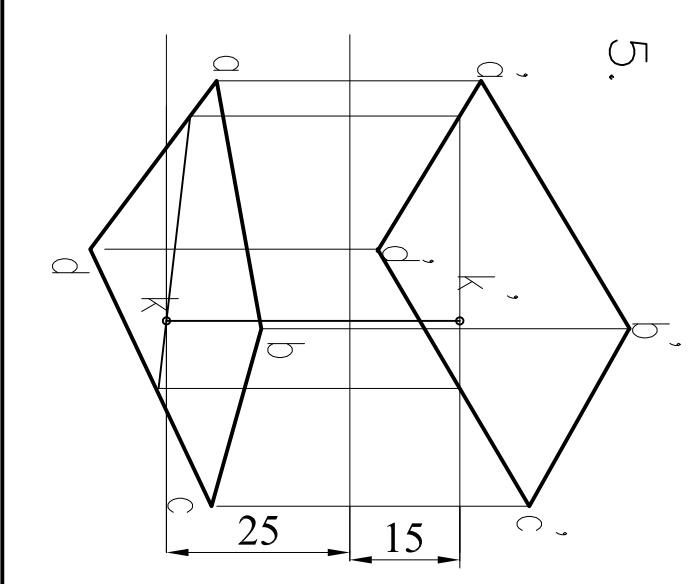
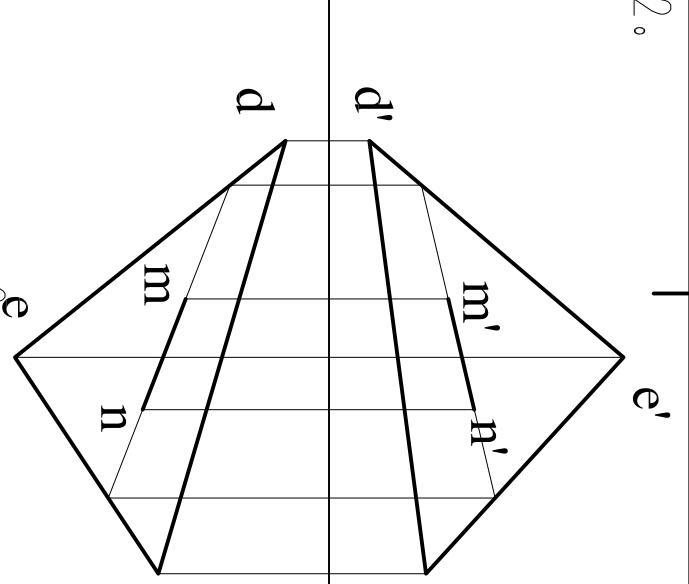
1。 平面的投影



2.

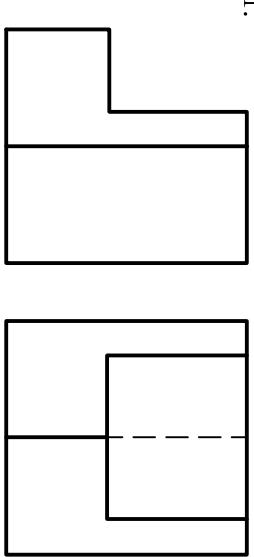
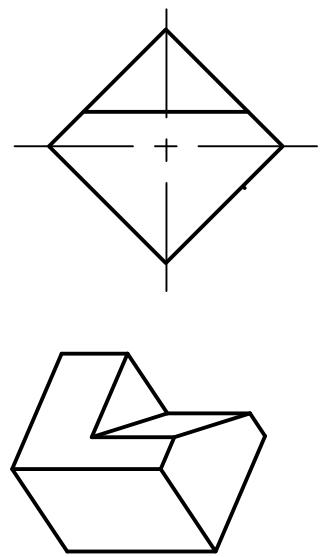


3.

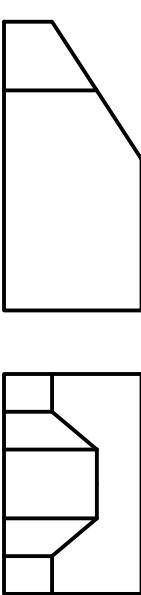
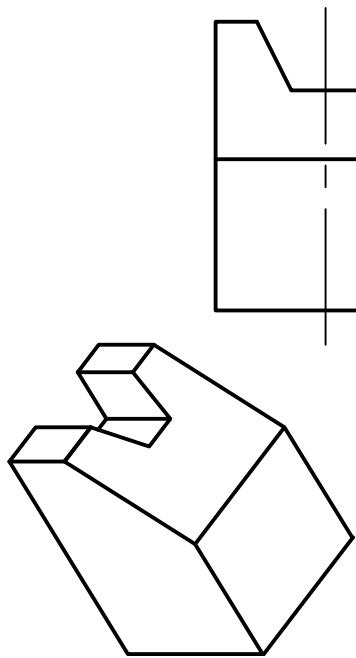
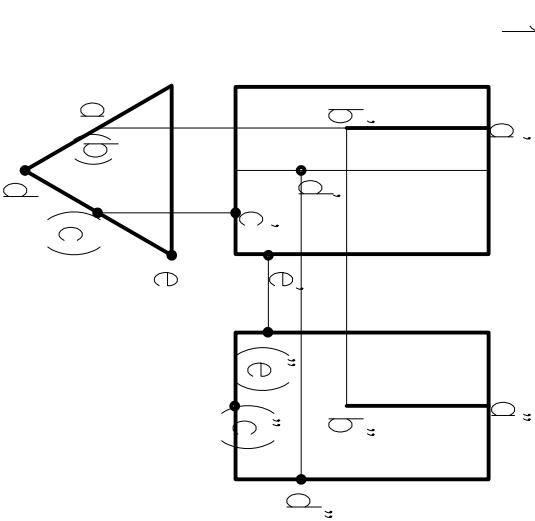


3-1 补全平面立体的三面投影，并求其表面上点、线的投影

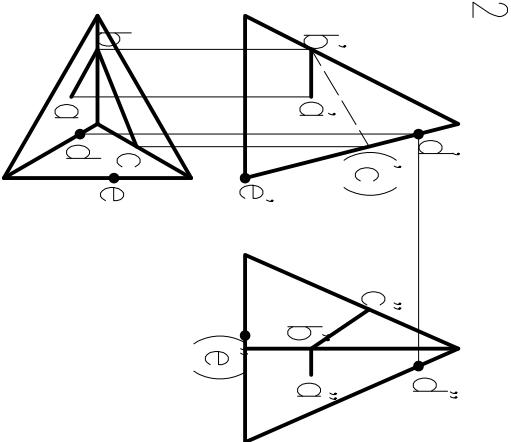
班级 学号 姓名



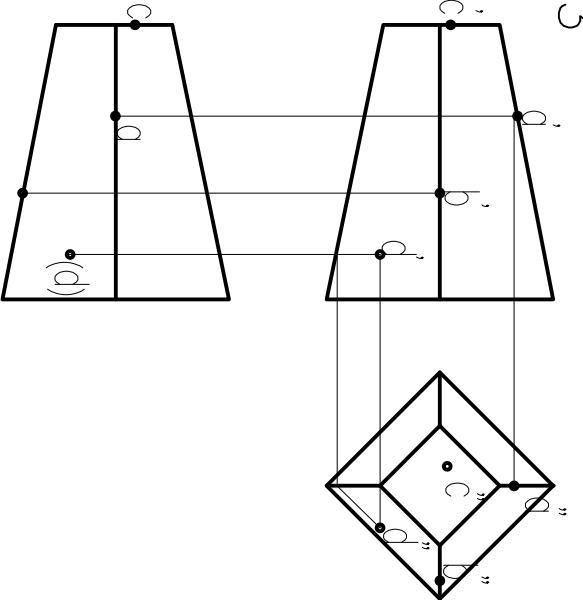
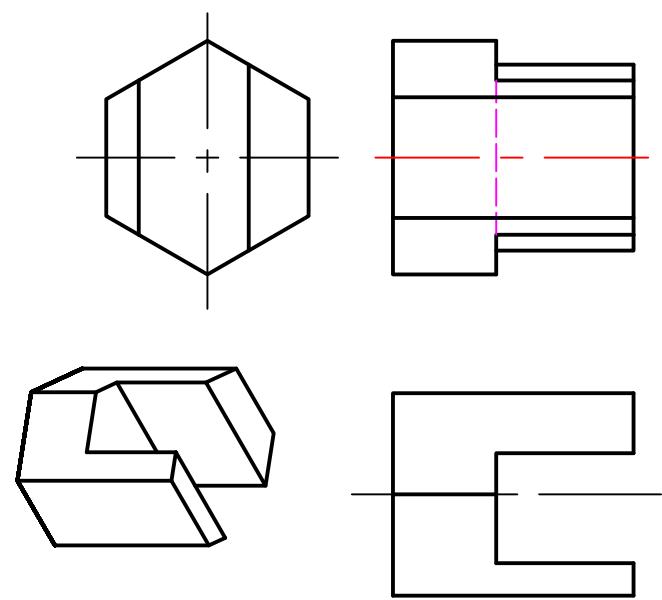
3-2 求平面切割体的投影

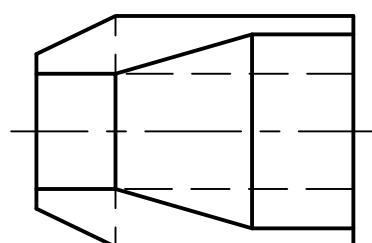
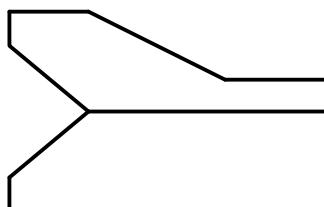
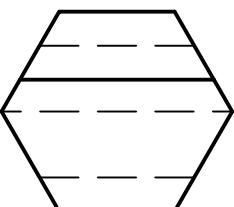
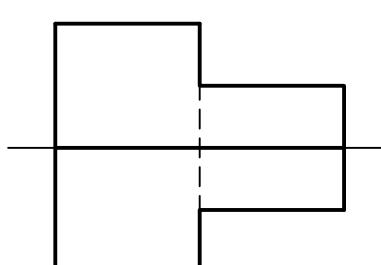
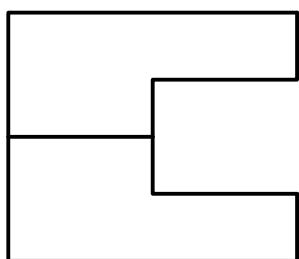
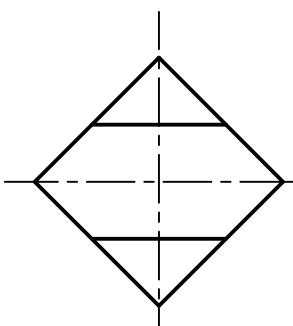
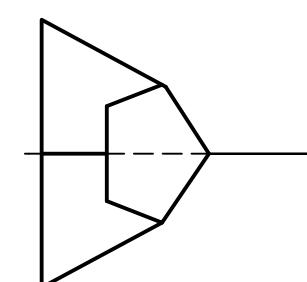
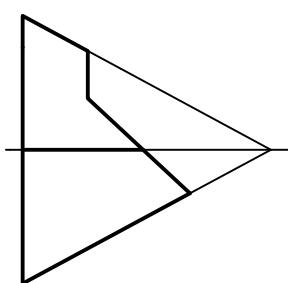
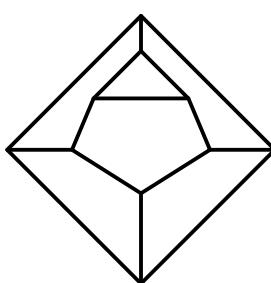
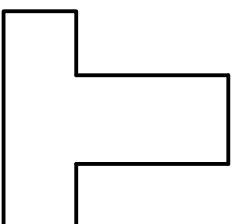
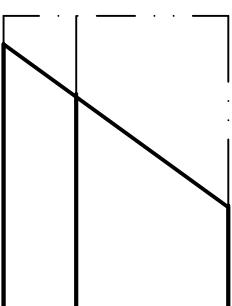
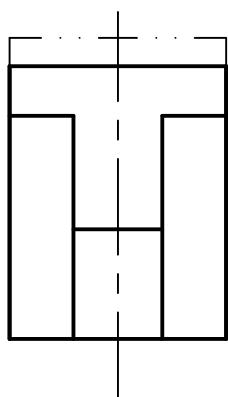
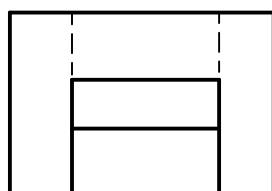
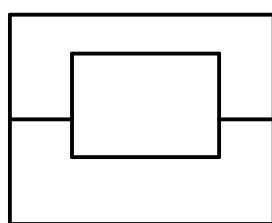
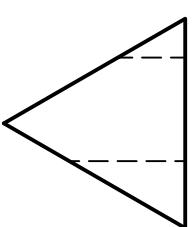
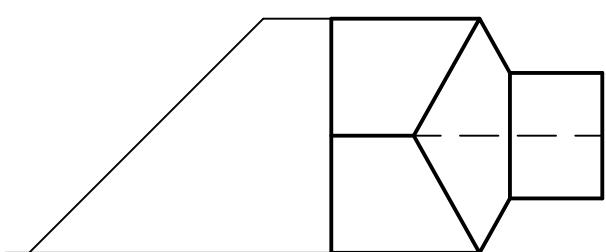
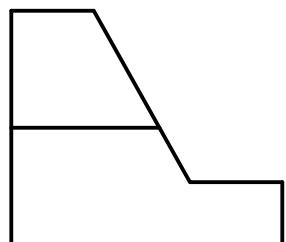
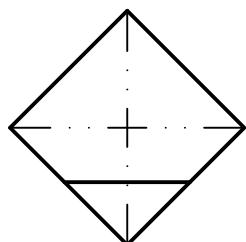


2.



3.

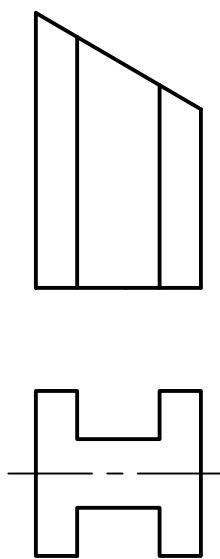




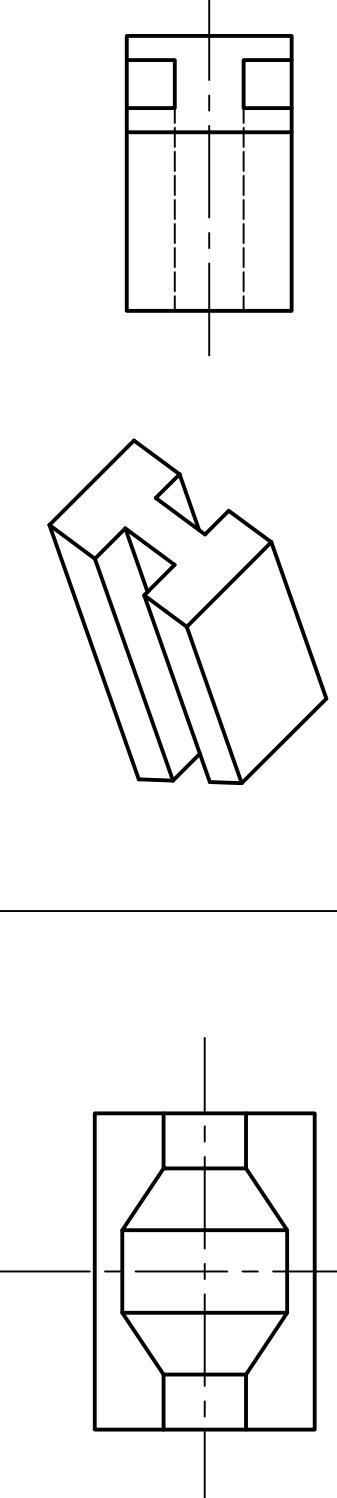
3-3 求平面切割体的投影(续)

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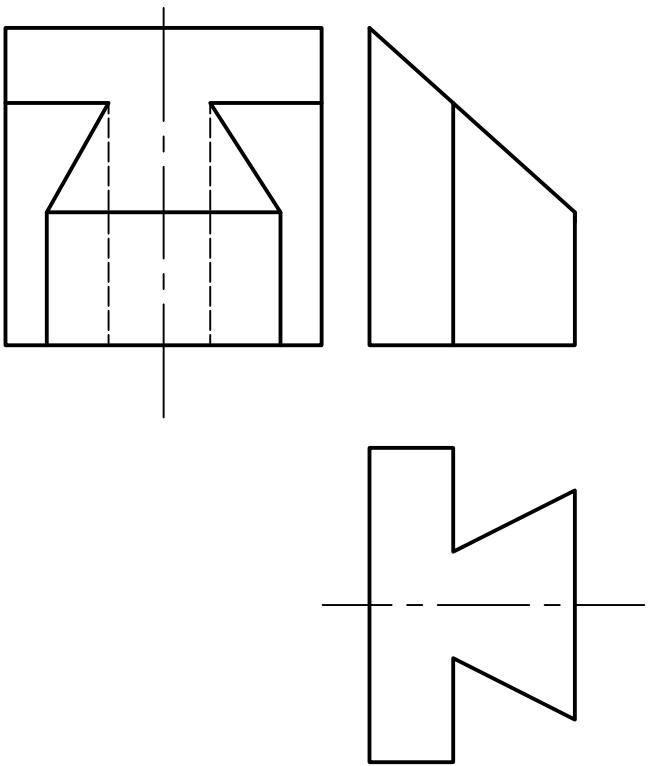
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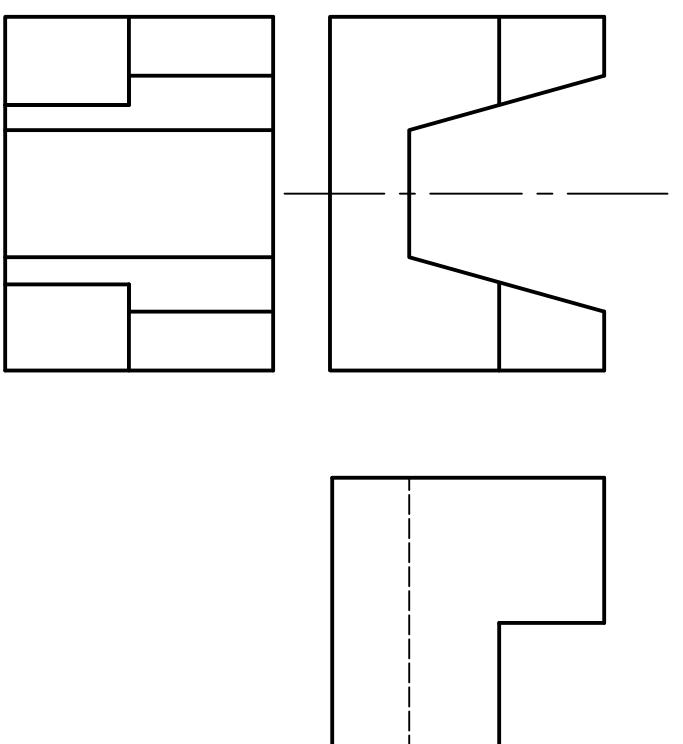
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3.



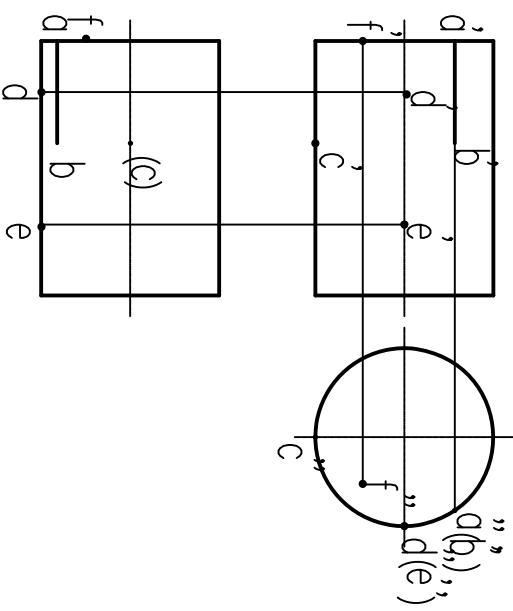
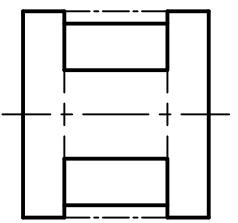
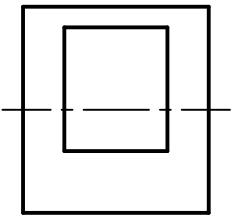
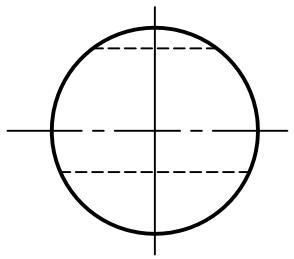
4.



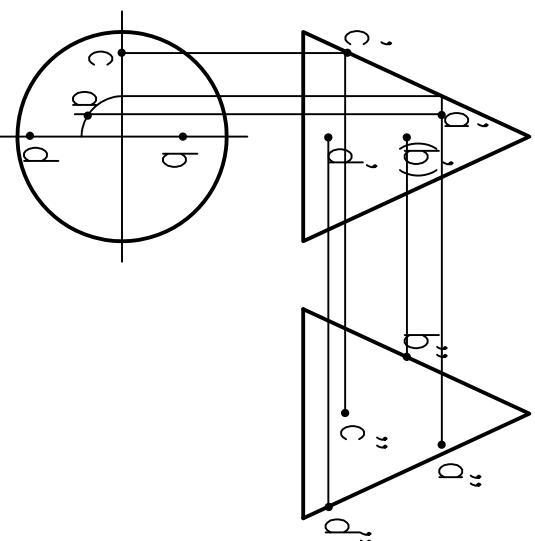
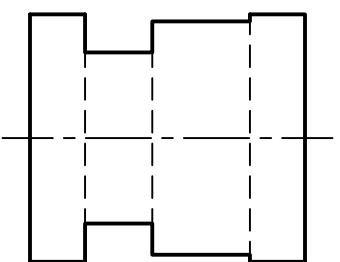
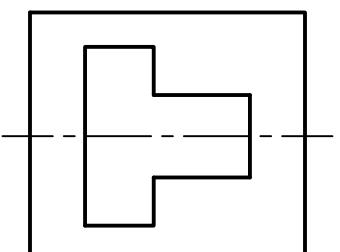
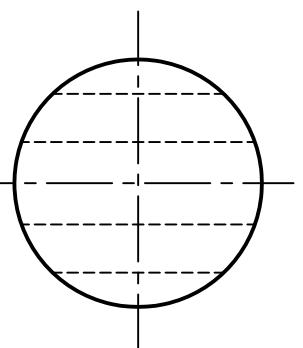
3-3 曲面立体及其表面上的点和线

班级 学号 姓名

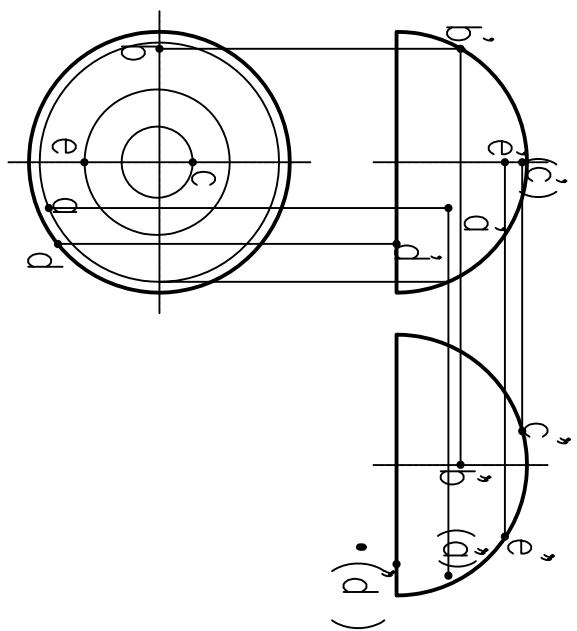
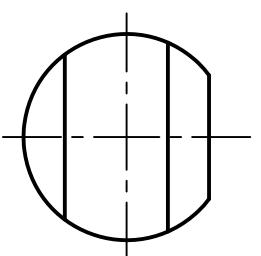
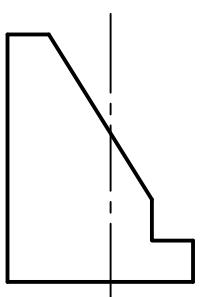
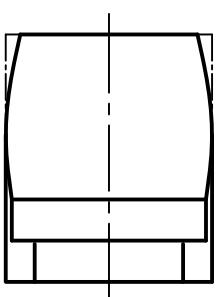
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2.

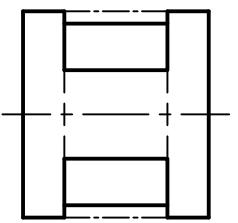
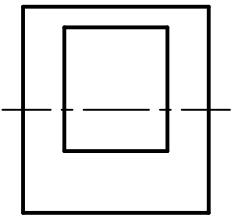


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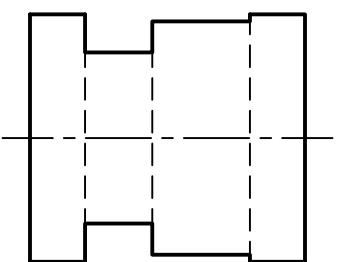
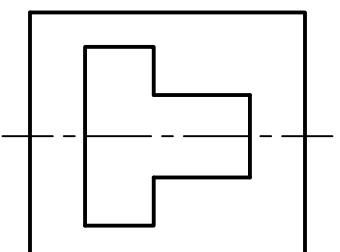
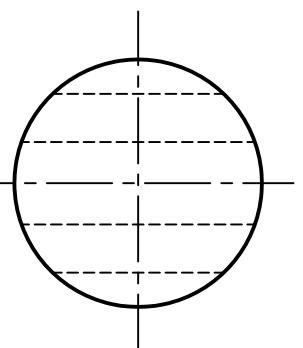


3-4 补全曲面立体的投影 (保留作图线)

1.



2.

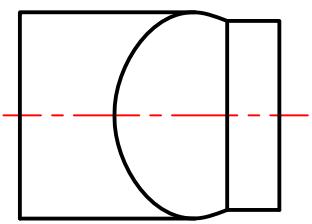
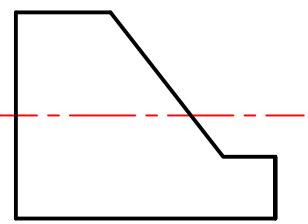
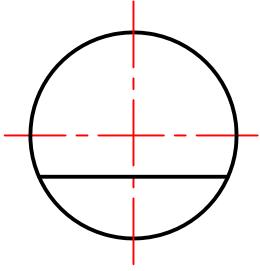


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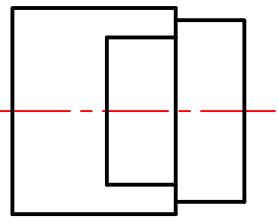
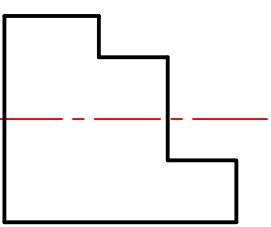
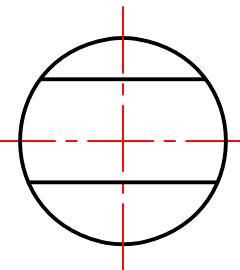
4-1 补全曲面立体的投影（保留作图线）

班级 姓名

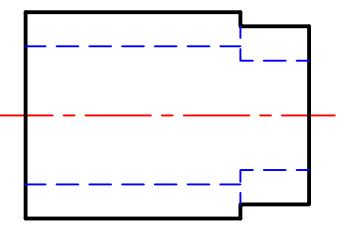
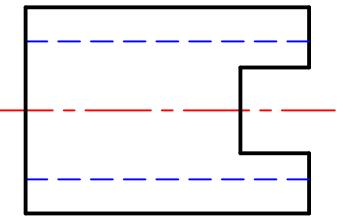
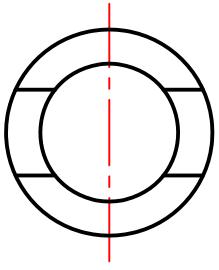
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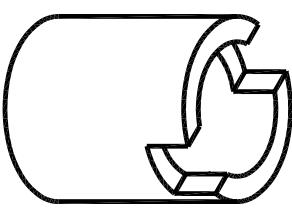
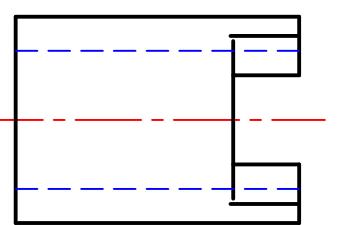
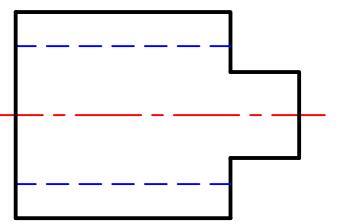
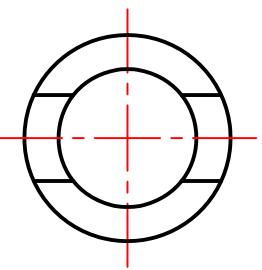
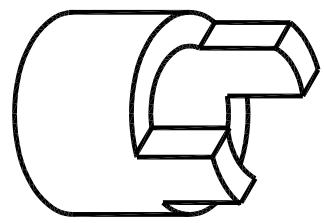
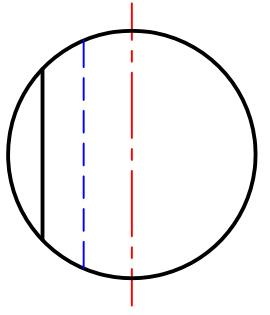
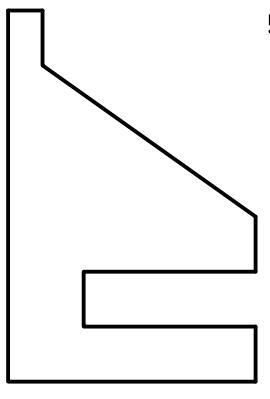
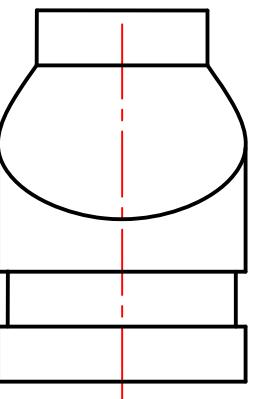
4.



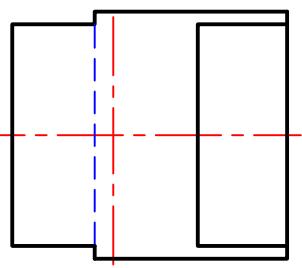
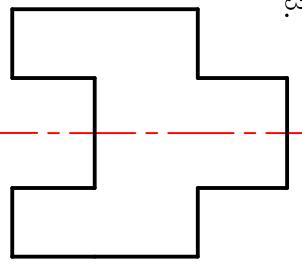
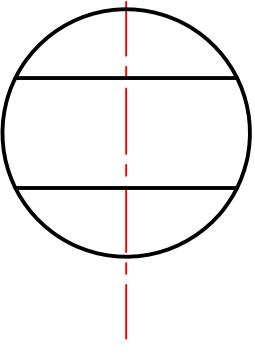
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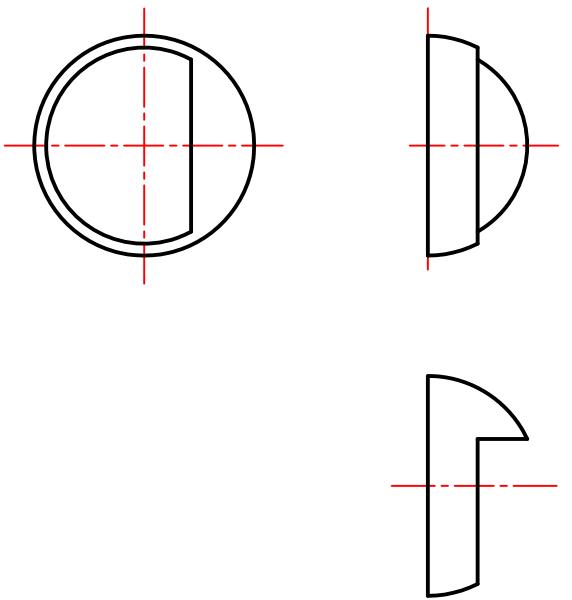


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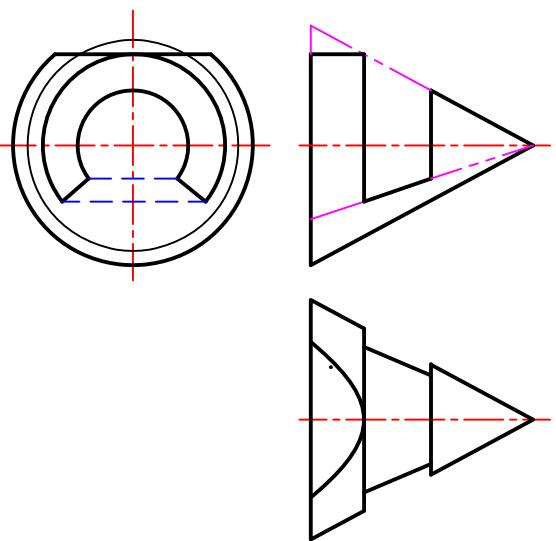


4-2 完成曲面立体及其截交线的投影

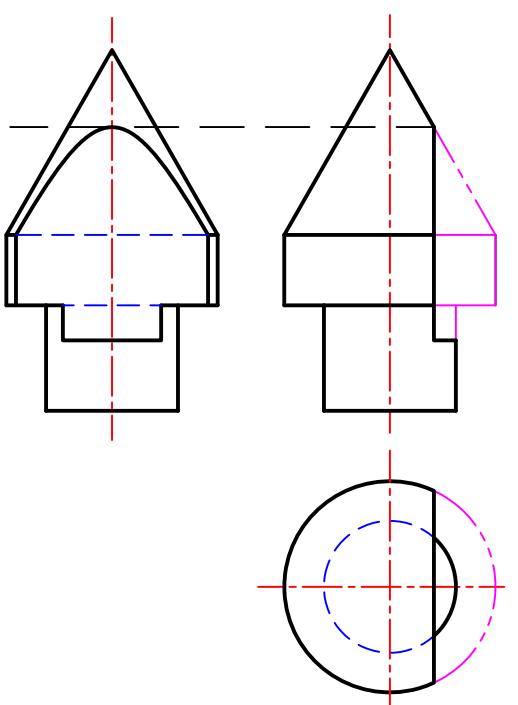
班级 姓名



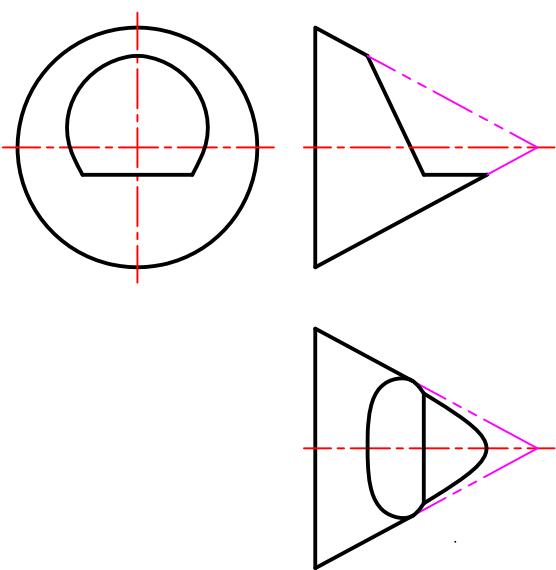
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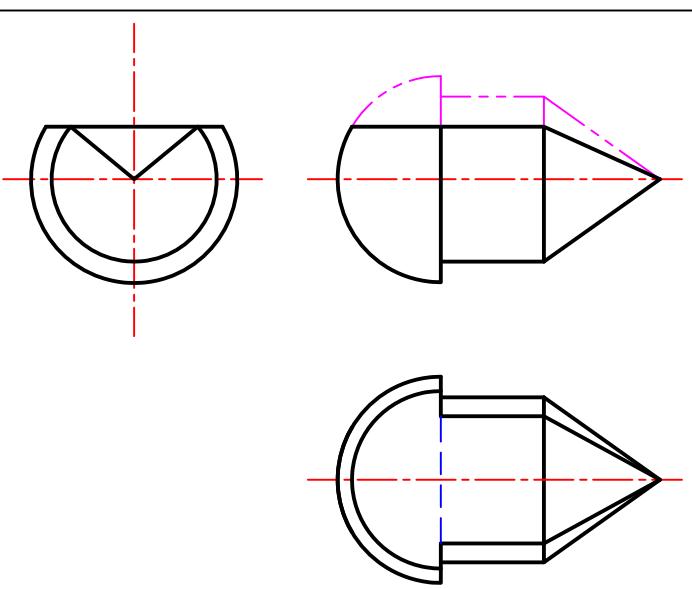
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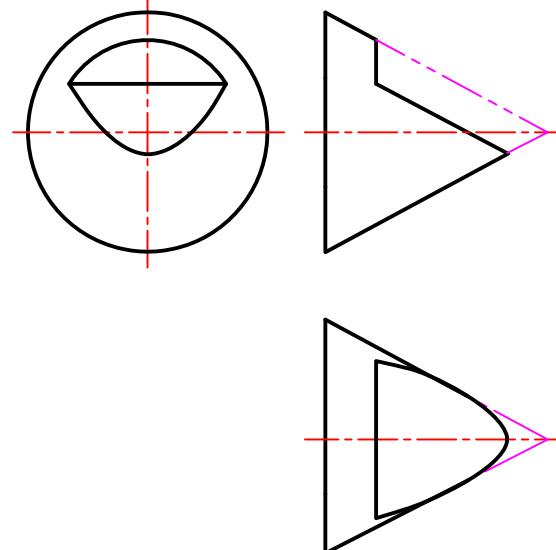
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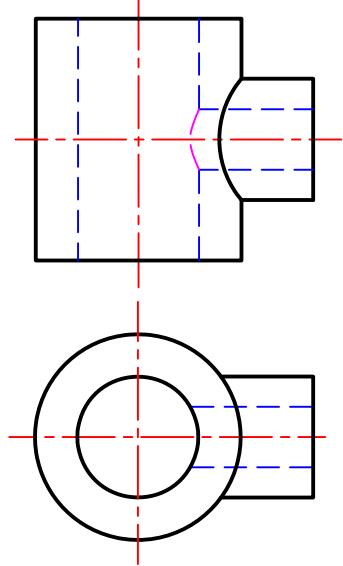
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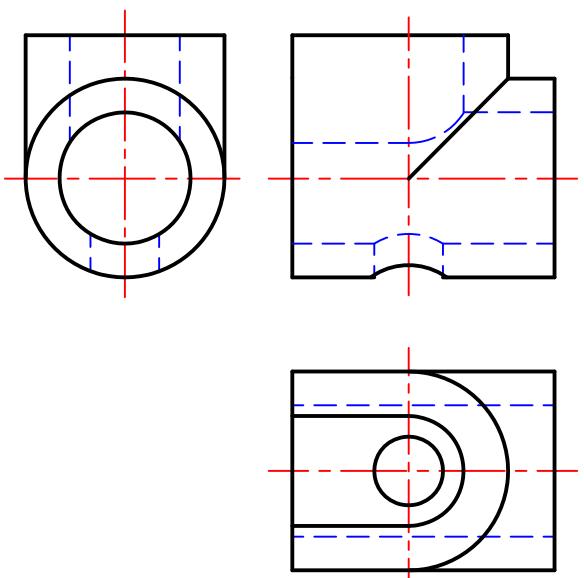
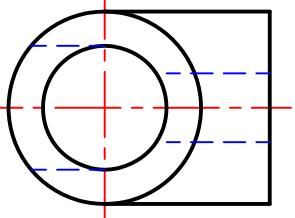
4-3 补全曲面立体的相贯线或截交线的投影 (保留作图线)

班级 姓名

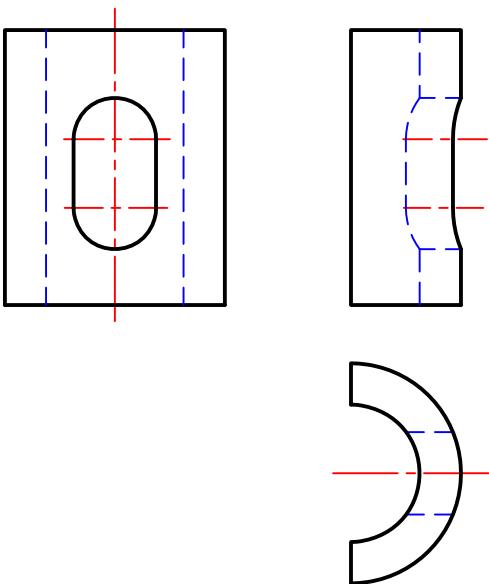
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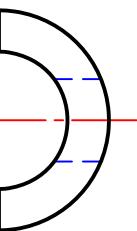
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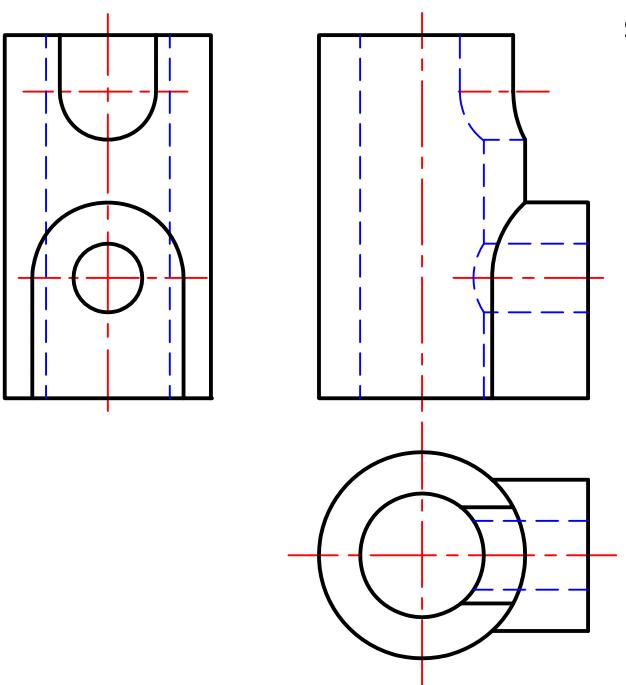
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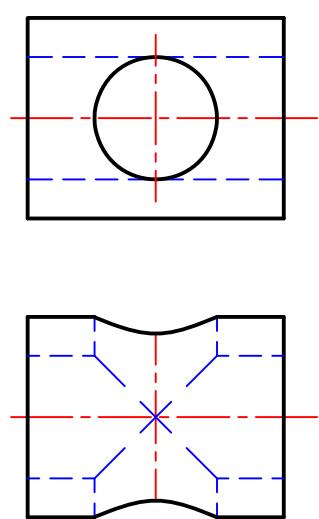
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3.



6.

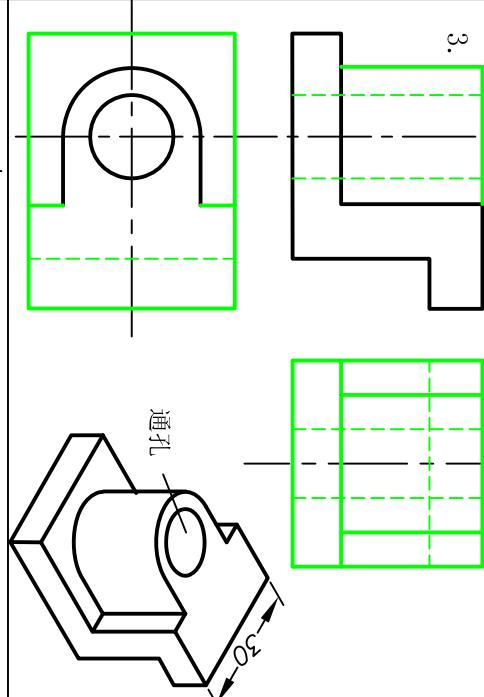
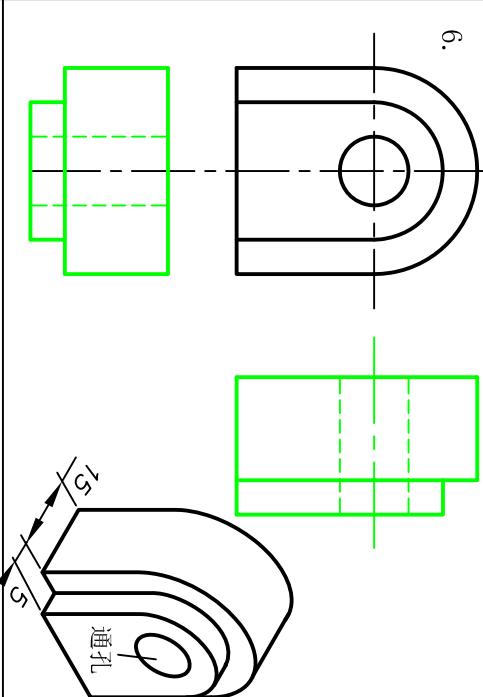
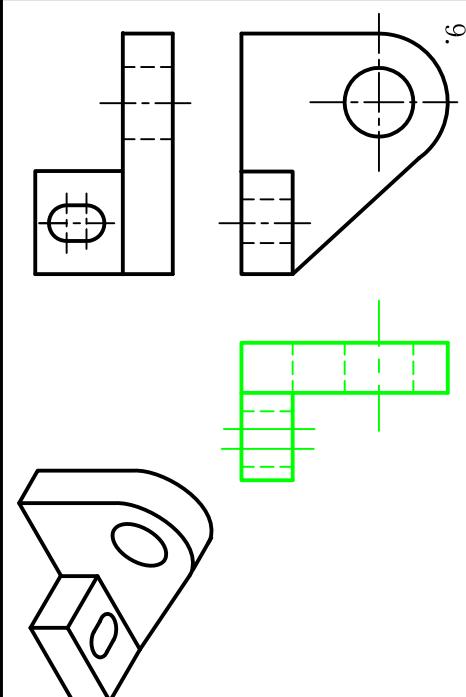
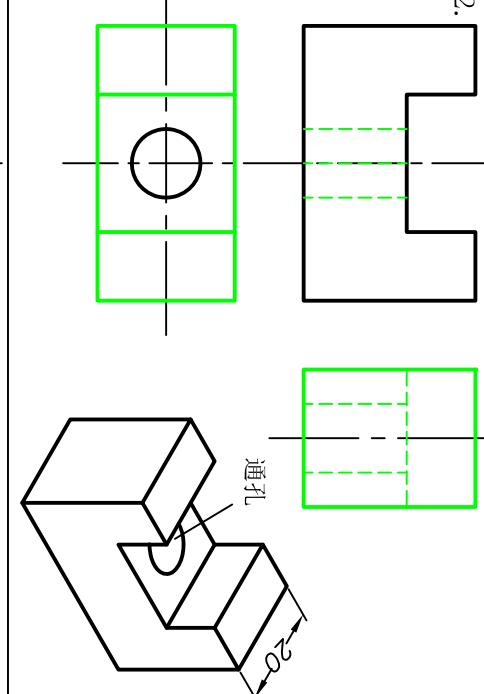
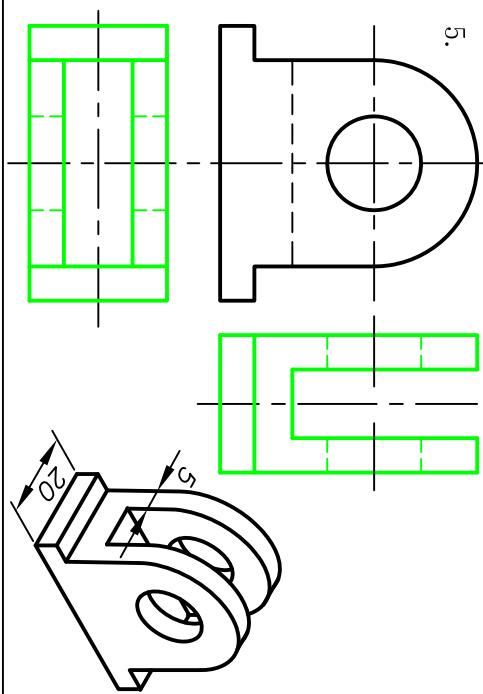
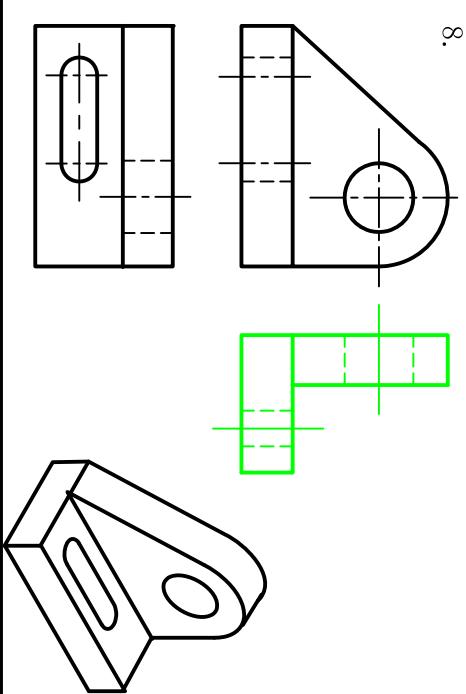
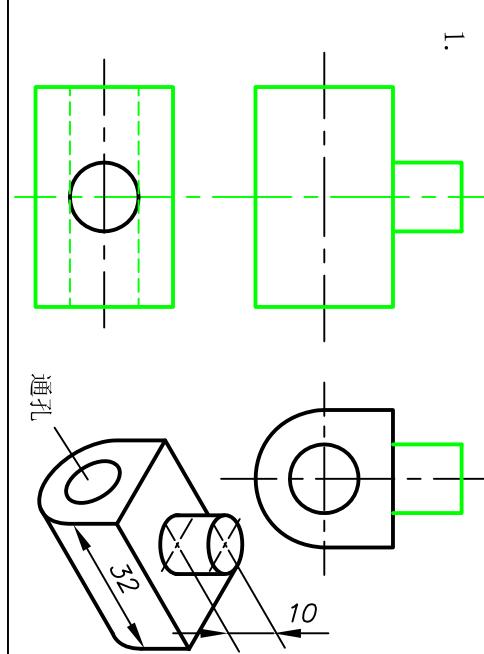
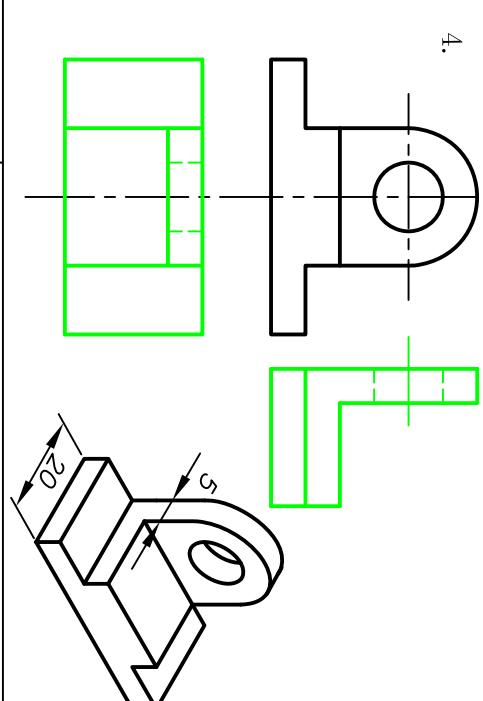
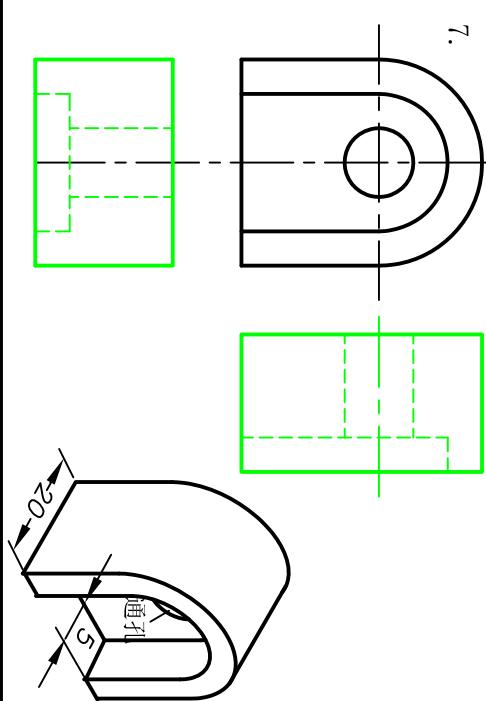


5-1 根据立体图补画出三视图

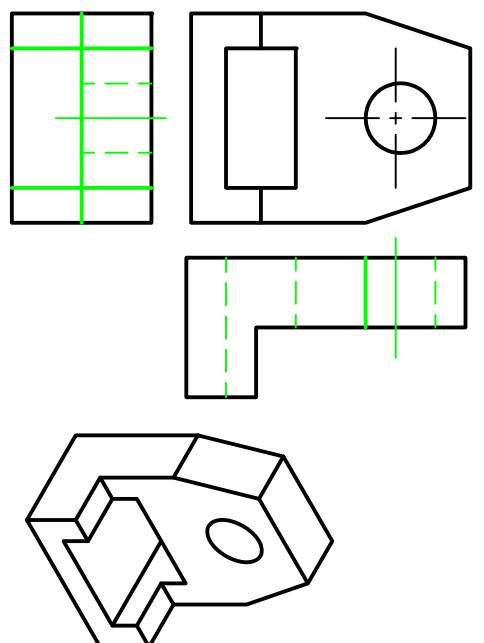
班级

学号

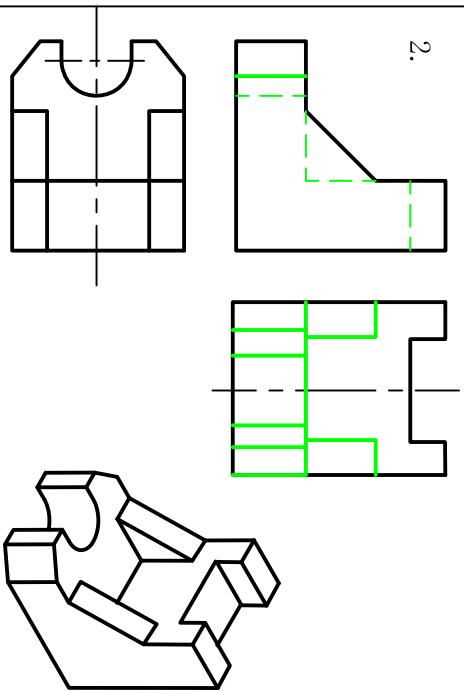
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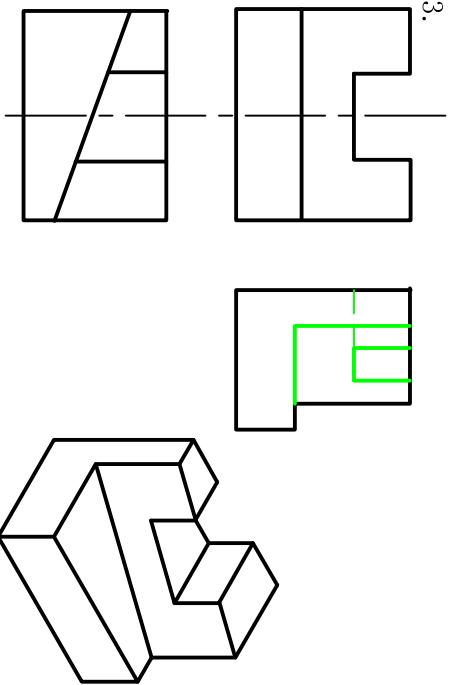
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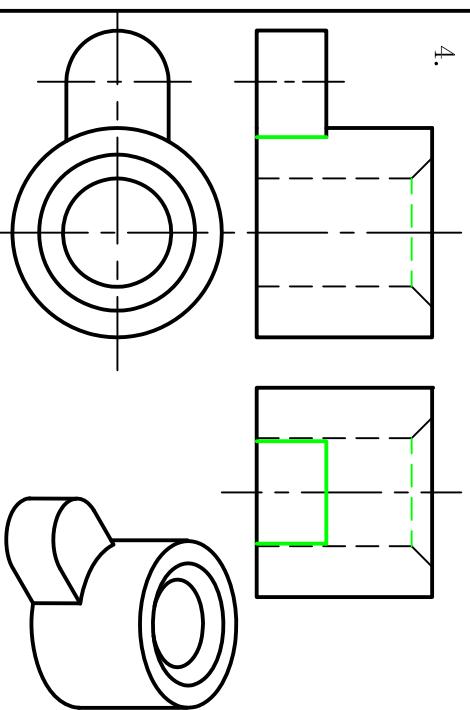
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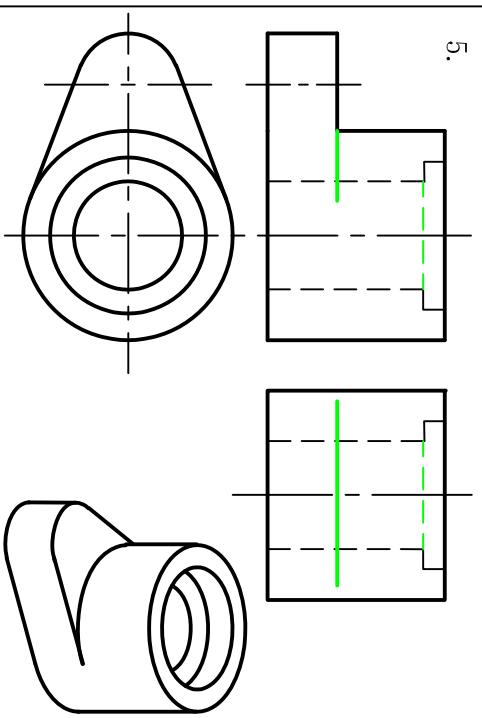
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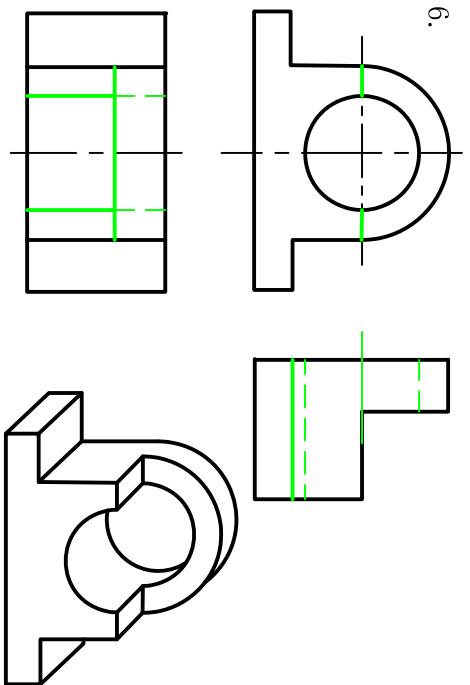
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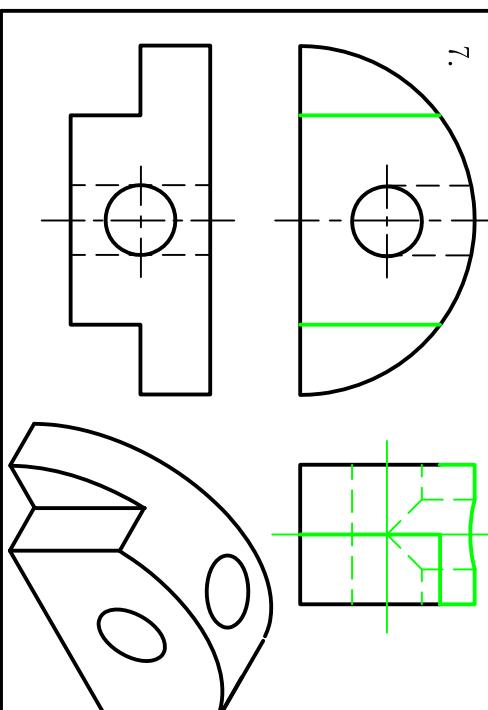
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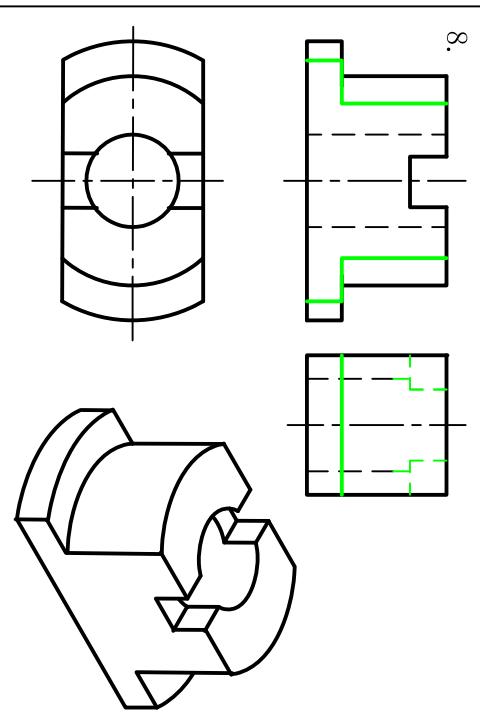
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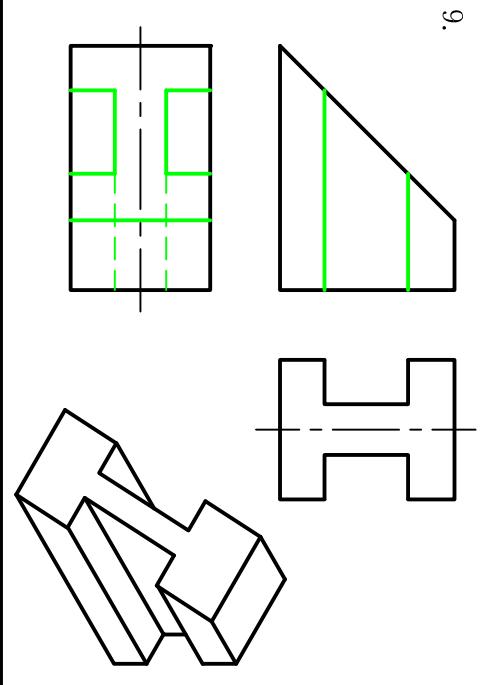
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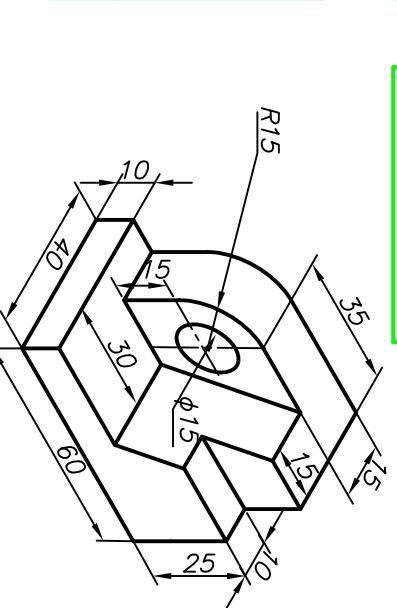
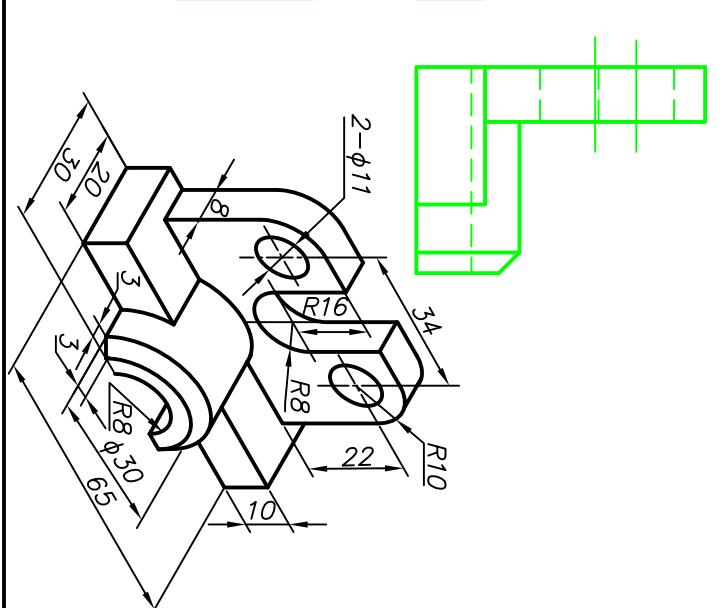
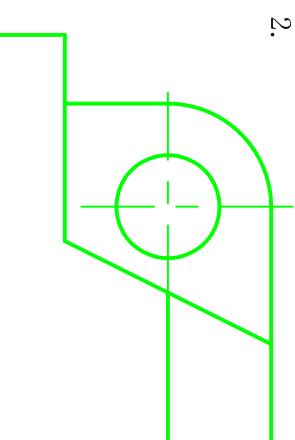
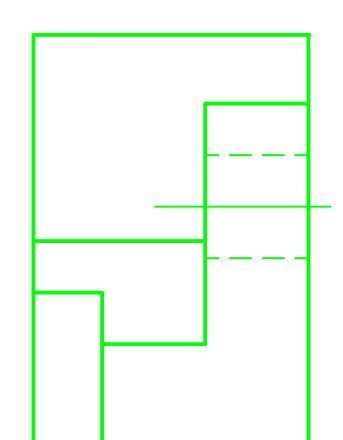
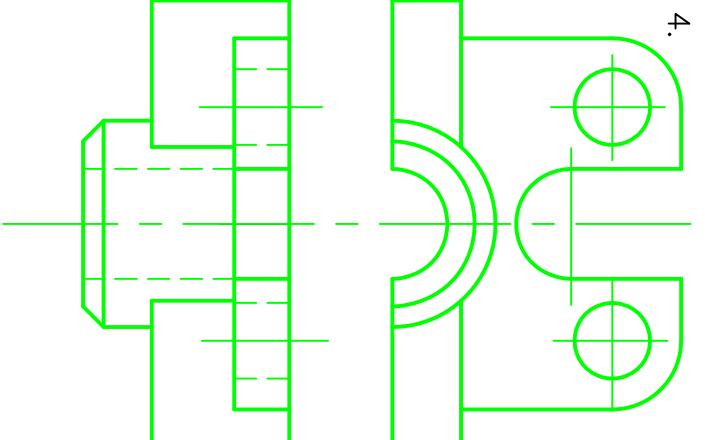
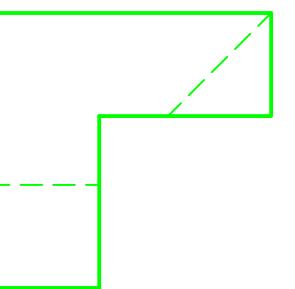
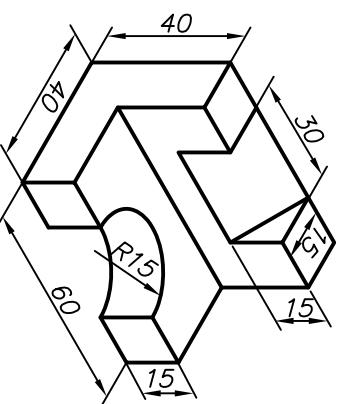
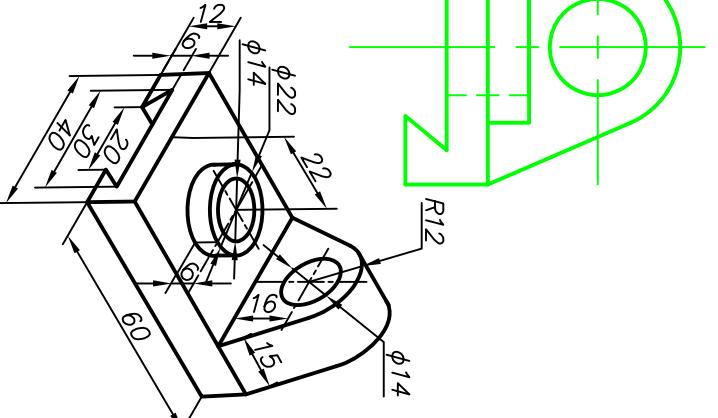
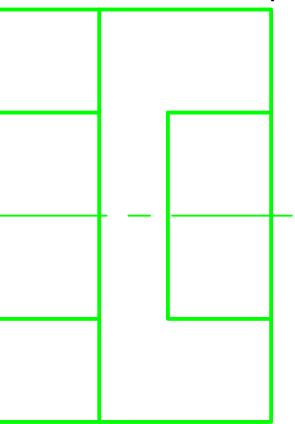
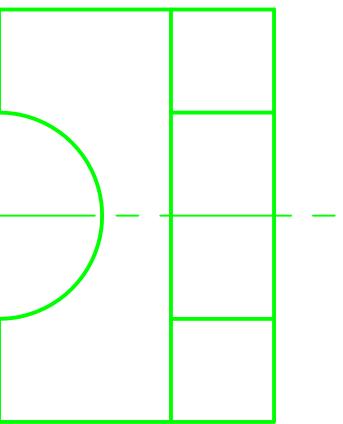
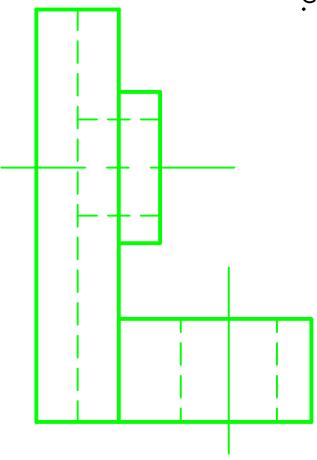
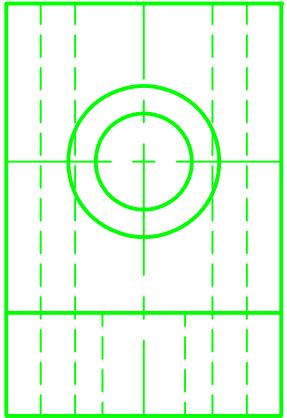


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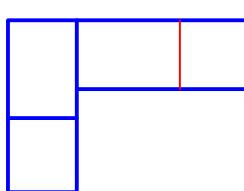
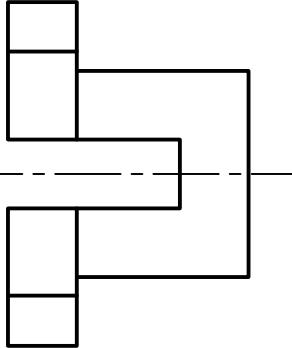
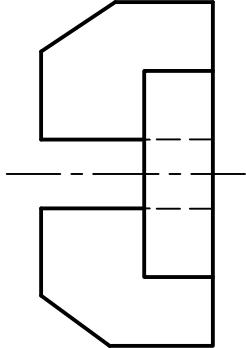
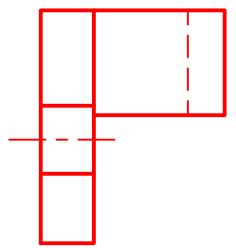
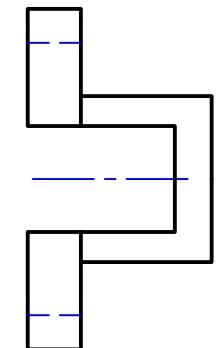
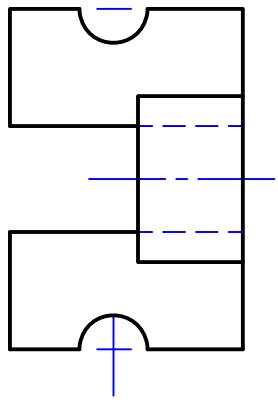




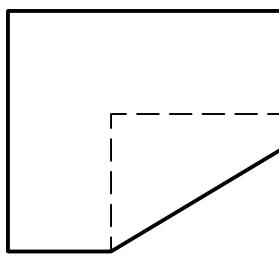
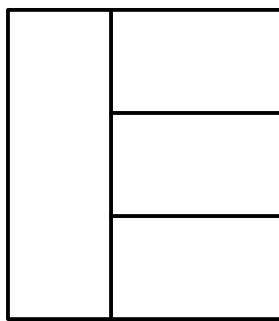
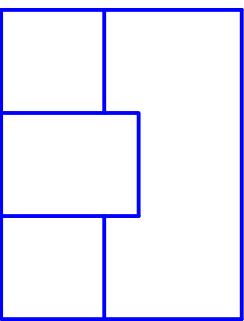
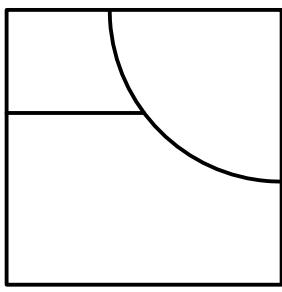
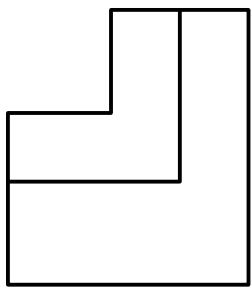
5-5 根据两视图，想象物体形状，补画第三视图。

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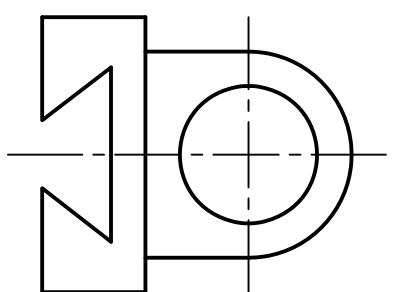
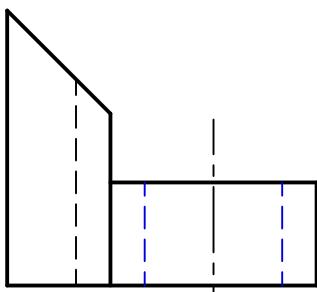
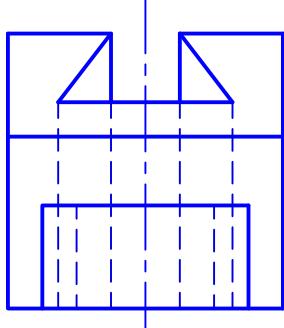
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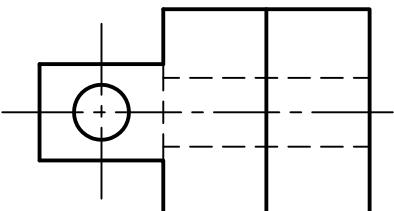
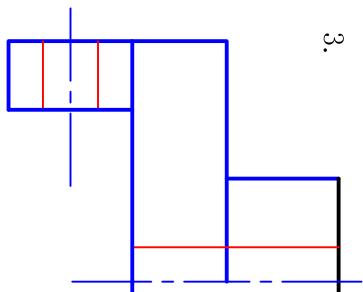
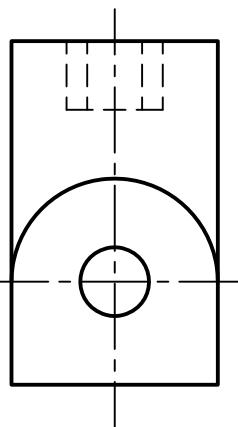
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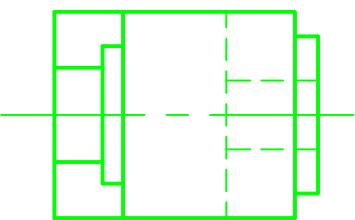
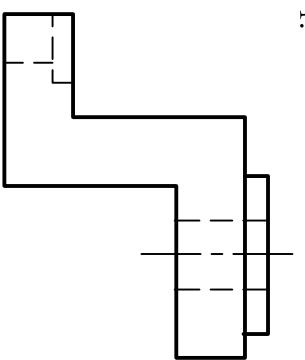
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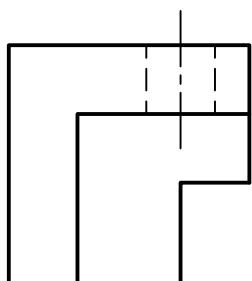
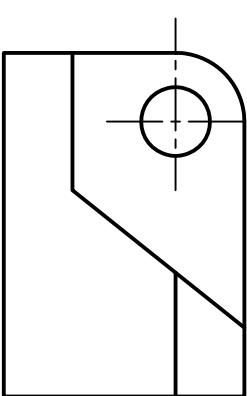
5-6 根据两视图，想象物体形状，补画第三视图。

班级 学号 姓名

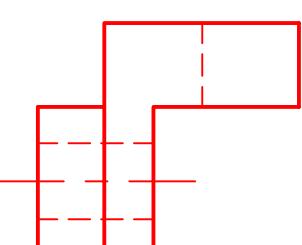
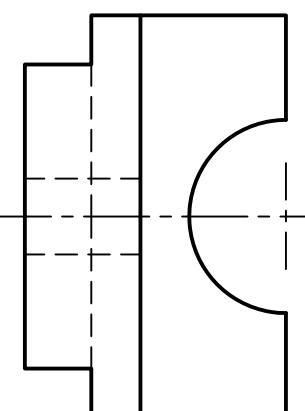
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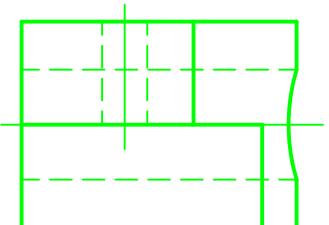
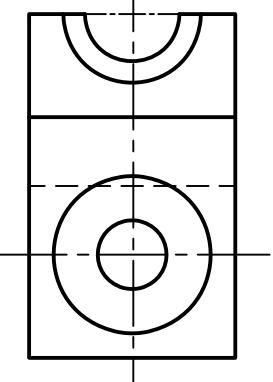
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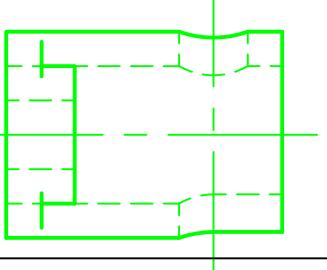
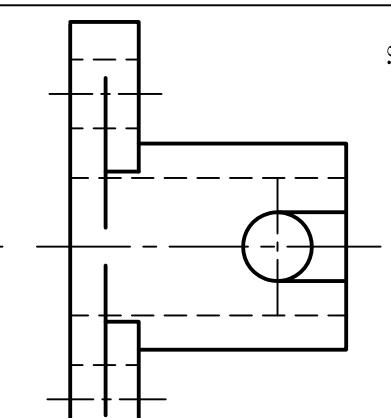
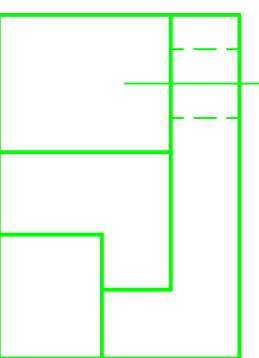
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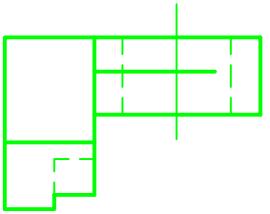
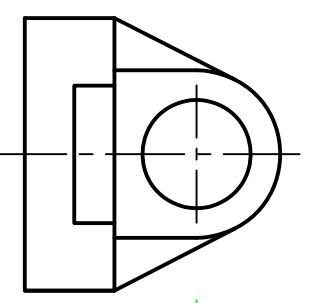
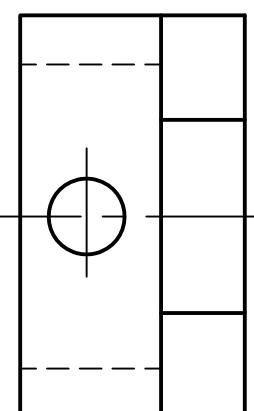
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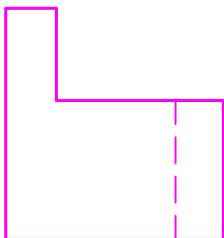
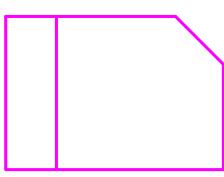
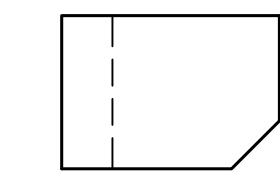
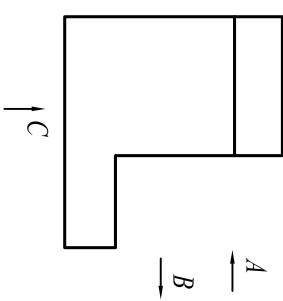


7-1 基本视图、斜视图和局部视图

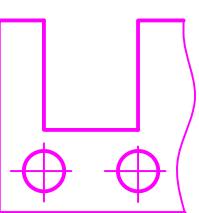
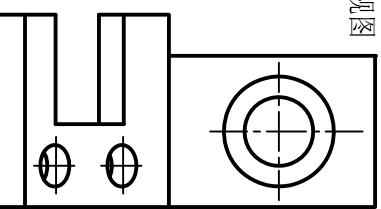
学号

姓名

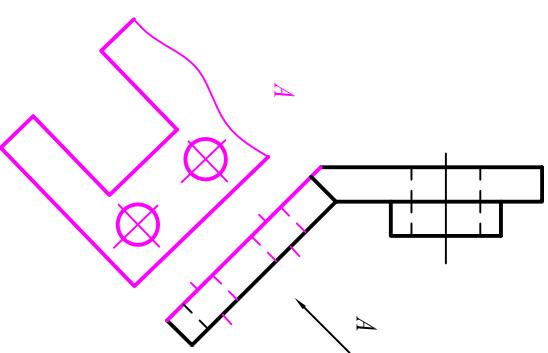
1 在指定位置作出各个向视图



2 作A向斜视图

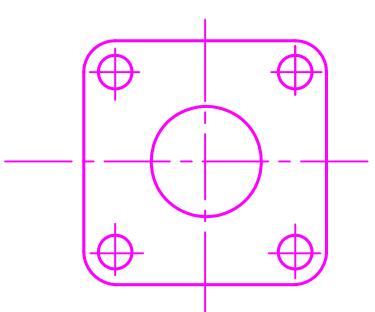
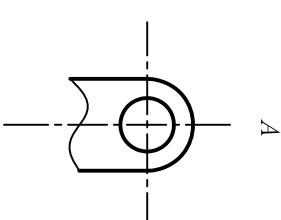
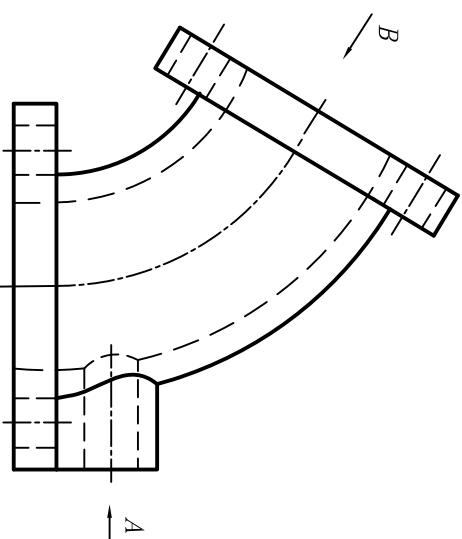
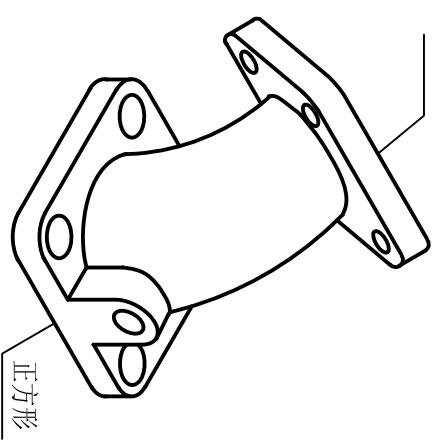


或 ~A



3. 在指定位置作局部视图和斜视图。

正方形

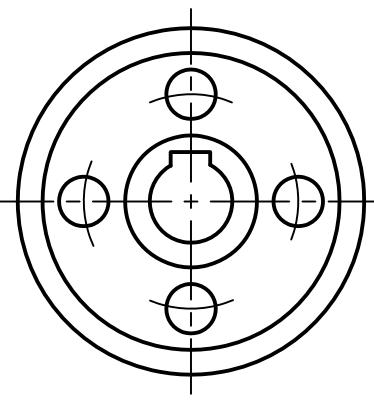
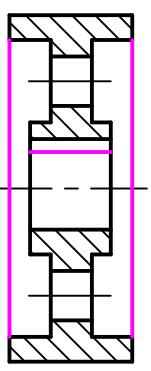


7-2 剖视概念与全剖视

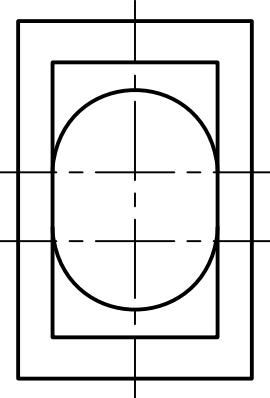
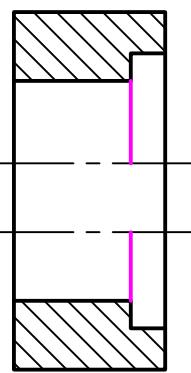
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1 补全剖视图中所缺的图线

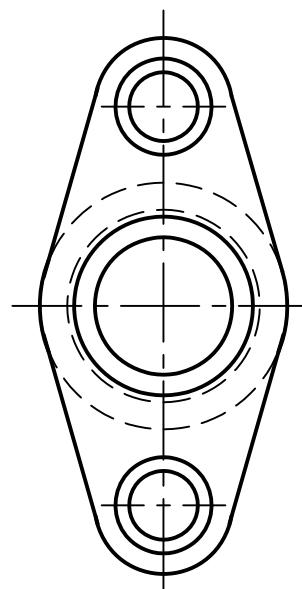
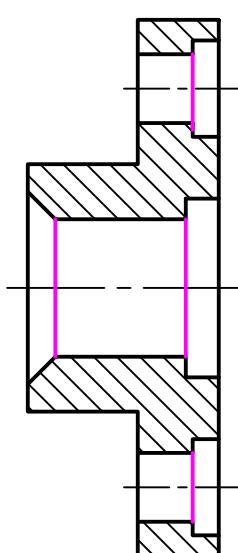
(1)



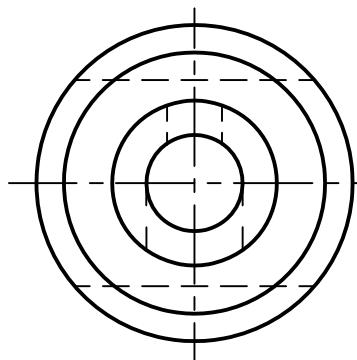
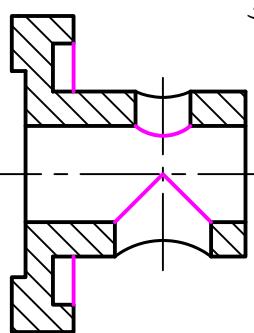
(2)



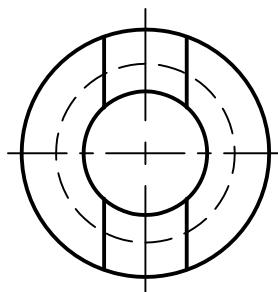
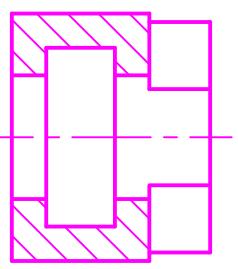
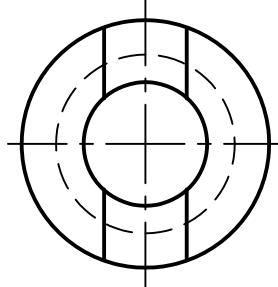
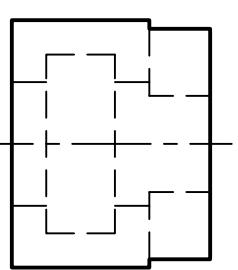
(3)



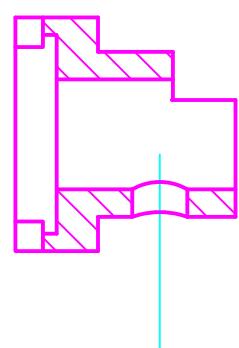
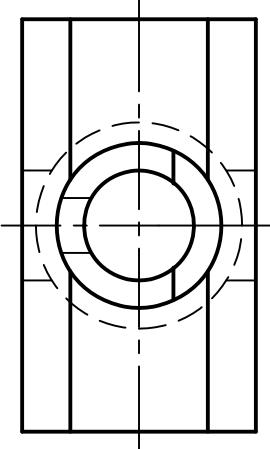
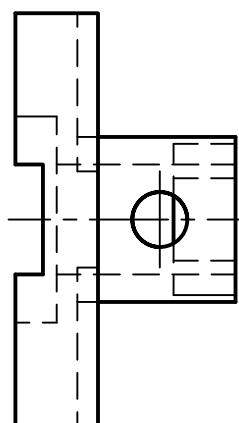
(4)



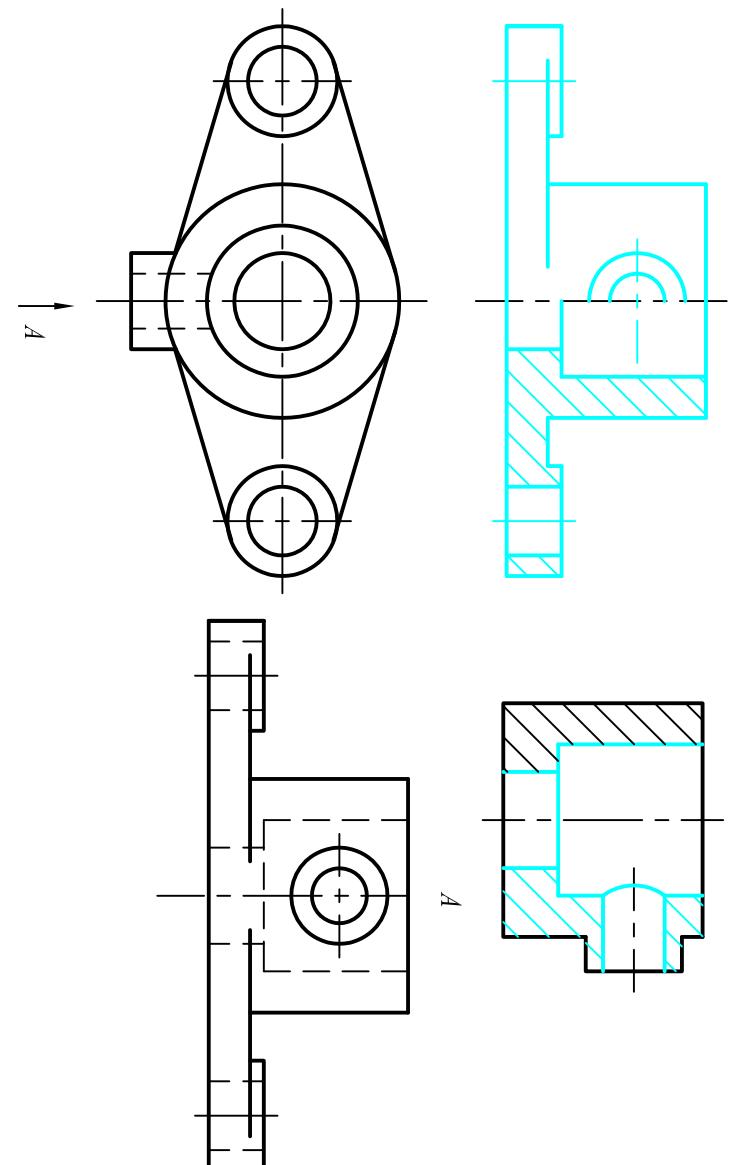
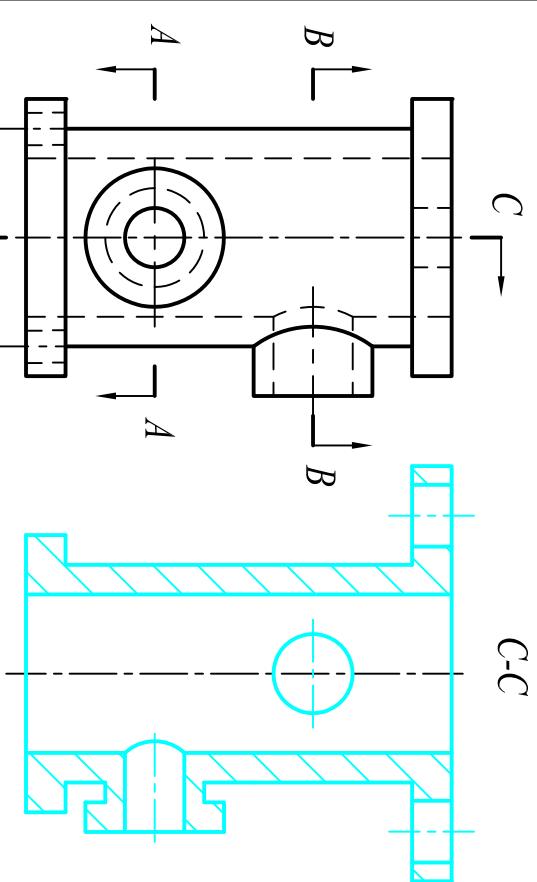
2 在指定位置把主视图画成全剖视



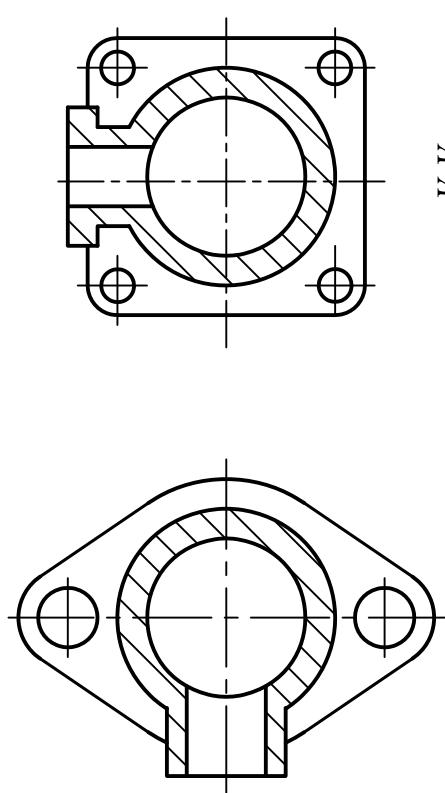
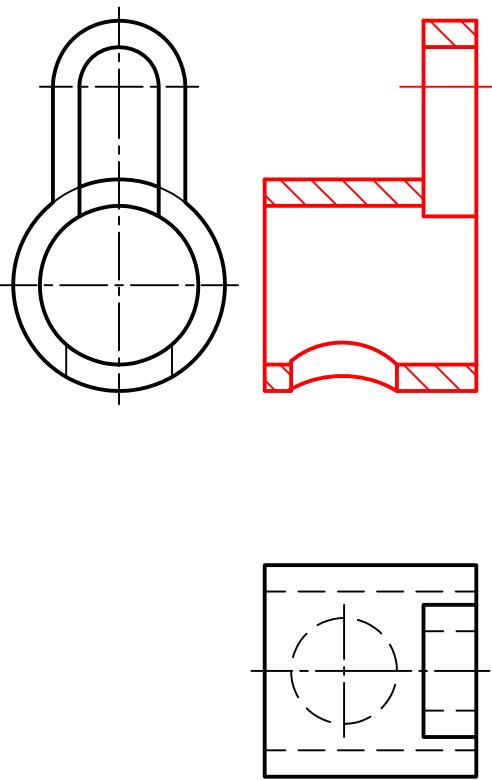
3. 把左视图画成全剖视图。



2 //C-C剖视图



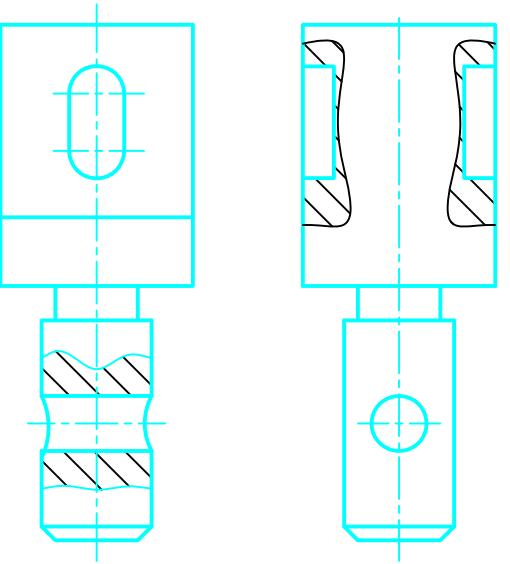
2. 将主视图画成全剖视图。



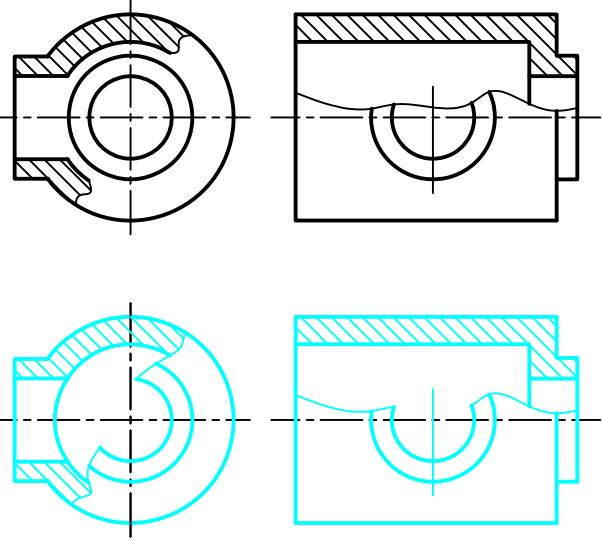
7-4 局部剖视图

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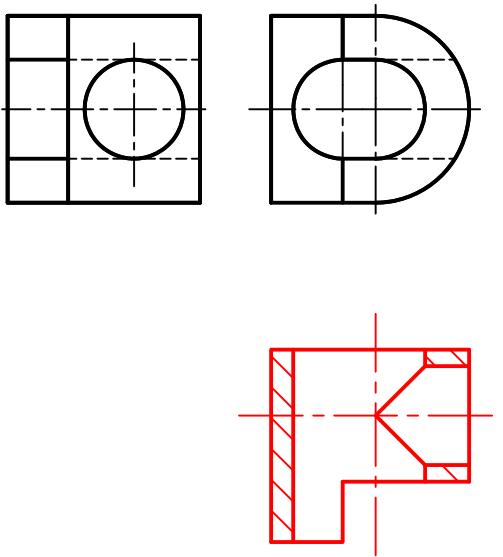
1. 分析视图的错误，在右面画出正确的局部剖视图



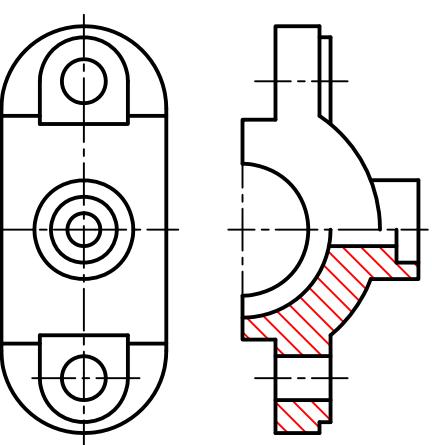
2. 将视图改成局部剖视图



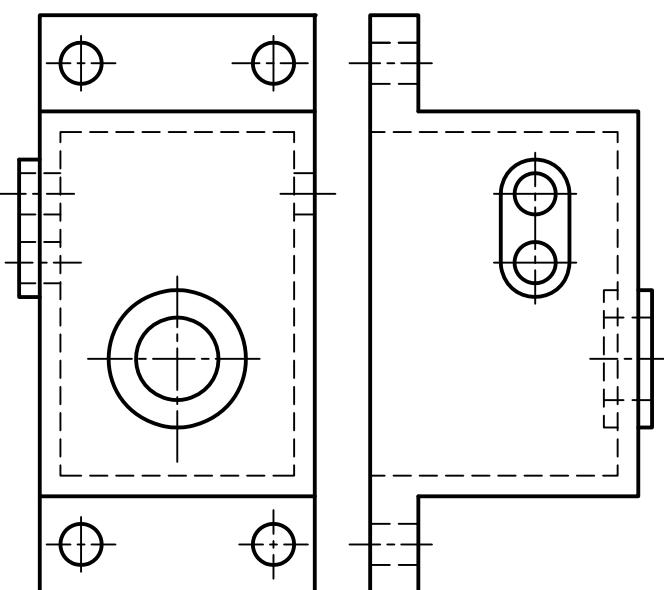
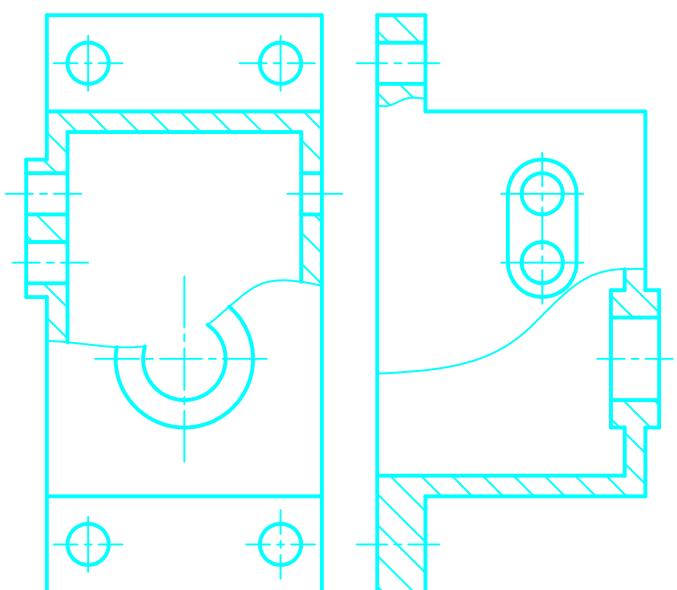
2. 补画主、左视图中所缺投影线或剖面线。

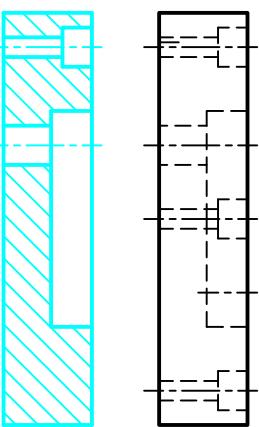
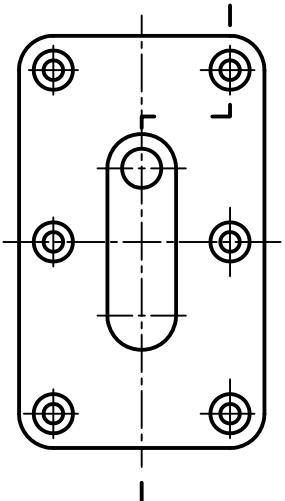
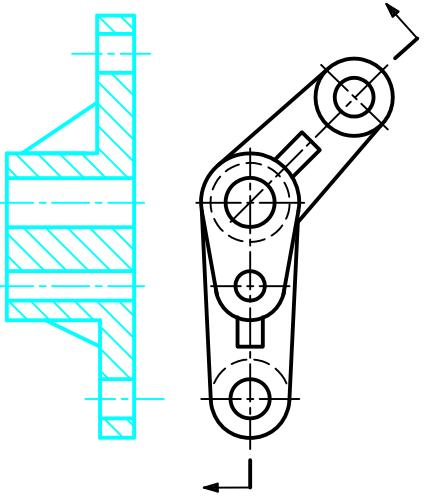
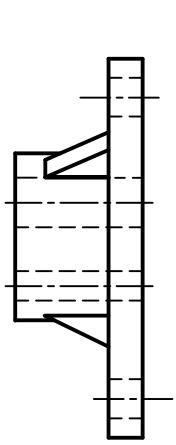
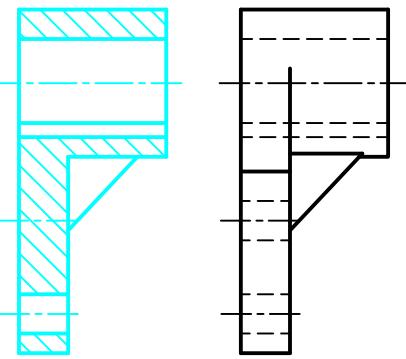
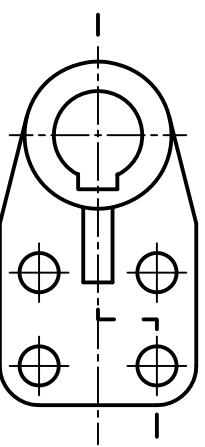
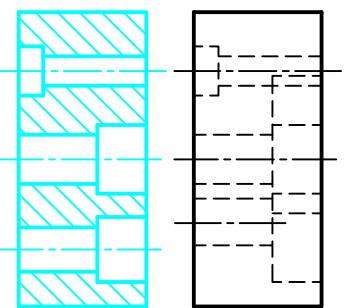
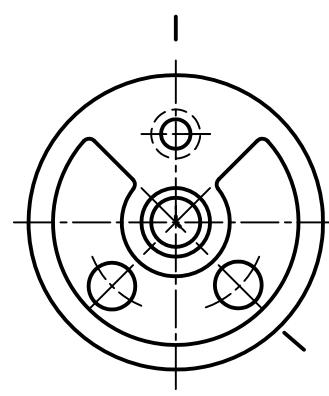


4. 将左视图画成全剖视图。



4. 在指定位置把主视图、俯视图画成局部视图

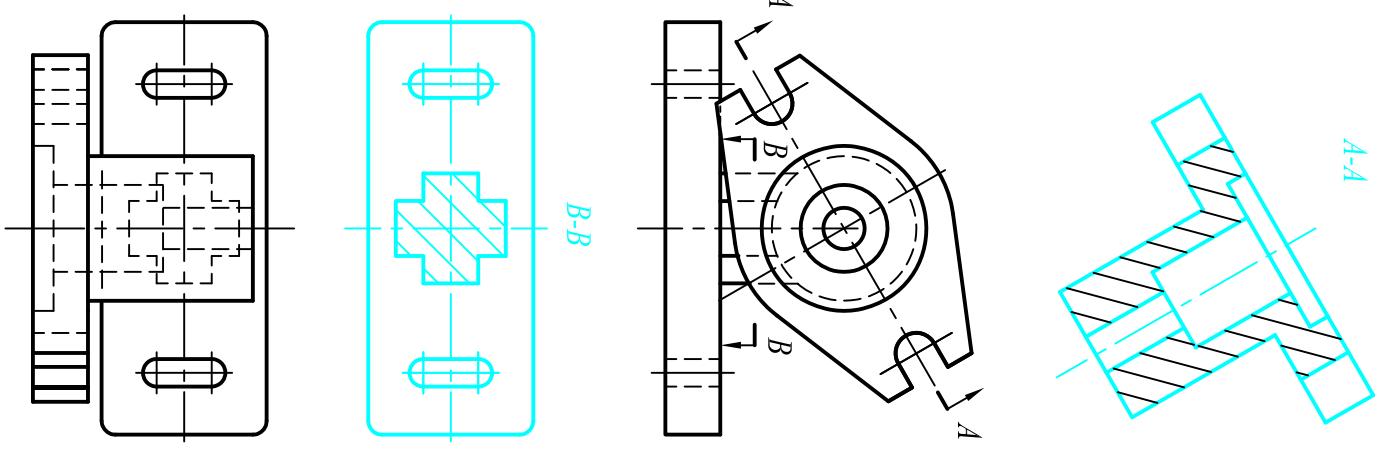




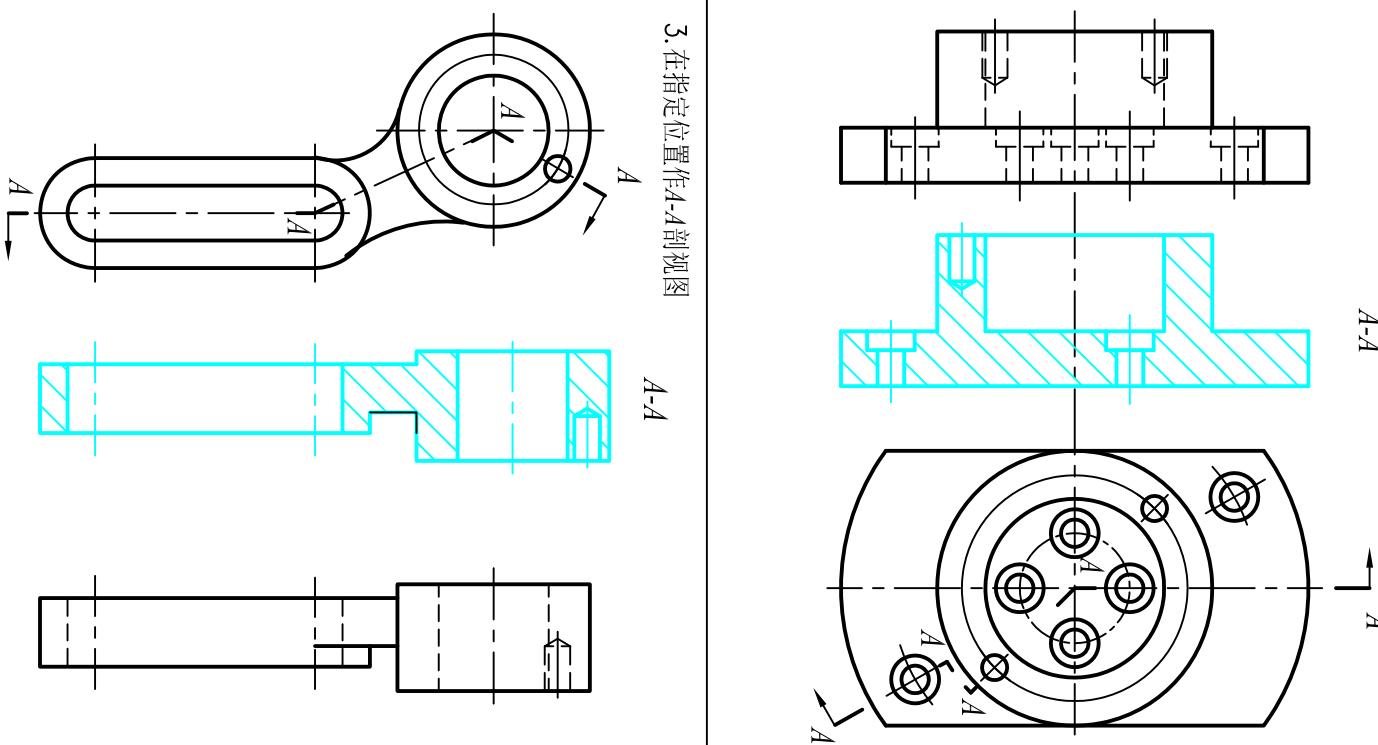
7-6 剖视图中和练习

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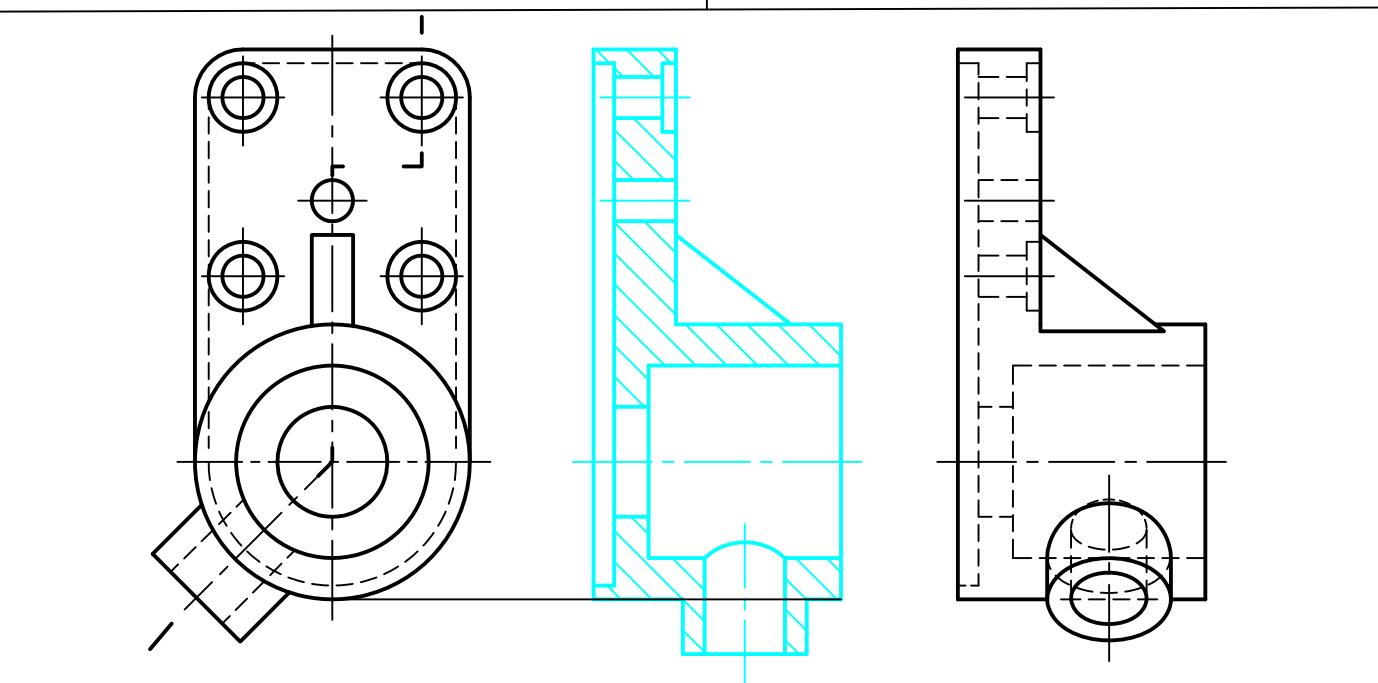
1. 作A-A和B-B剖视图



2. 作A-A剖视图



3. 在指定位置作A-A剖视图



4. 在指定位置将主视图画成全剖视

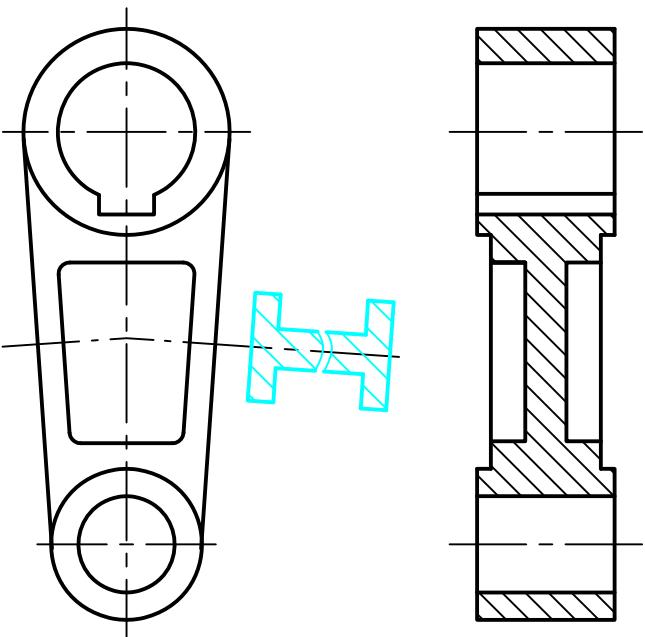
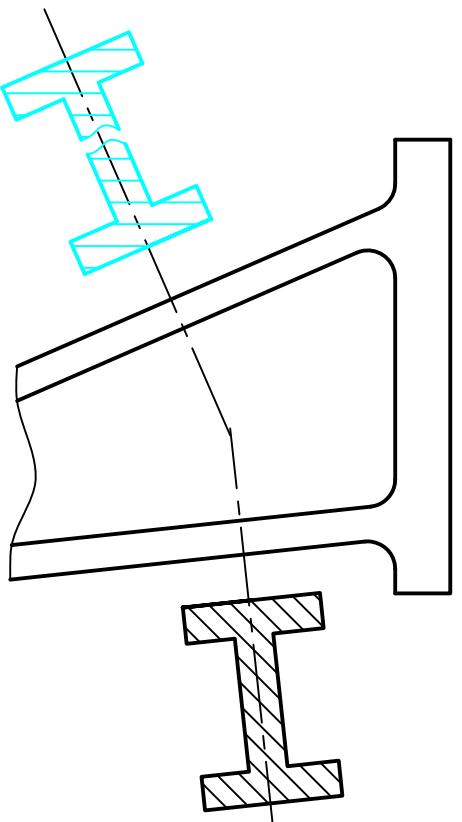
7-7 移出剖面、局部放大图

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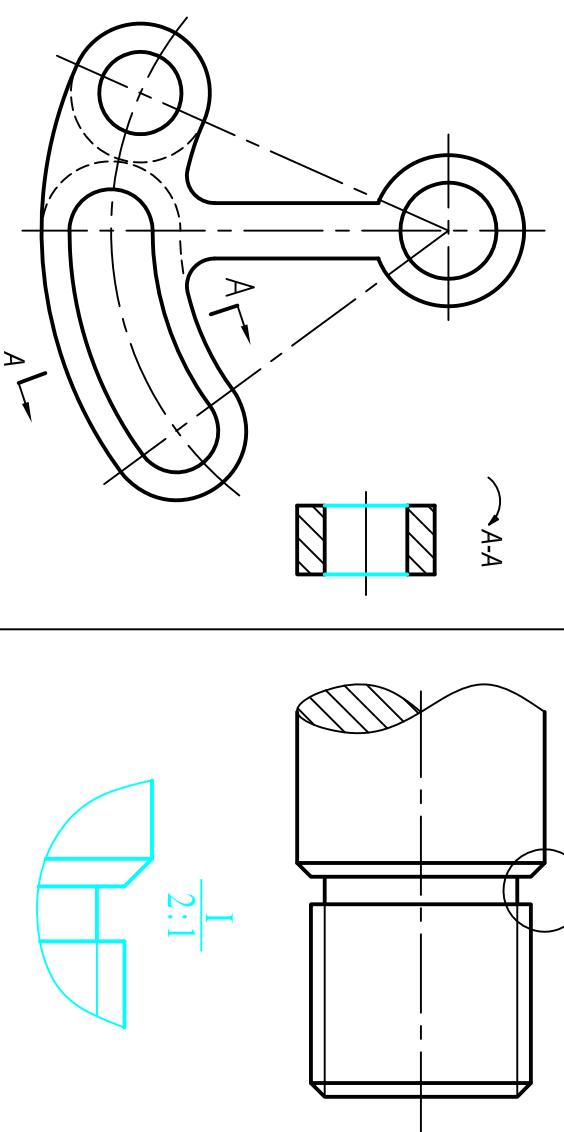
学号

姓名

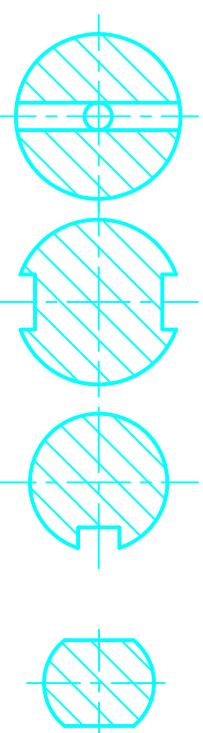
1. 在两个相交剖切平面迹线的延长线上，作移出剖面



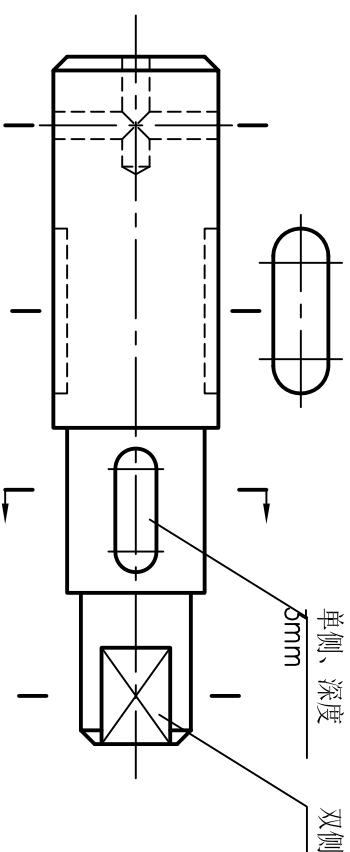
2. 作指定位置的移出剖面



4. 改正图中错误的剖面画法和标注方法



5. 按2:1画出局部放大图

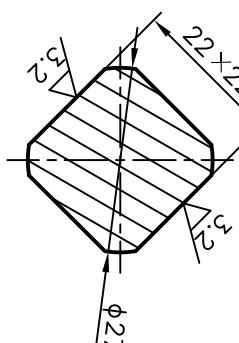
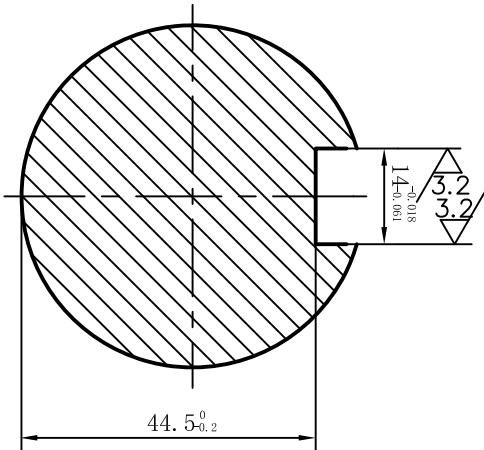
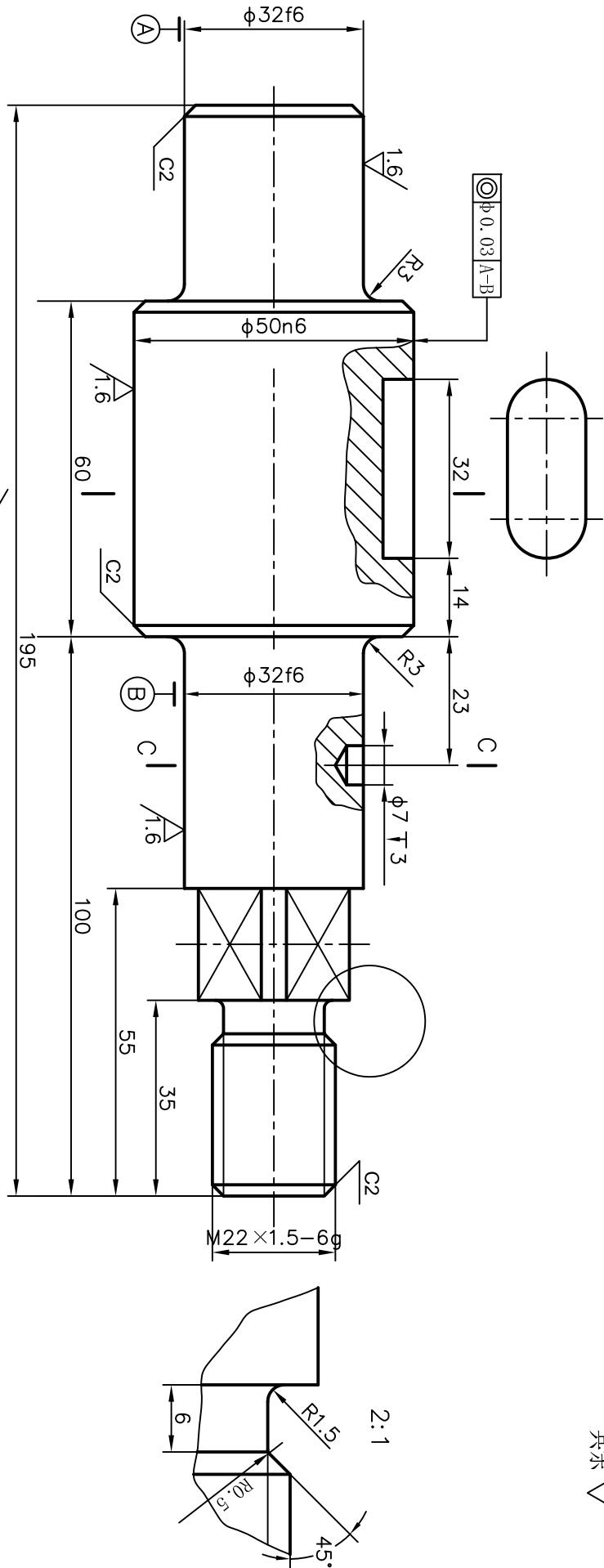


单侧、深度
双侧

8-1 看懂输出轴零件图，并回答提出的问题。

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其余 $\nabla 6.3$



C-C

- 该零件图采用了哪些表达方法？
- 指出零件的长、宽、高三个方向的尺寸基准。
- 主视图上的尺寸195、32、14、23、 $\phi 7$ 属于哪类尺寸。分别为：
总体尺寸 _____；
定位尺寸 _____；
定形尺寸 _____。
- 在图中将Ra的允许值为最小的部位圈出。
- 图中右上角注出的“6.3”的含义是 _____。
 $\phi 32 f6$ 的上偏差 _____，下偏差 _____，最大极限尺寸 _____，最小极限尺寸 _____，公差 _____。
- 作出c-c移出断面图。

技术要求

- 热处理：调质 $220\sim230HB$ 。
- 未注圆角 $R1.5$ 。
- 未注尺寸公差按T14级。

轴的材料	45	比例	1:1
制图			
审核			

8-2 读盘盖零件图，试画出俯视图，并回答以下问题。

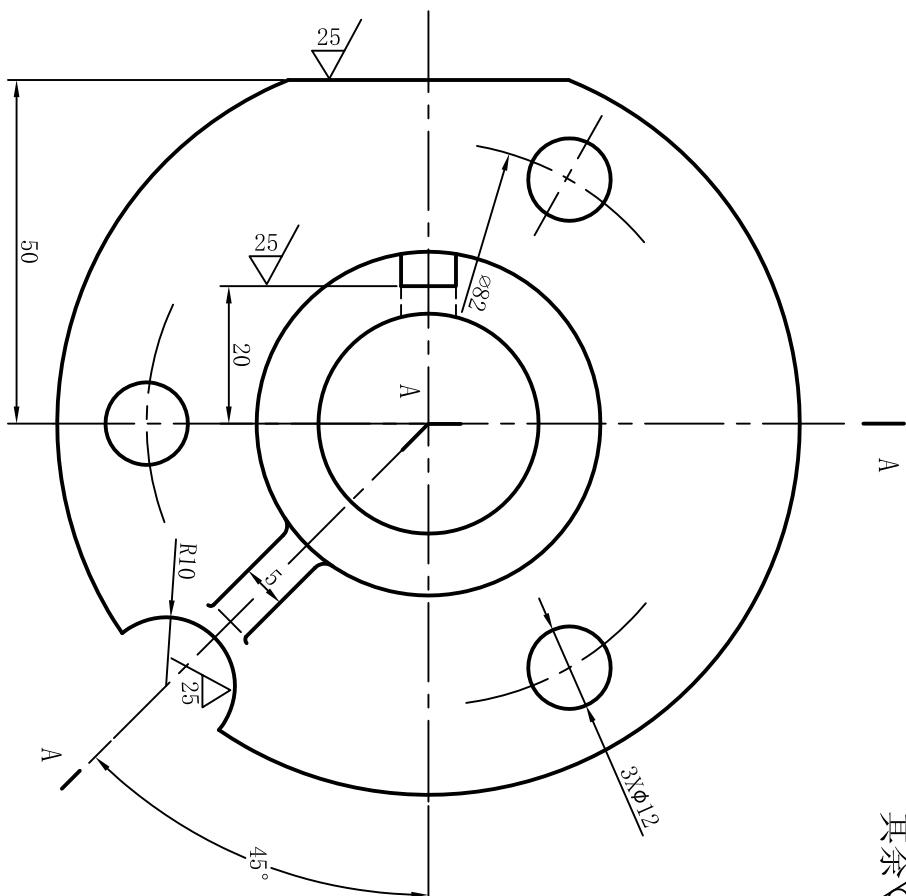
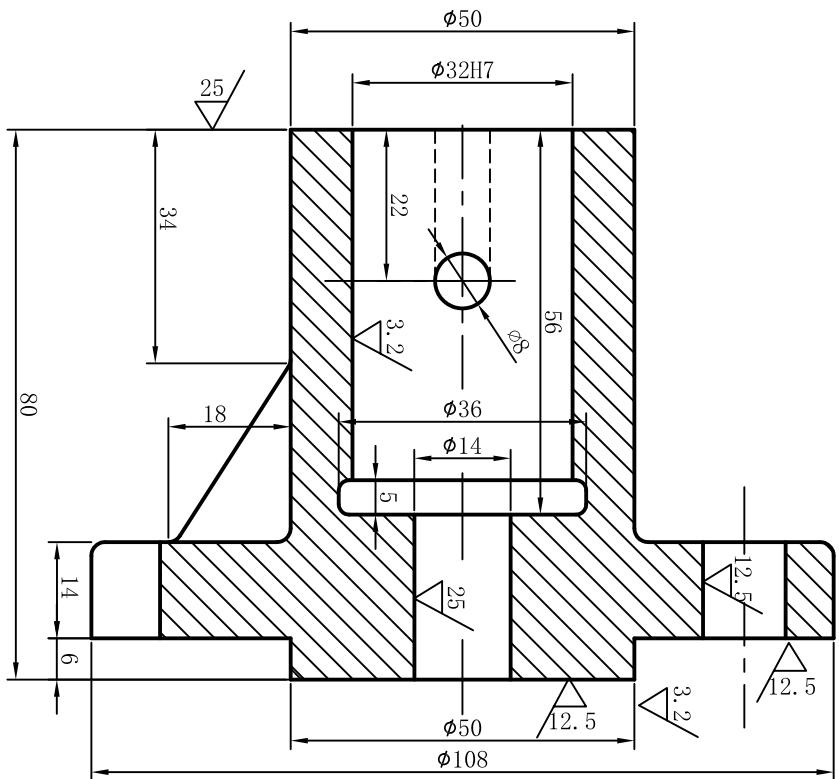
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姓名

A-A

其余 Q/



1. 根据零件名称和结构形状,此零件属于_____类零件。
2. 该零件采用了什么表达方法?
3. 指出零件长、宽、高三个方向的尺寸基准。
4. 主视图中的尺寸Φ50、Φ36、80、34、18、14、6属于哪类尺寸:
总体尺寸_____;
定位尺寸_____;
定形尺寸_____。
5. 在图中将Ra的允许值为最小的部位圈出来。
6. Φ32H7的公差带代号_____、基本尺寸_____、最大极限尺寸_____、最小极限尺寸_____、公差_____。
7. 在主视图上作出肋板的重合断面图。

技术要求	
未注铸造圆角R2	
材料	HT150
数量	
重量	
比例	1:1
图号	

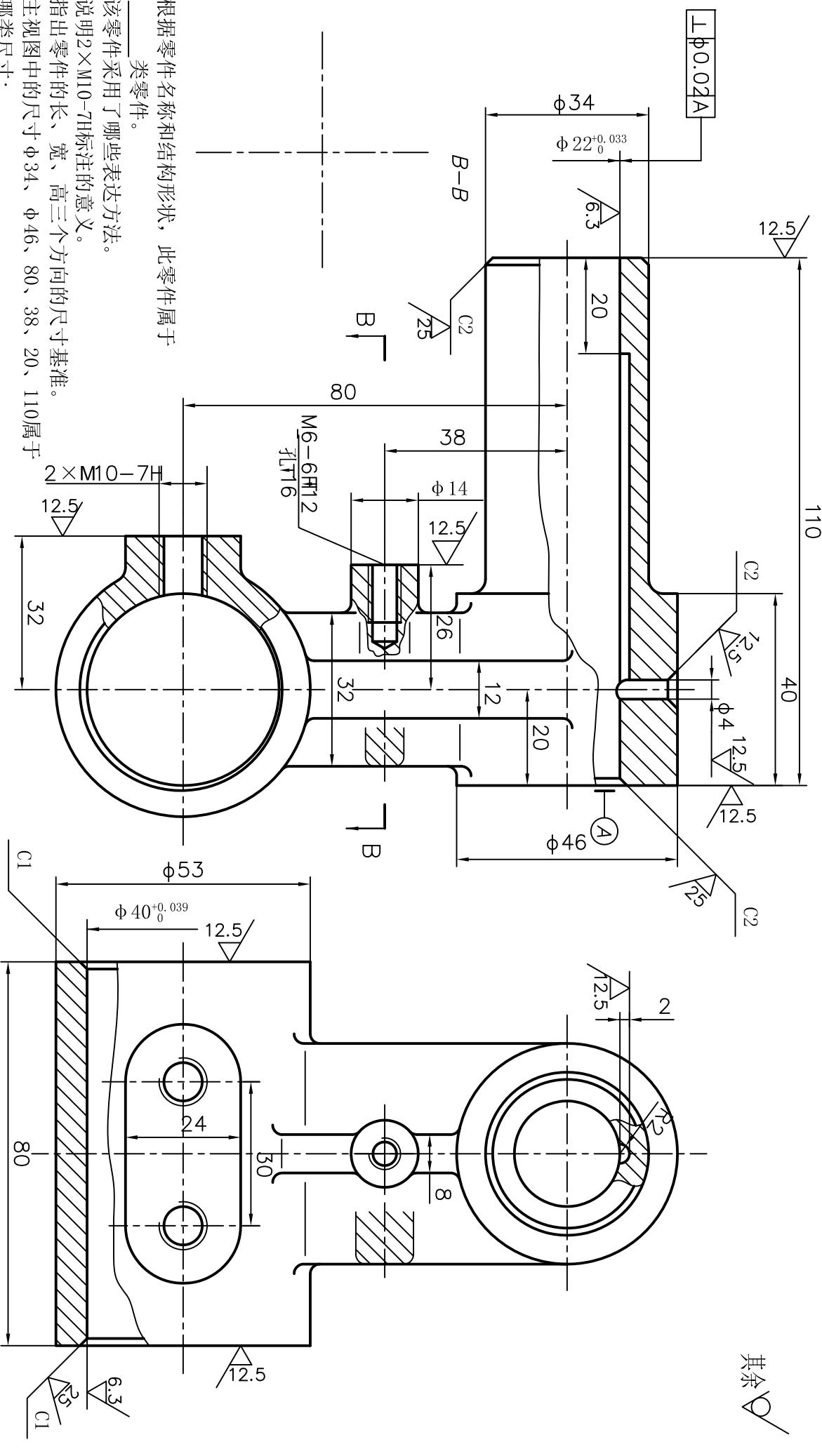
8-3 看懂零件图，画B-B移出断面图。

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其余



1. 根据零件名称和结构形状，此零件属于 轴套类 零件。
2. 该零件采用了哪些表达方法。
3. 说明2×M10-7H标注的意义。
4. 指出零件的长、宽、高三方向的尺寸基准。
5. 主视图中的尺寸Φ34、Φ46、80、38、20、110属于哪类尺寸：
 总体尺寸 32；定位尺寸 12.5；
 定形尺寸 Φ53。
6. 在图中将Ra的允许值为最小的部位圈出。

7. Φ22^{+0.033}的公差带代号 h7、基本尺寸 Φ22、最大极限尺寸 Φ22.033、最小极限尺寸 Φ21.967、公差 0.033。

8. 在图上指定位置作出B-B断面图。

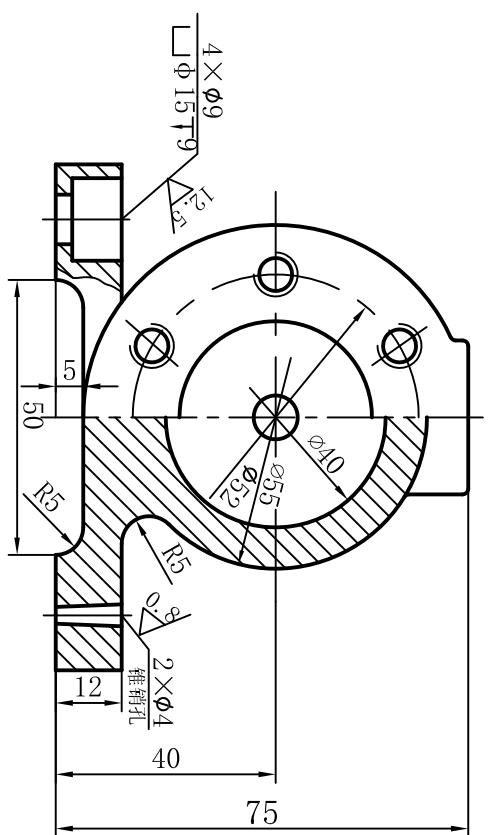
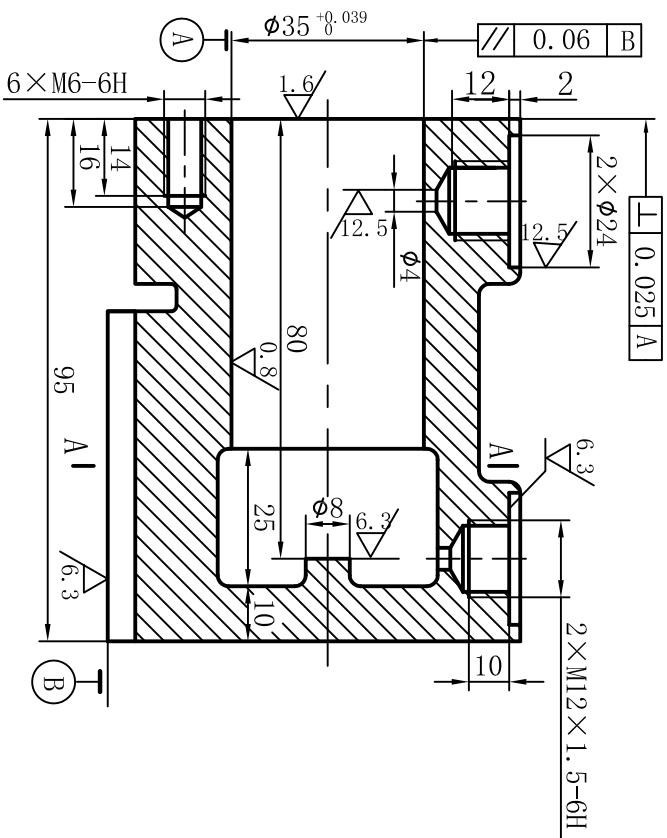
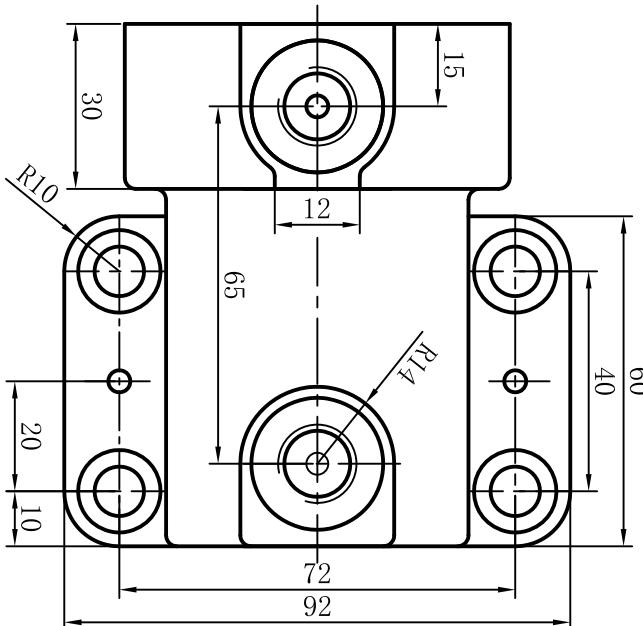
8-4 看懂缸体零件图，回答问题

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其余



1. 缸体采用了_____视图、_____视图和A-A_____视图表达方法。

2. 说明下列标注的意义:

$2 \times M12 \times 1.5-6H$

$4 \times \Phi 9 \sqcup \Phi 15 \text{IT9}$

3. 指出零件的长、宽、高三个方向的尺寸基准。

4. 左视图中的尺寸 $\Phi 52$ 、 $\Phi 55$ 、50、40、75属于哪类尺寸:

总体尺寸 _____;

定位尺寸 _____;

定形尺寸 _____;

5. 在图中将Ra的允许值为最小的部位圈出。

6. $\Phi 35^{+0.039}$ 的公差带代号 _____、基本尺寸 _____、最大极限尺寸 _____、最小极限尺寸 _____、公差 _____。

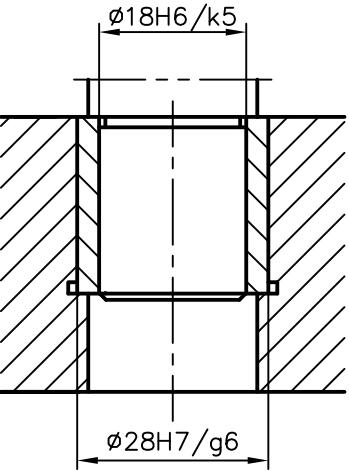
7. 画出缸体的主视图(不剖)。

技术要求	
制图	
描图	
比例	1:1
审核	
图号	

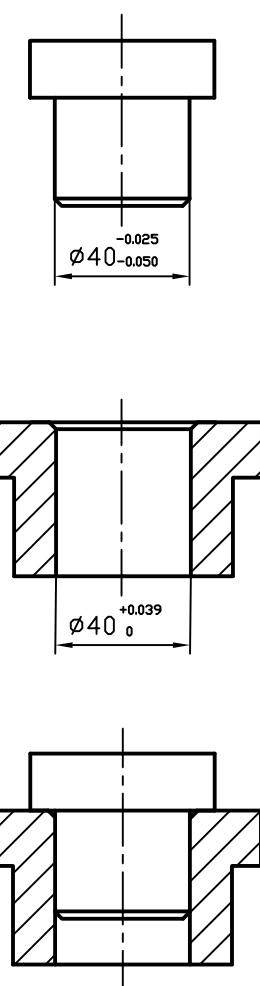
8-5 公差与配合

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1. 查出图中配合代号的极限偏差数值，标注在三个图中并填空。



2. 查出下图中极限偏差的公差带代号，在右图中注出配合代号。



3. 填空题。

(1) 尺寸公差带是由 _____ 和 _____ 两部分组成。
_____ 确定公差带位置，_____ 确定公差带大小。

(2) 配合有 _____ 和 _____ 两种基准制。配合分成 _____ 、 _____ 和 _____ 三类。孔公差带位于轴公差带之上时，是 _____ 配合；孔公差带与轴公差带有交叠时，是 _____ 配合。

 $\phi 28H7/g6$ 的含义是：

基本尺寸 _____，是基 _____ 制。

公差等级：孔 _____ 级，轴 _____ 级， _____ 配合。

孔的上偏差 _____、下偏差 _____，

轴的上偏差 _____、下偏差 _____，

基本偏差：孔 _____、轴 _____。

 $\phi 18H6/k5$ 的含义是：

基本尺寸 _____，基 _____ 制。

公差等级：孔 _____ 级，轴 _____ 级， _____ 配合。

孔的上偏差 _____、下偏差 _____，

轴的上偏差 _____、下偏差 _____，

基本偏差：孔 _____、轴 _____。