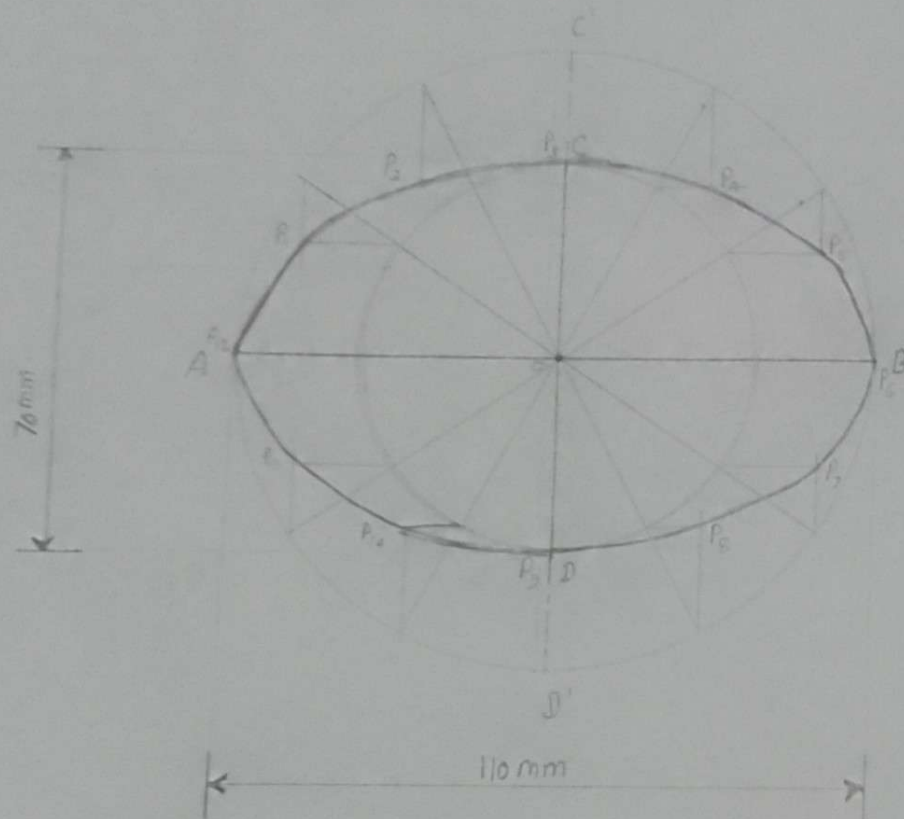


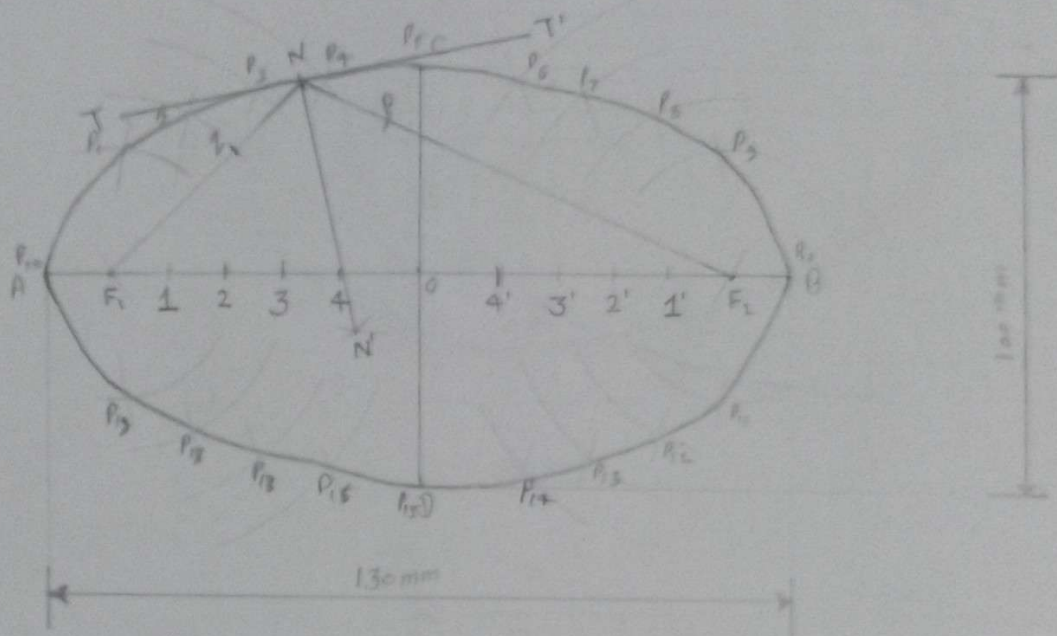
6

Conic Section
Ellipse
Concentric Circle method



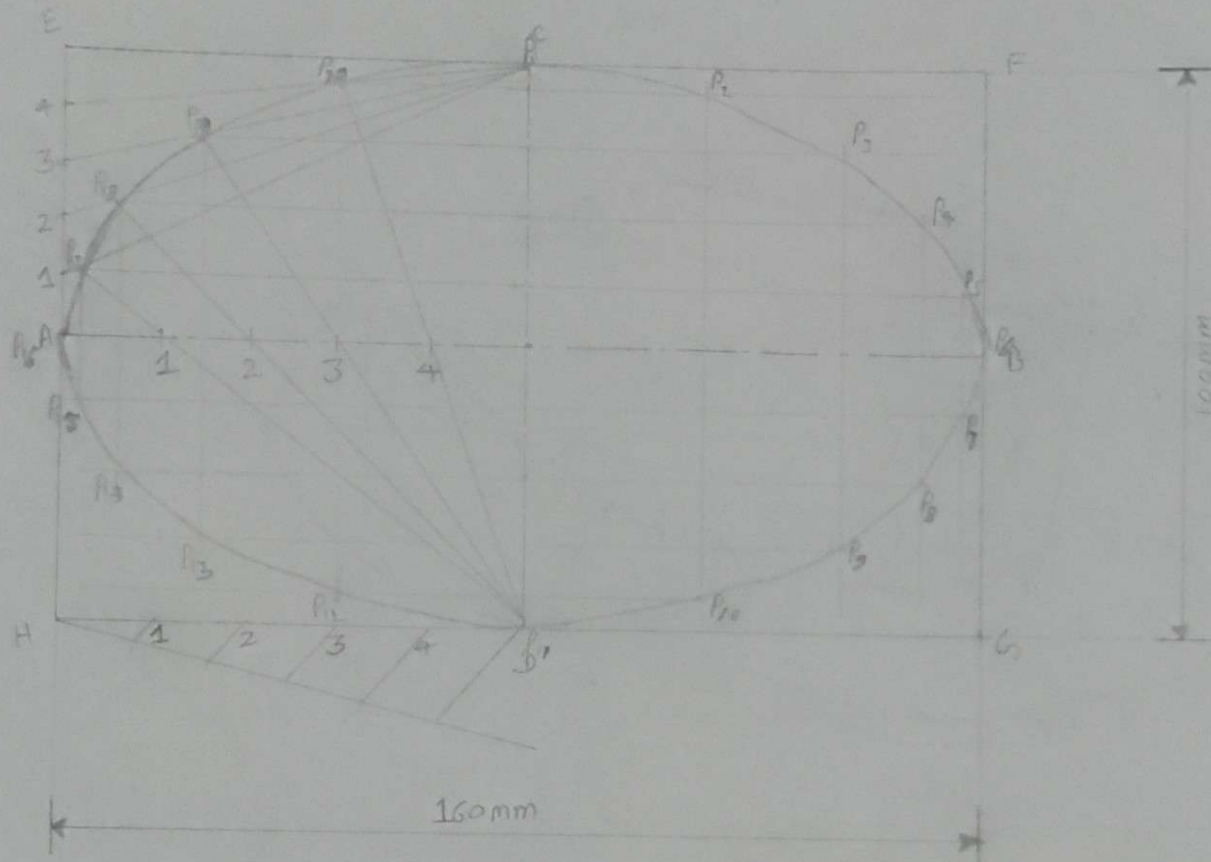
Arc of Circle

⑦



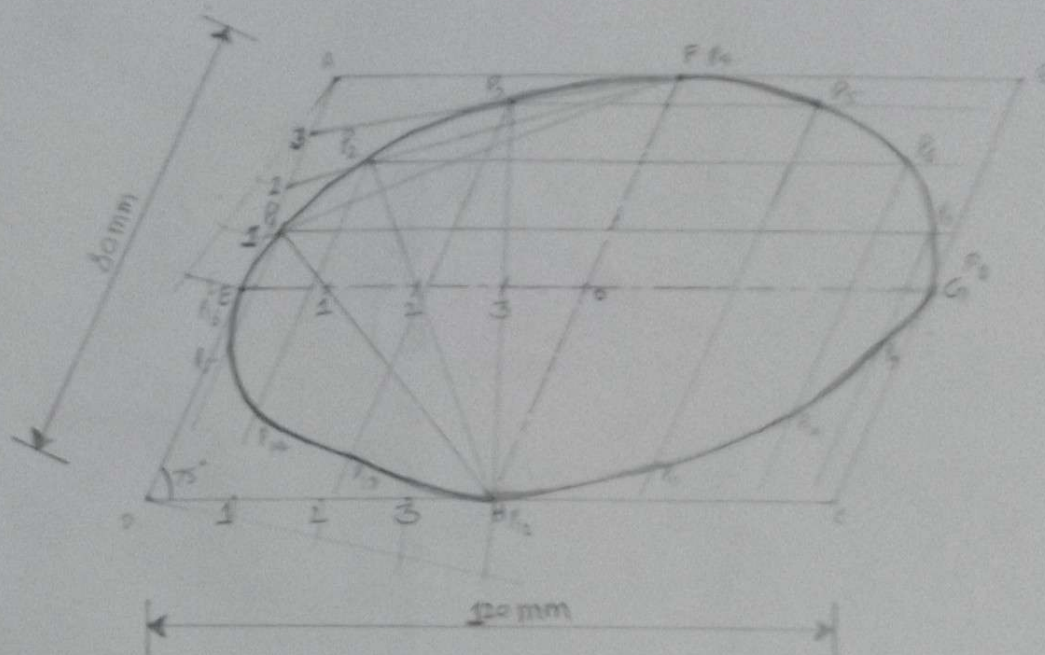
⑤

(oblong) Rectangular method



9

Parallelogram (oblong) method

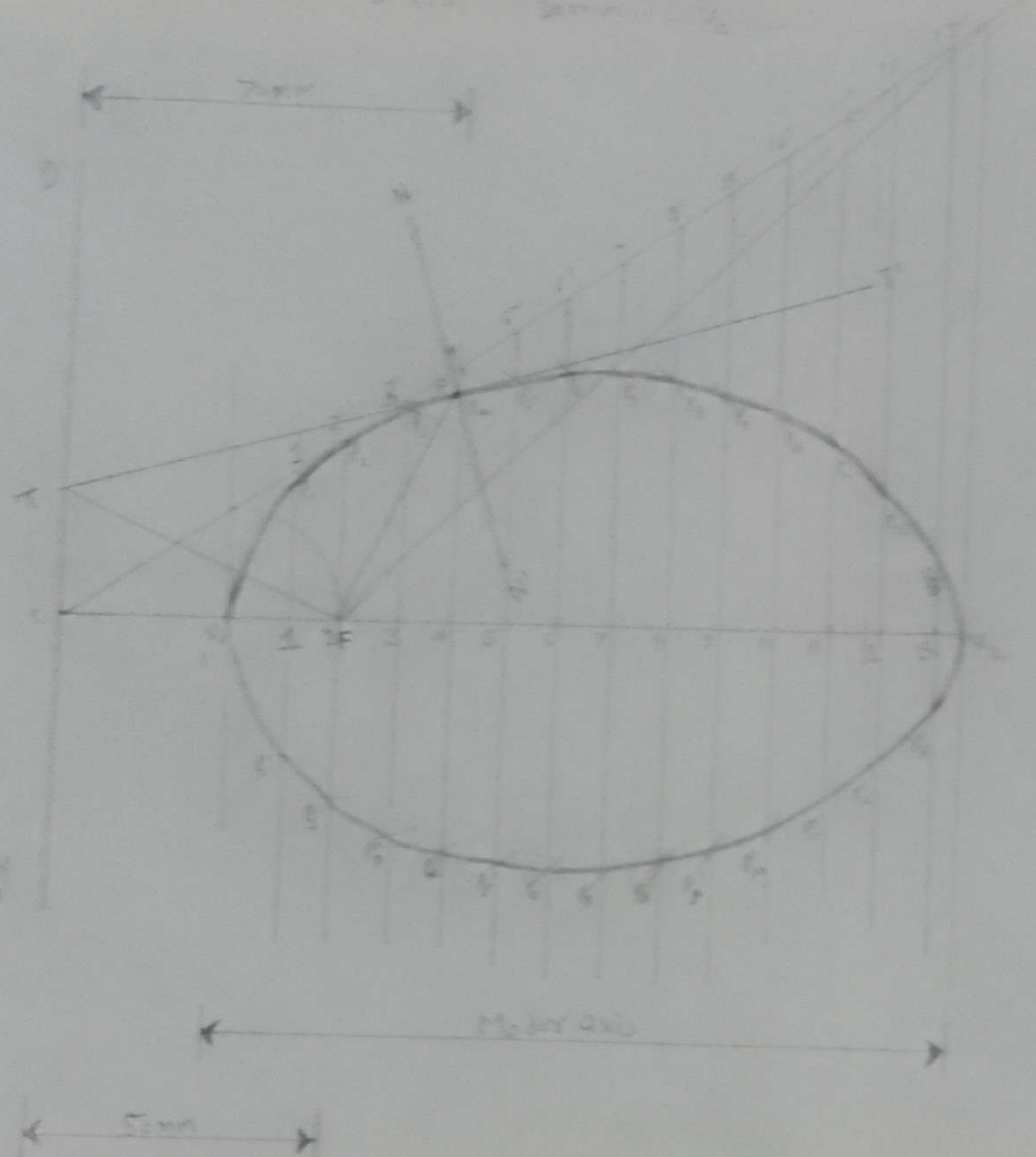


23

Direct (or) General Method

$$C = \frac{2 \times 10}{3 \times 100} = \frac{2000}{30000} = \frac{1}{15}$$

Example: $C = \frac{1}{15}$



11

70 mm

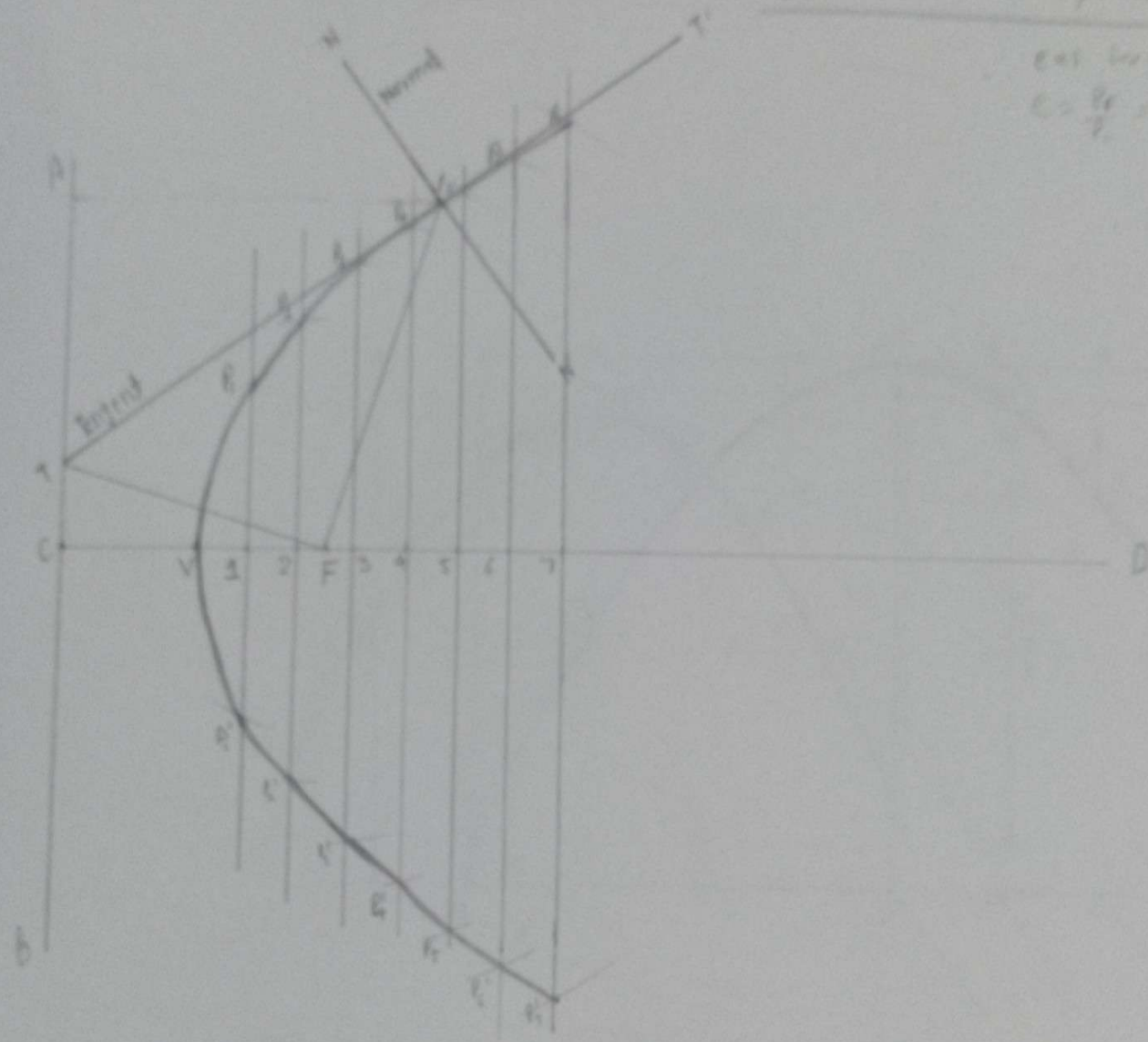
Parabola

Directrix (General) Method

cat. is possible

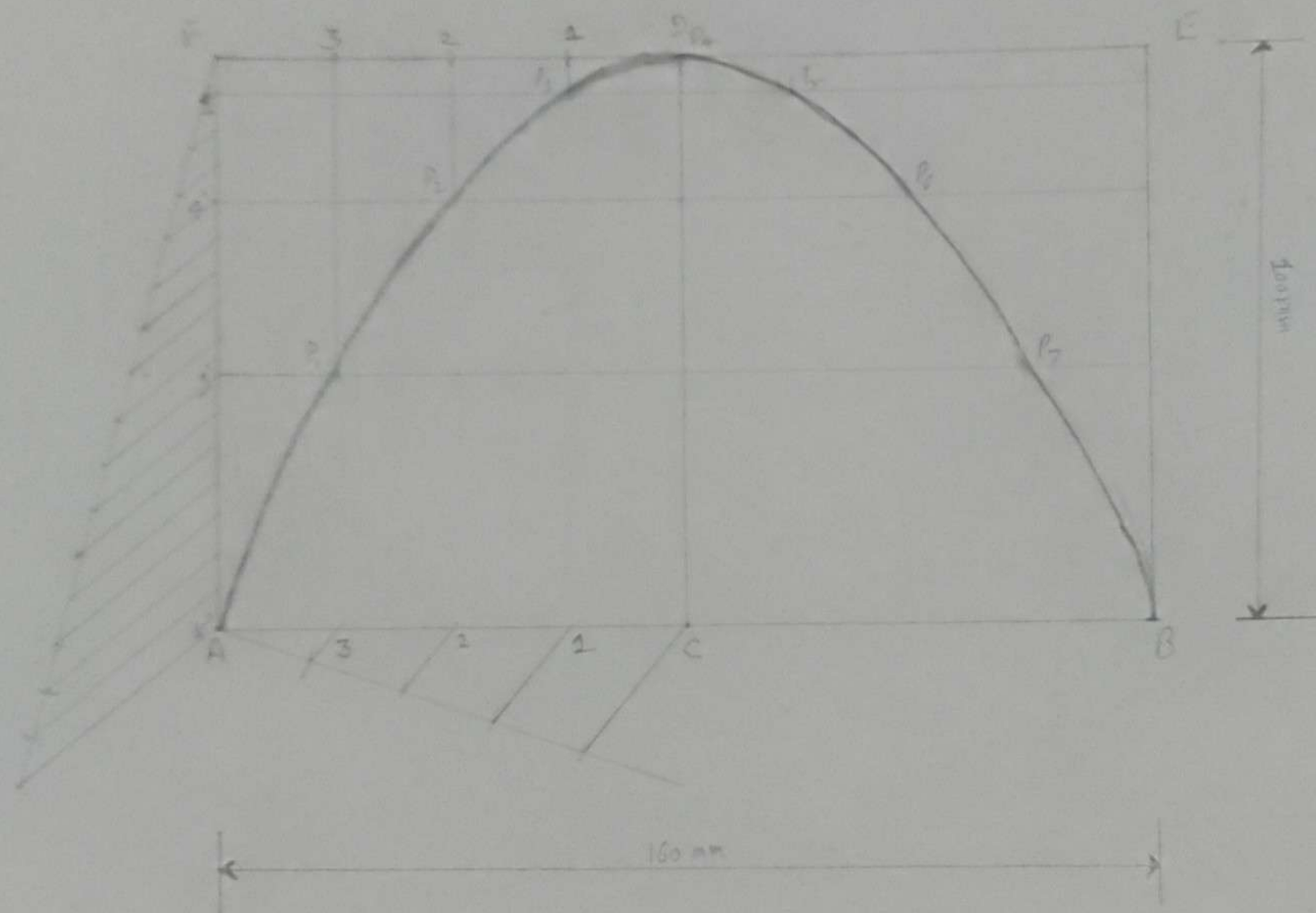
$$e = \frac{PF}{PQ} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} = 1$$

$$r_1 = r_2$$

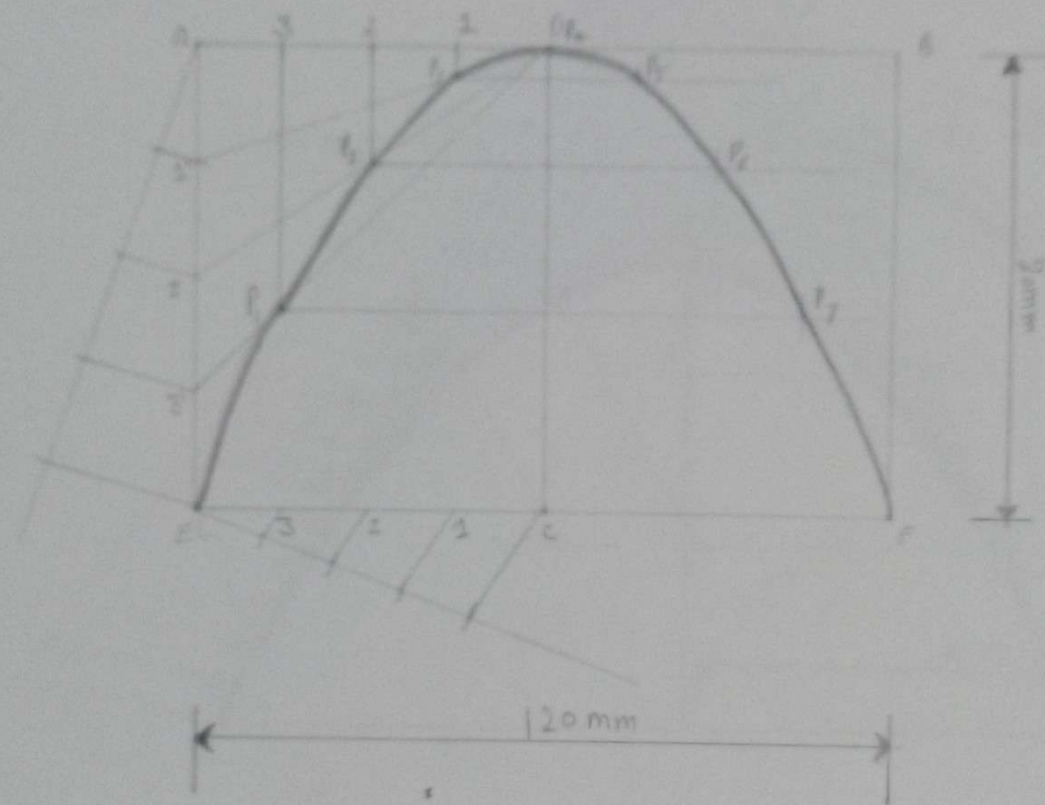


50 mm

Offset Method

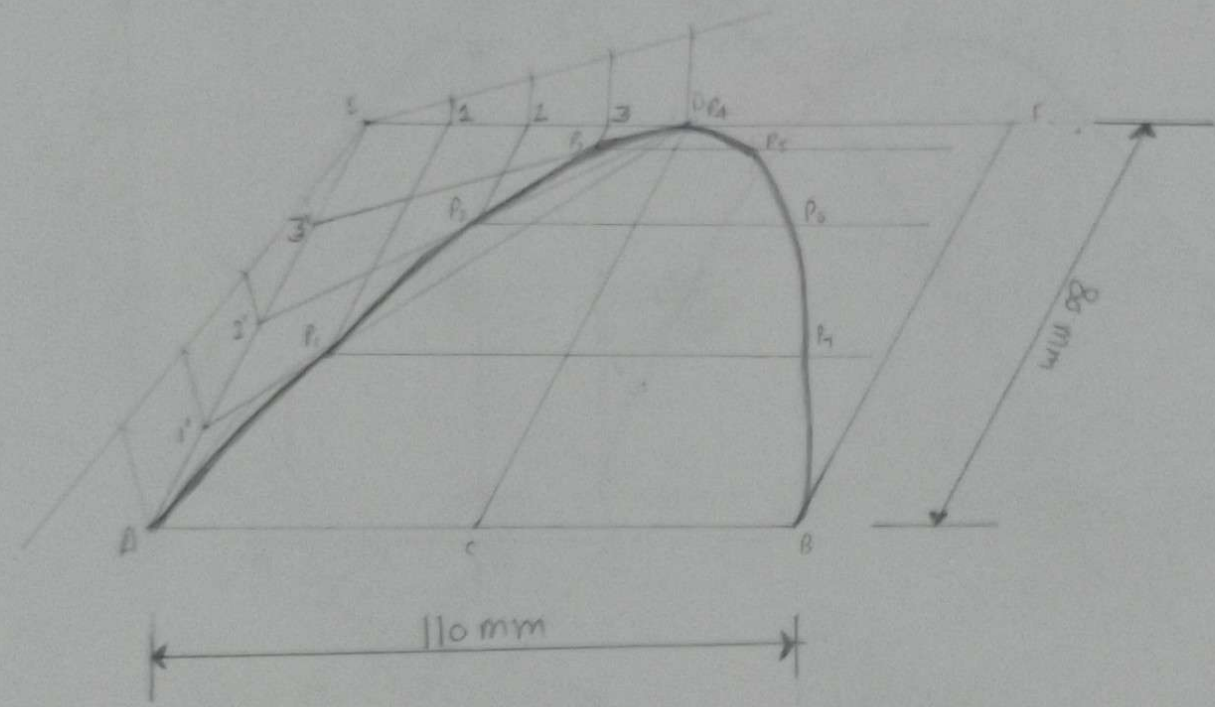


Rectangular (long) Method



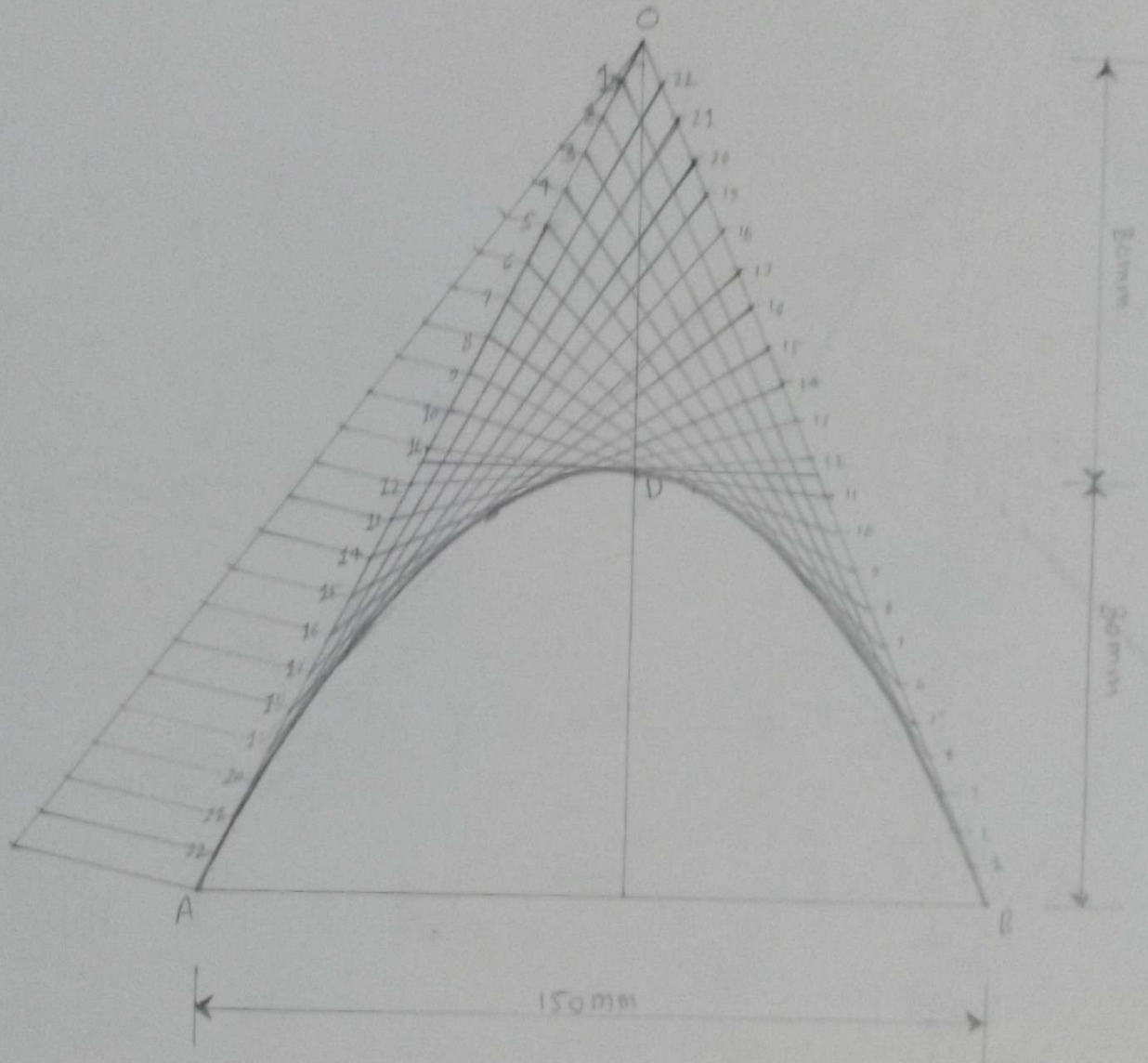
14

Parallelogram (Oblong) Method



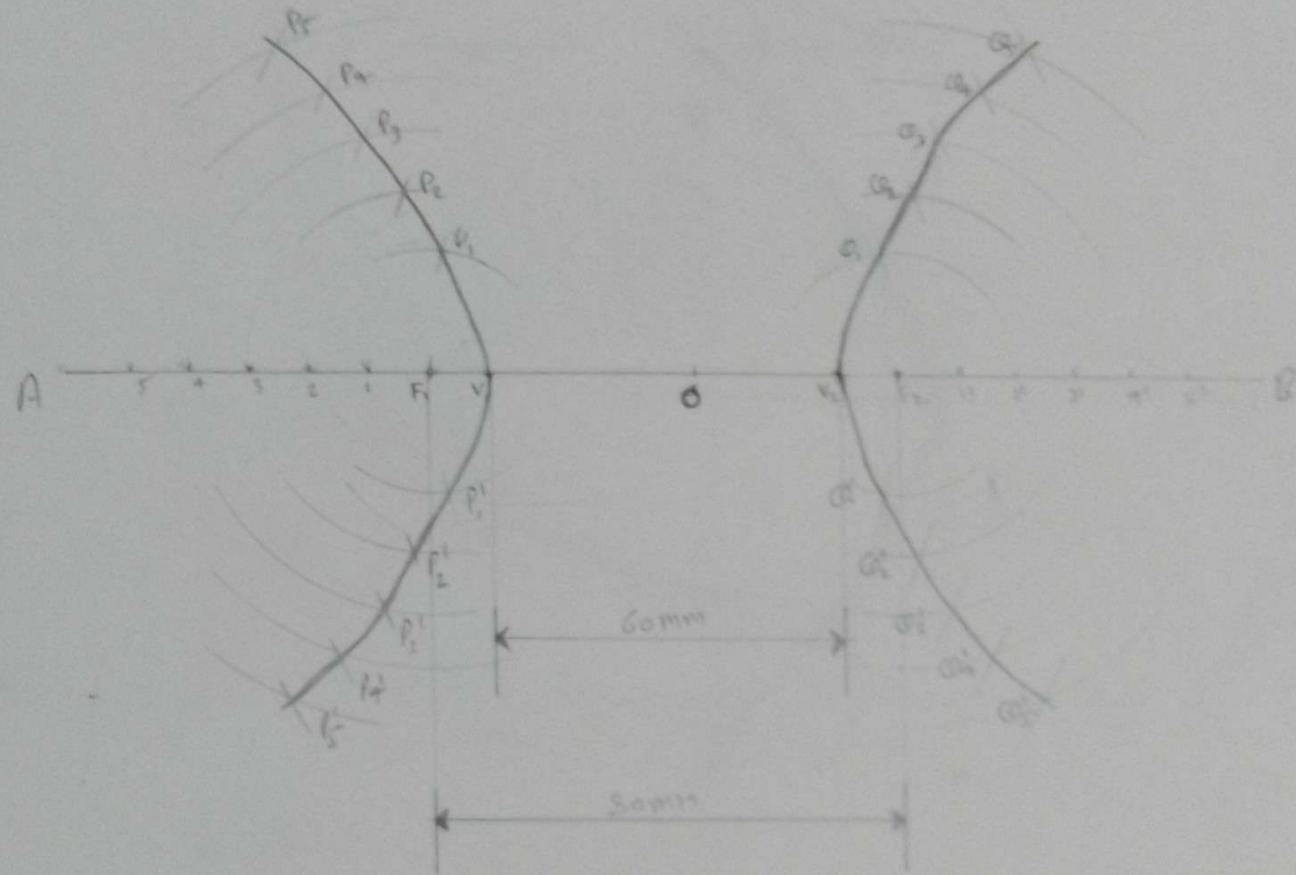
15

Tangent Method



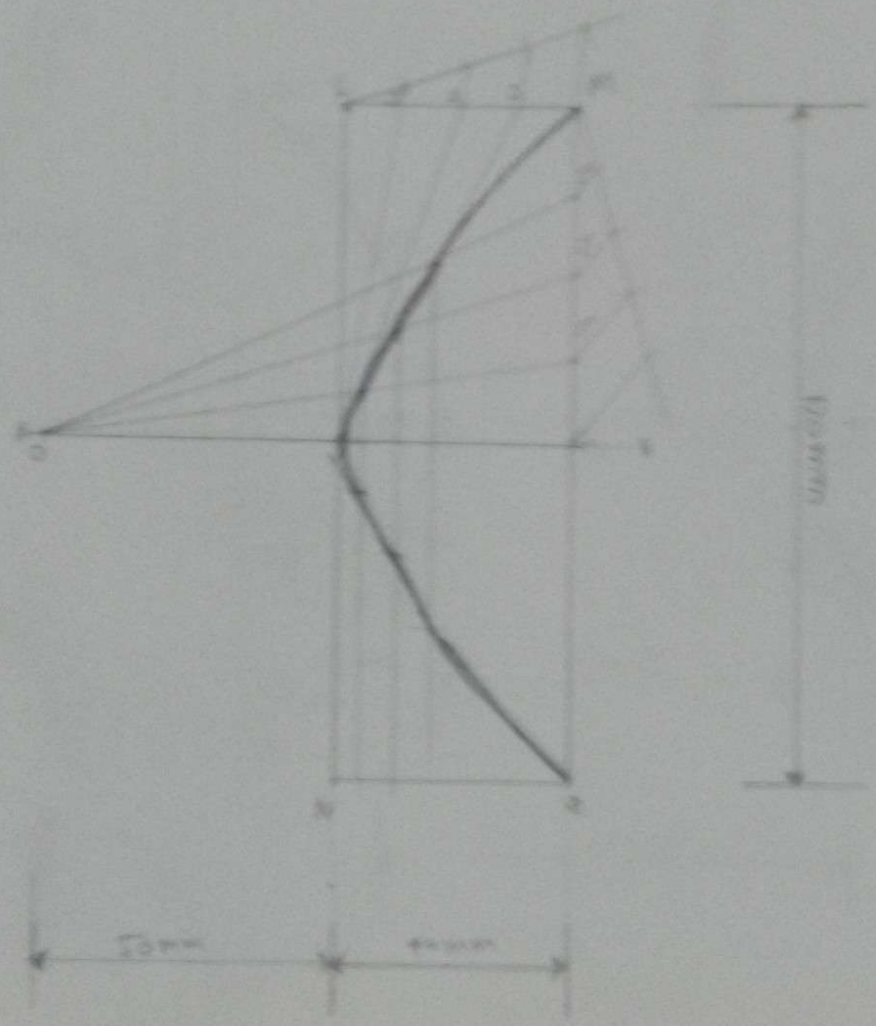
17

Intersecting Arc Method



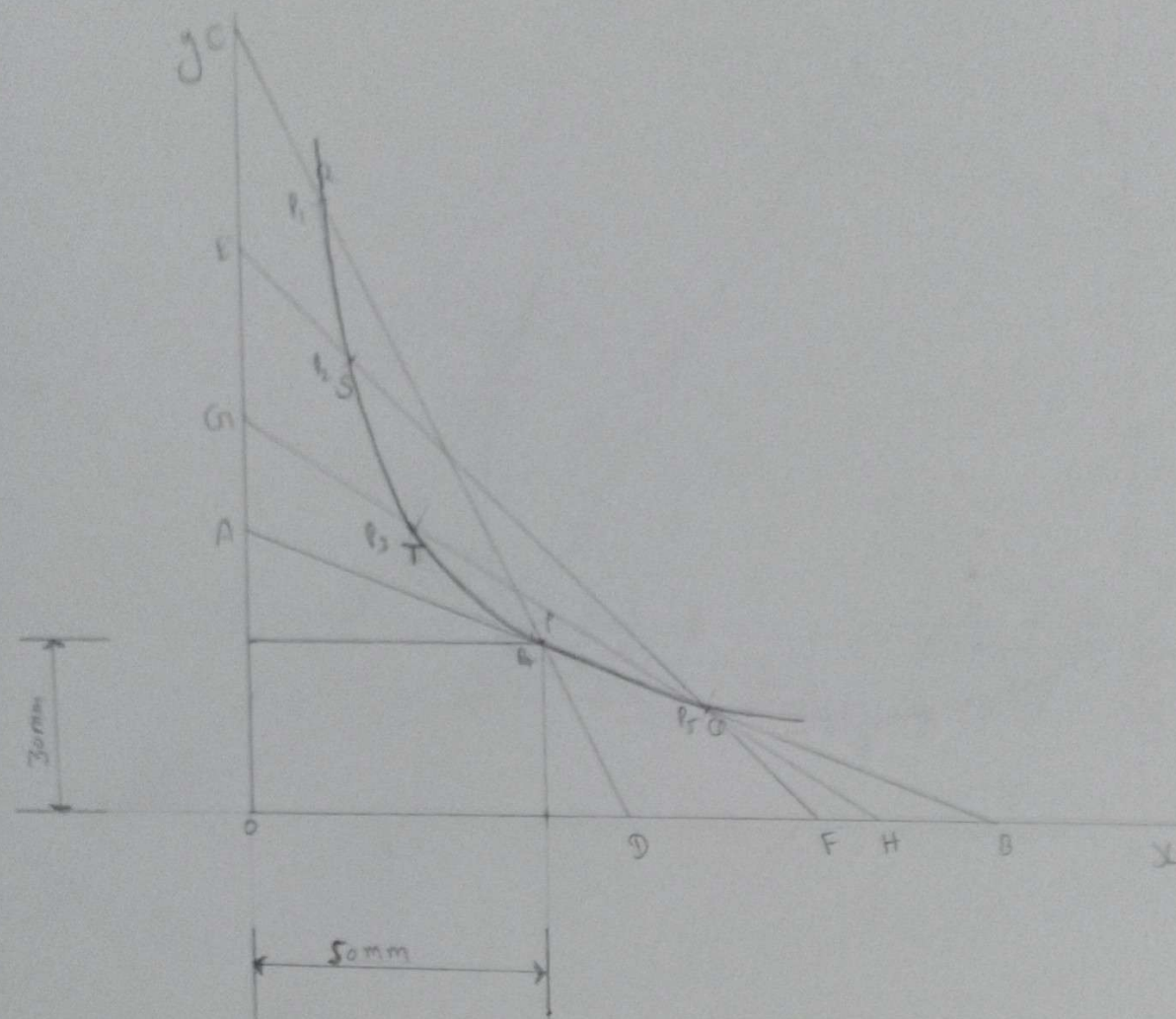
12

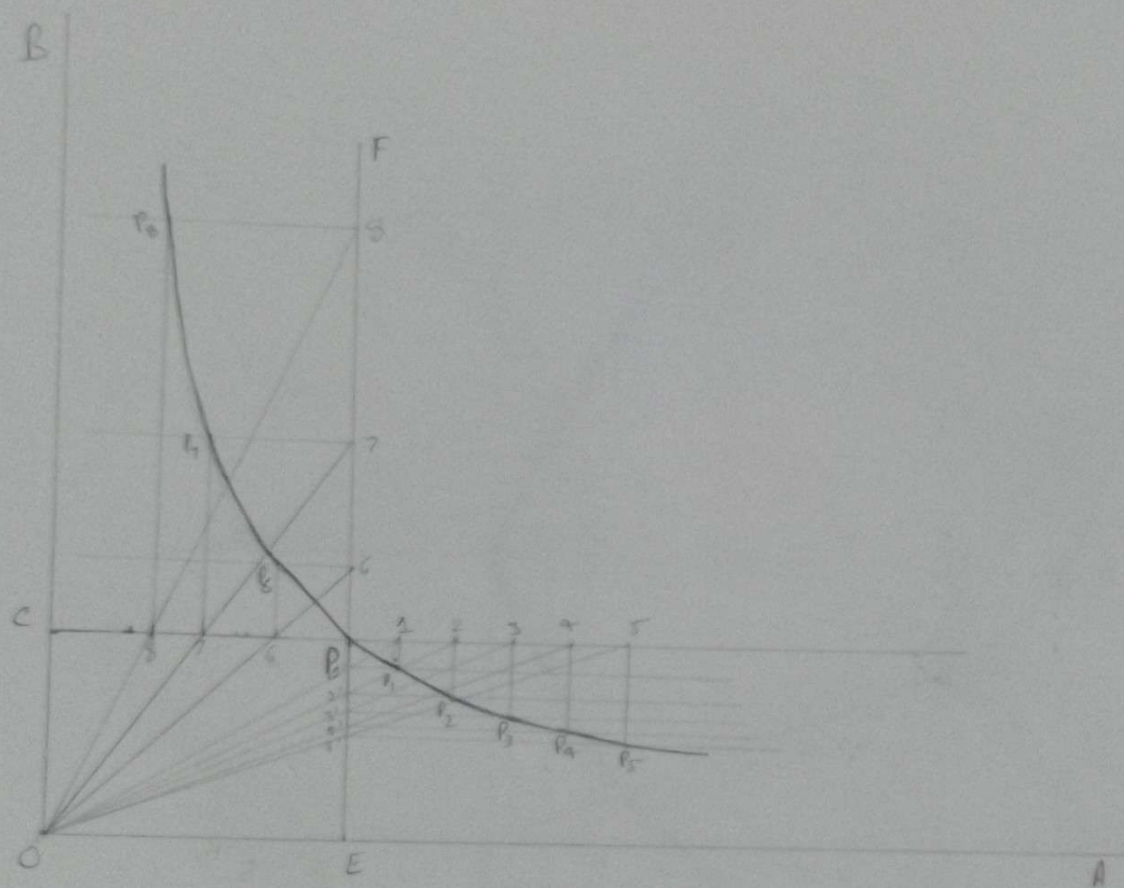
Oblique Method



12

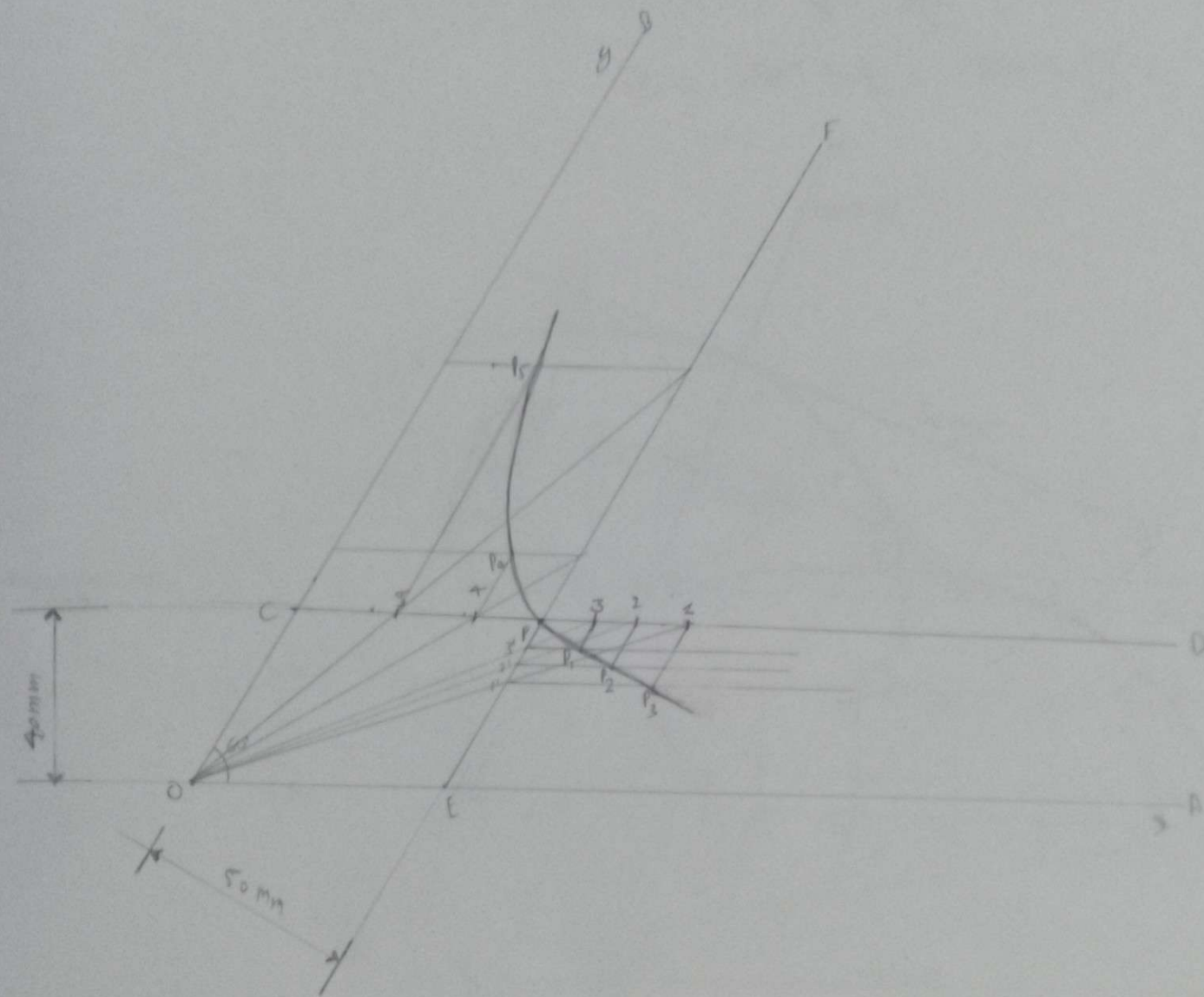
Intercept Method



Orthogonal (Asymptote) Method

21

Oblique Asymptotes Method



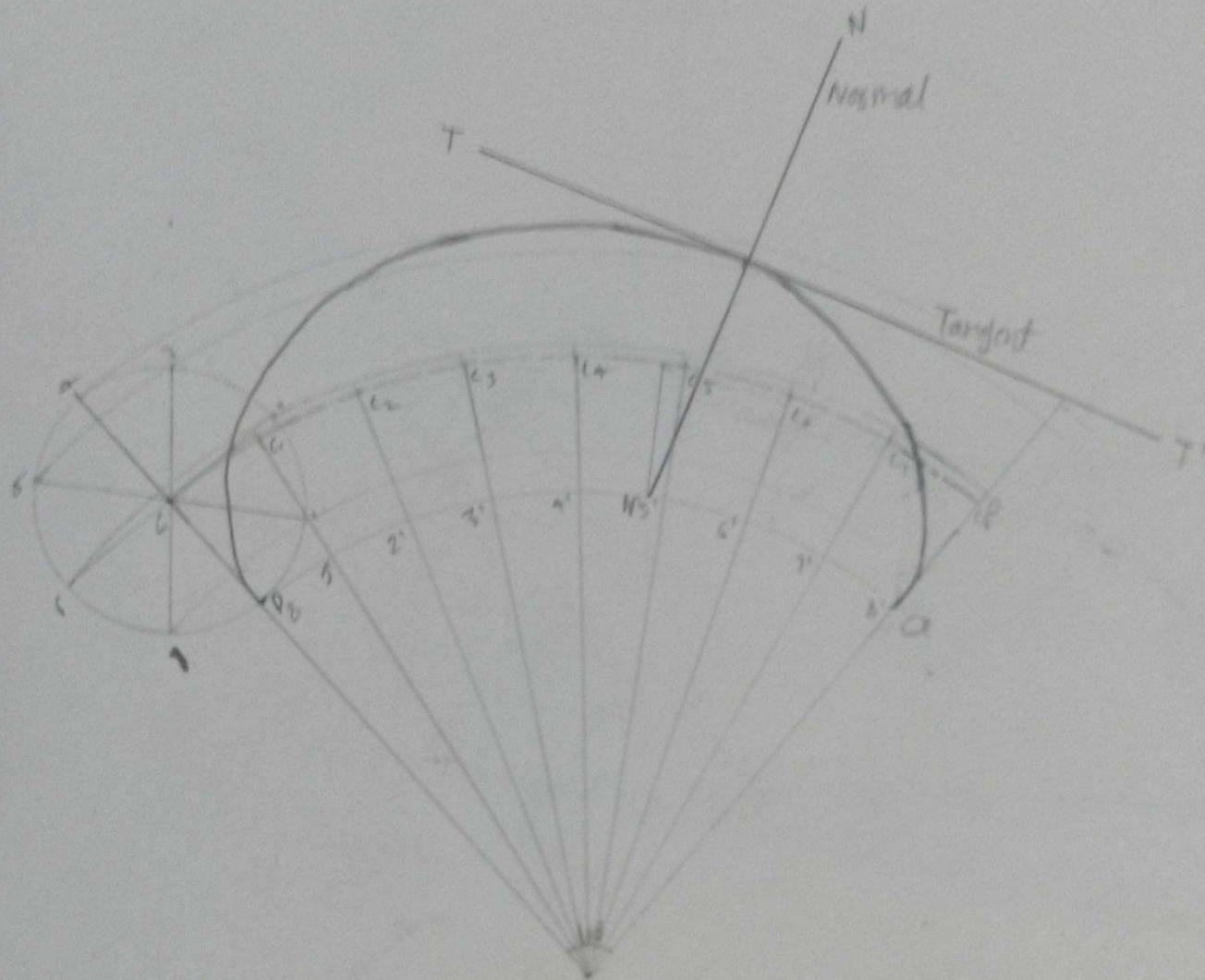
23

EPICOID

Radius of generating circle $r = \frac{50}{2} = 25 \text{ mm}$

Radius of steering circle $R = \frac{120}{2} = 60 \text{ mm}$

$$\theta = 360^\circ \times \frac{r}{R} = 360^\circ \times \frac{25}{60} = 150^\circ$$



(29)

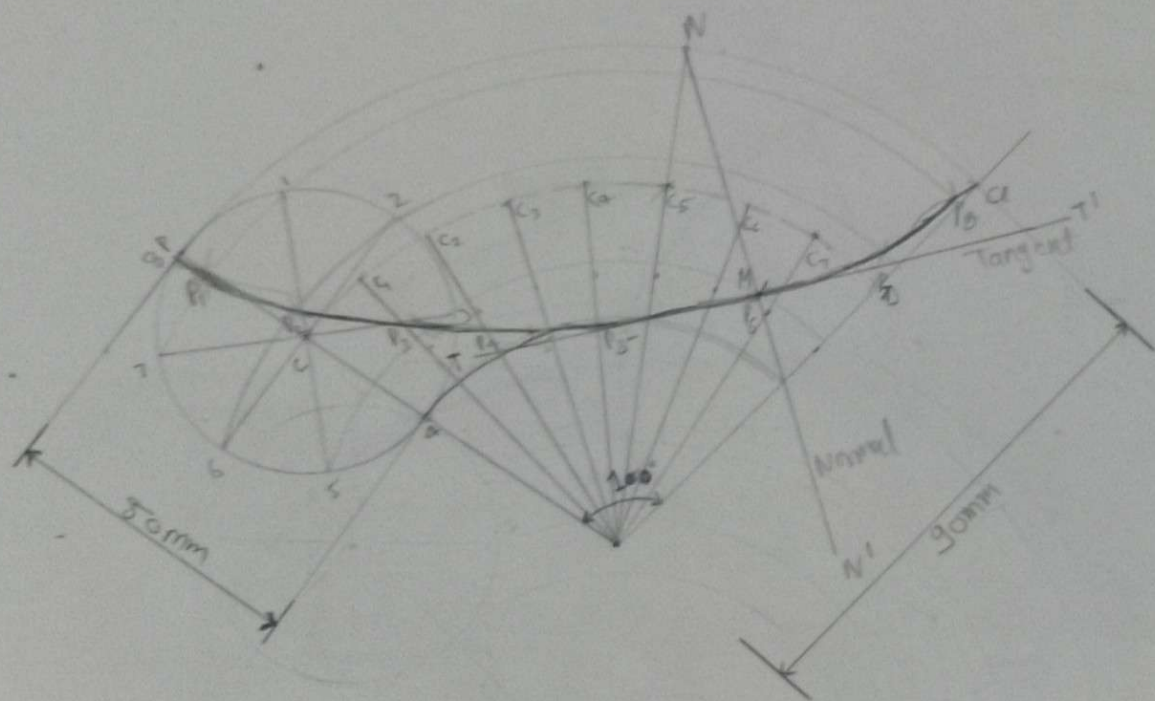
Hypocycloid

Radius of rolling circle, $r = \frac{50}{2} = 25 \text{ mm}$

Radius of directing circle, $R = \frac{150}{2} = 75 \text{ mm}$

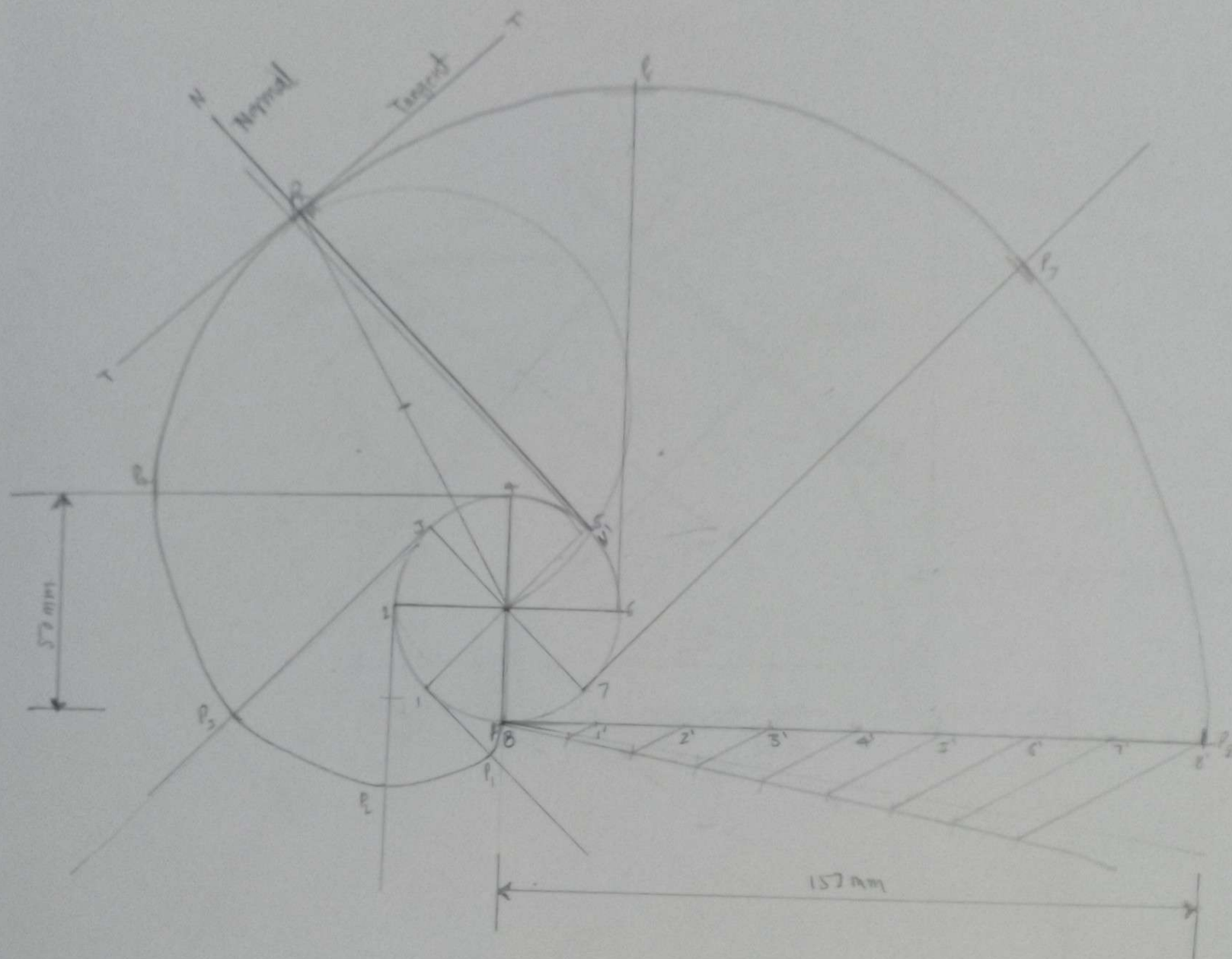
$$\theta = 360^\circ \times \frac{15}{90}$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ$$



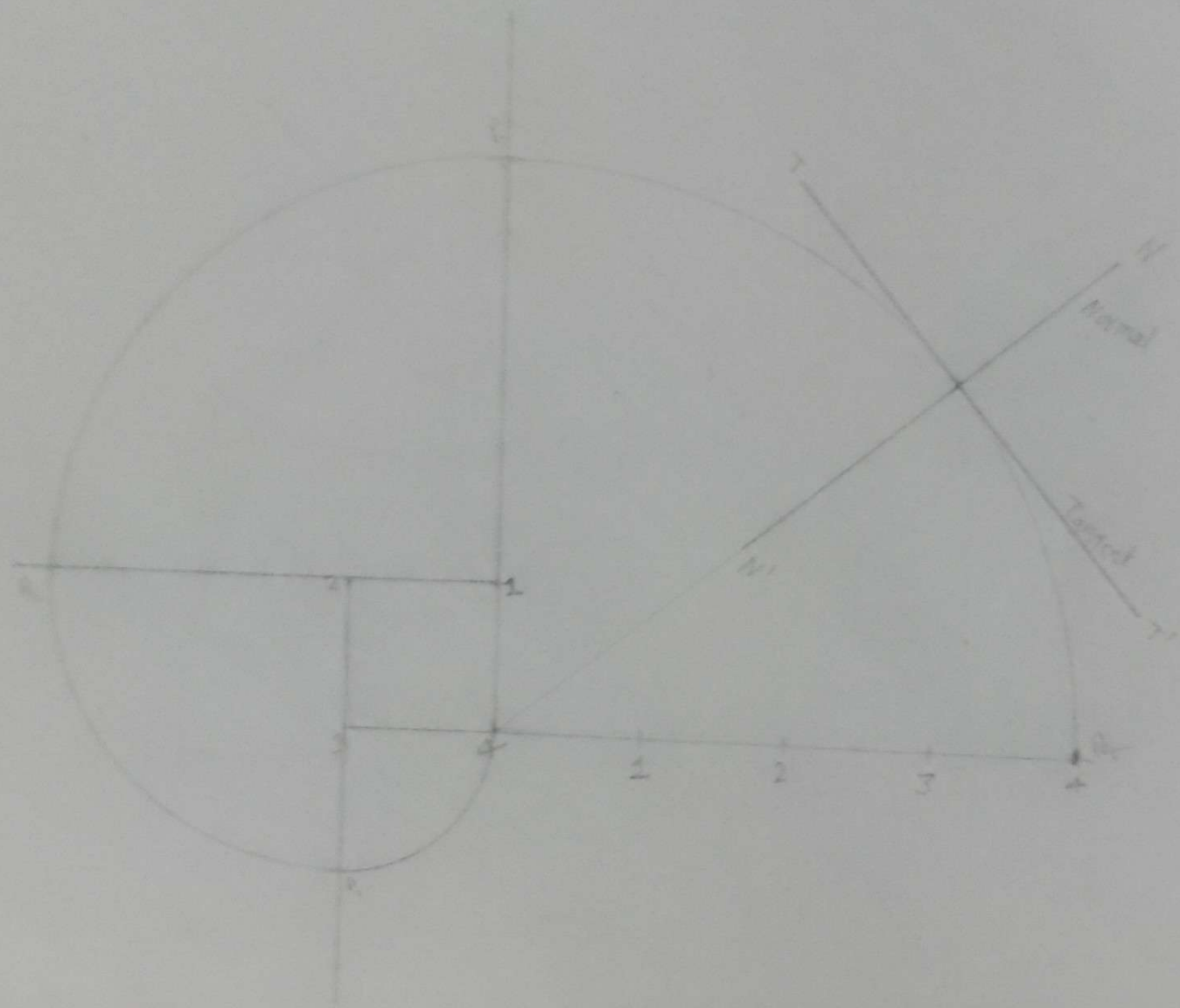
25

Circular Induct



(2)

Square inscribed



25

Archimedean Spiral

