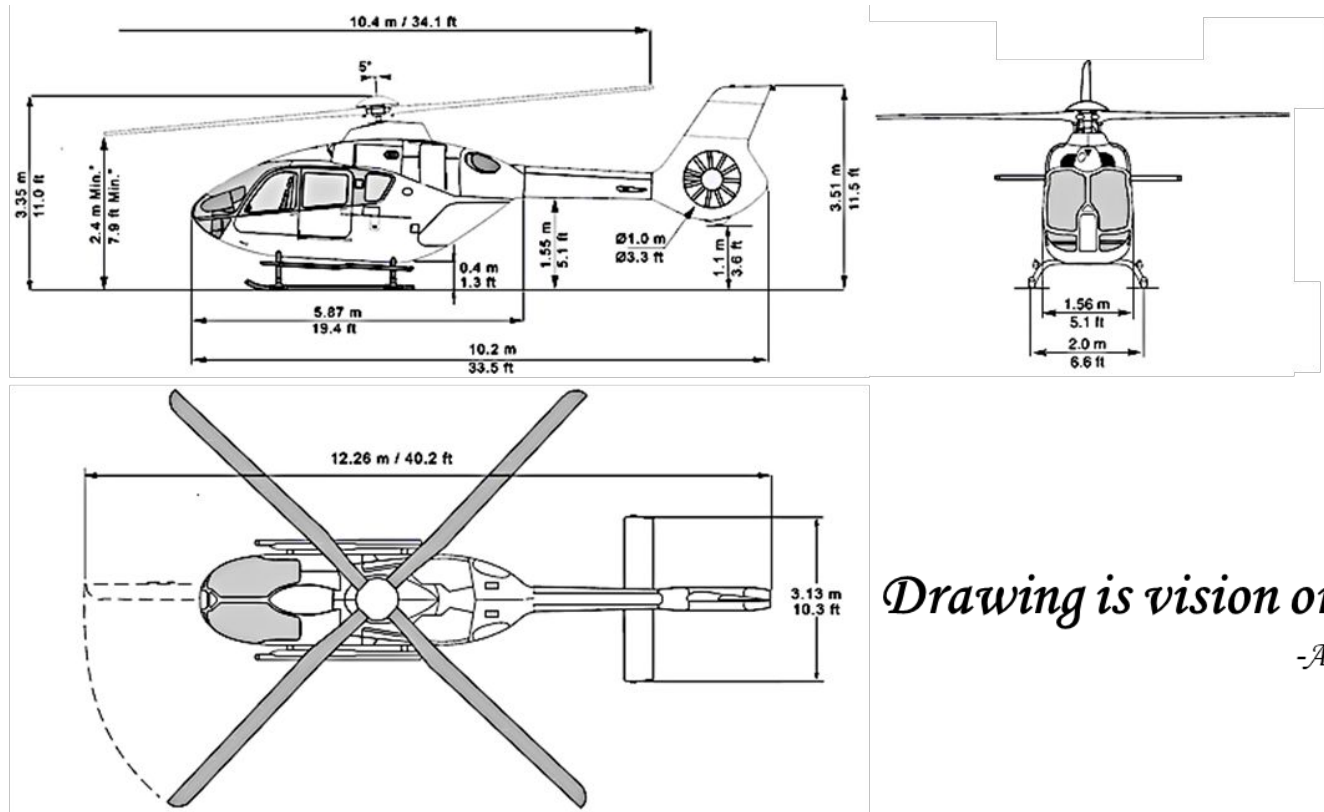


# ES 101: Engineering Graphics



*Drawing is vision on paper*  
-Andrew Loomis

[https://www.aiut-alpin-dolomites.com/english/technical\\_details.html](https://www.aiut-alpin-dolomites.com/english/technical_details.html)

Class#6 – 30<sup>th</sup> October 2024

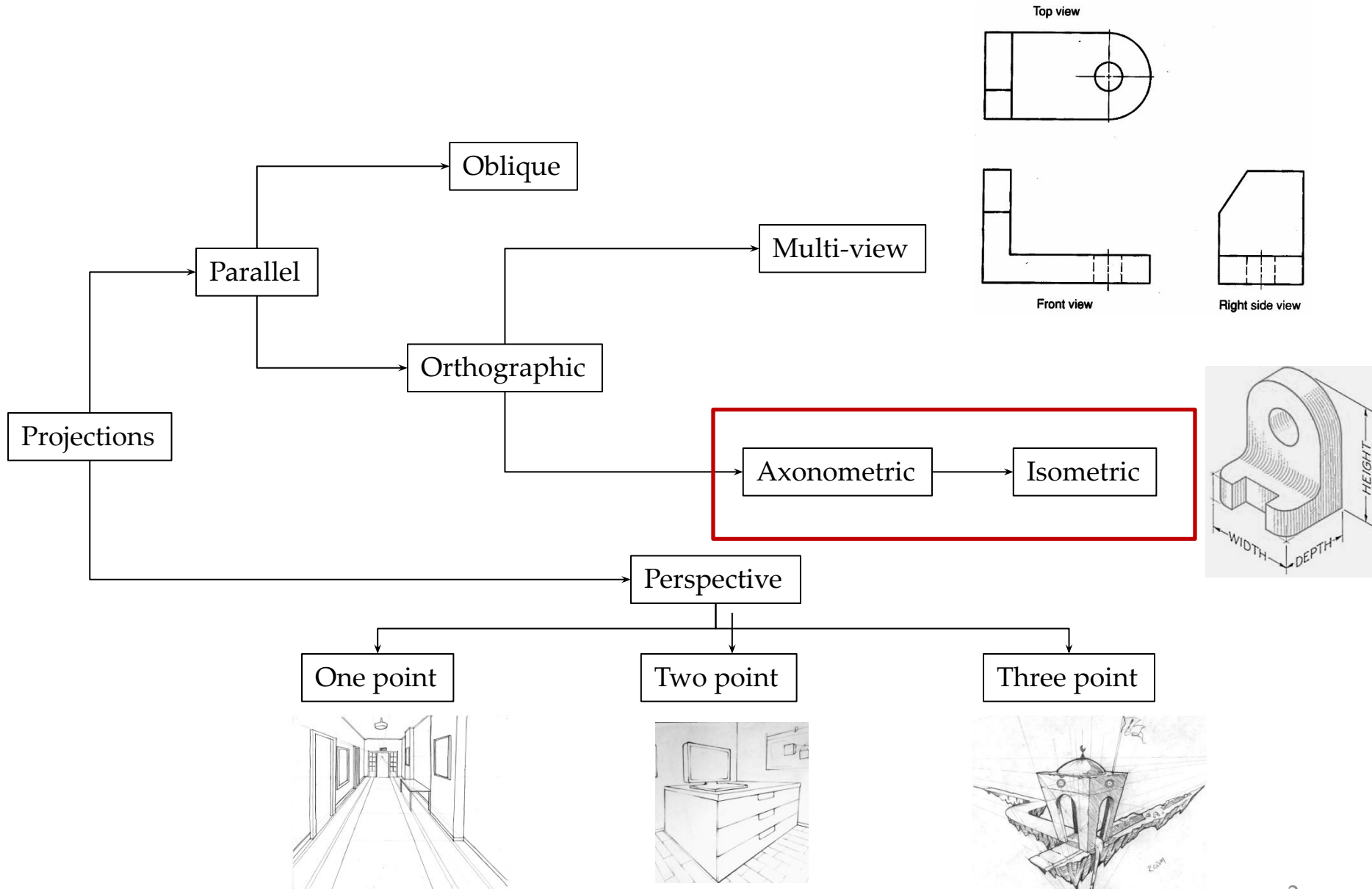
Sameer Patel

Assistant Professor

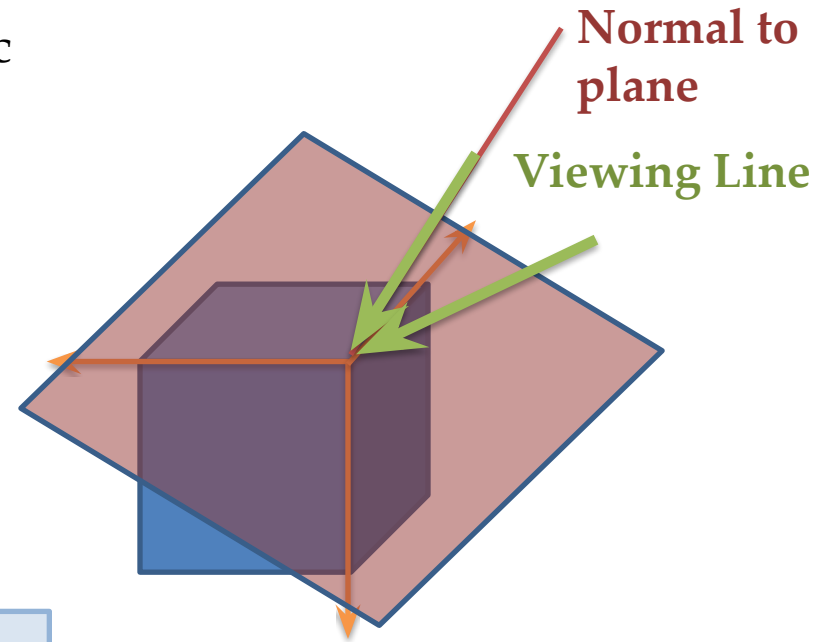
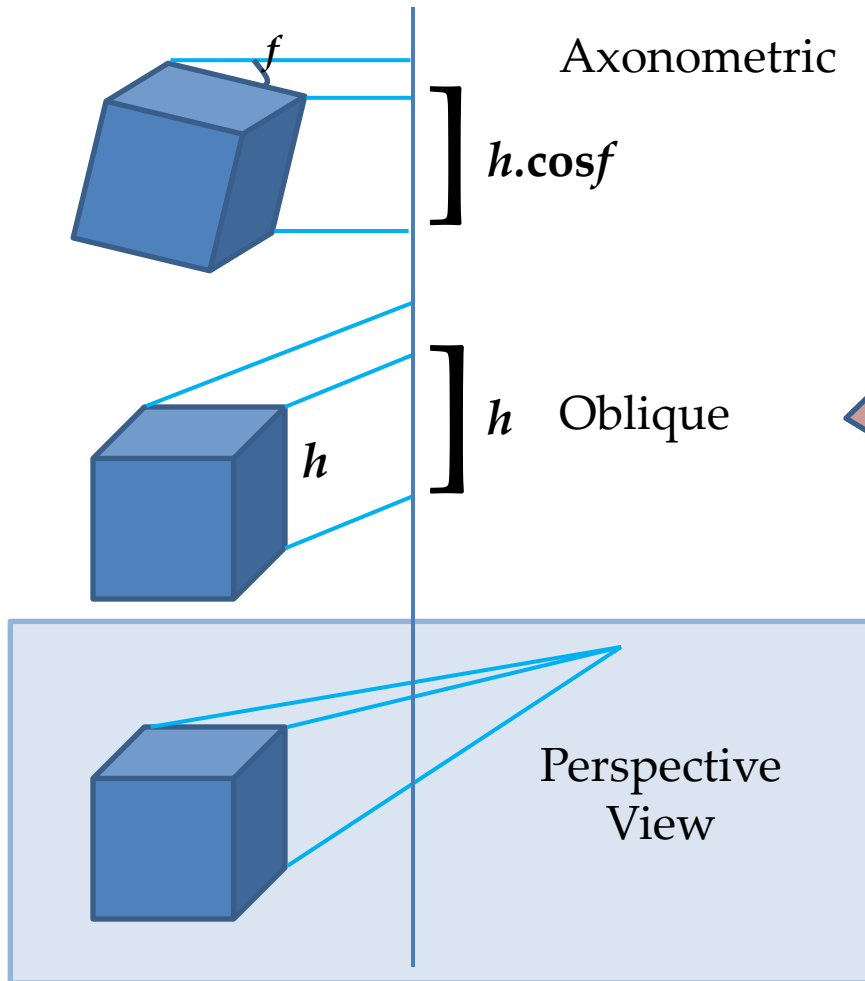
Civil Engineering & Chemical Engineering

IIT Gandhinagar

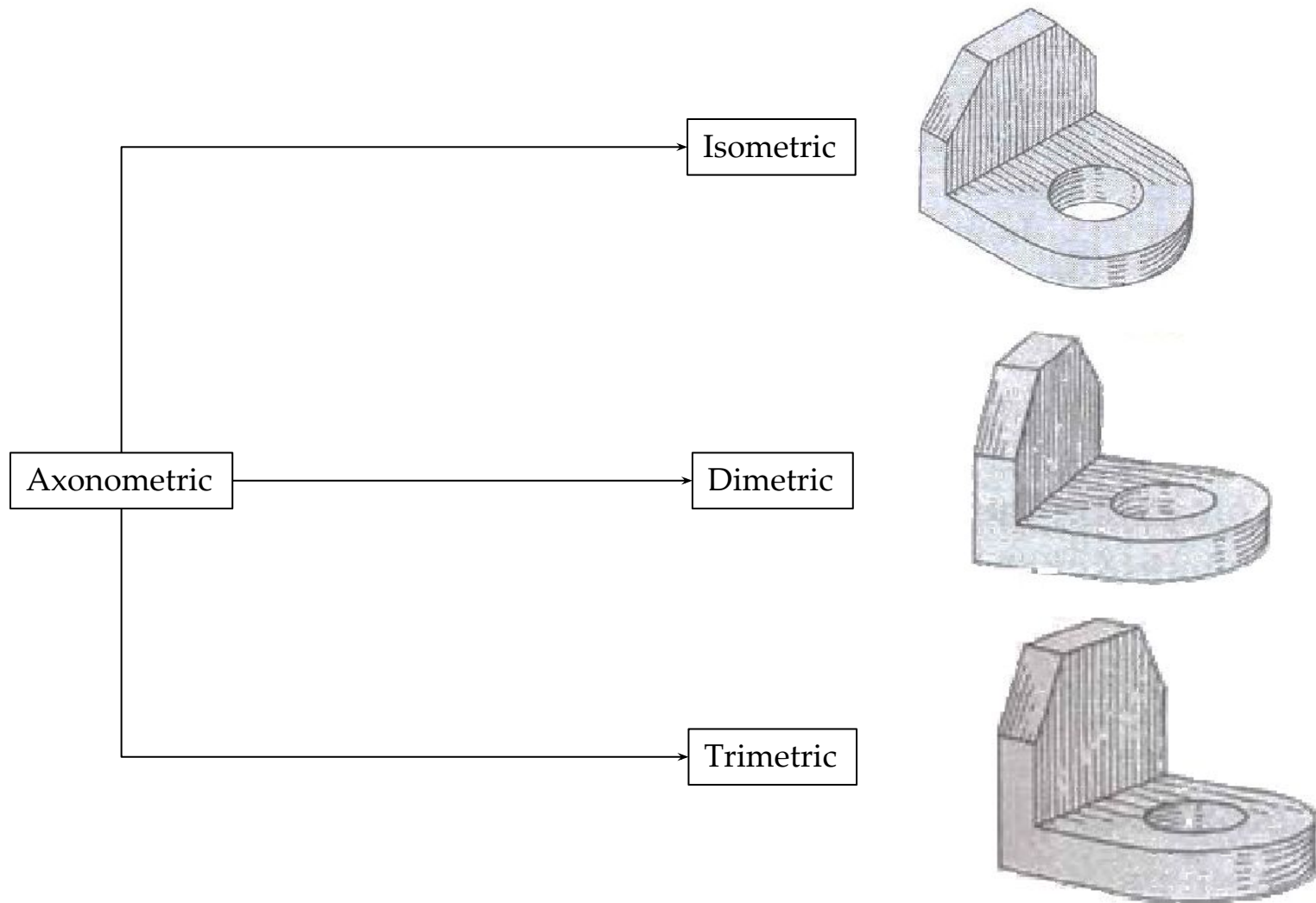
# Types of projections



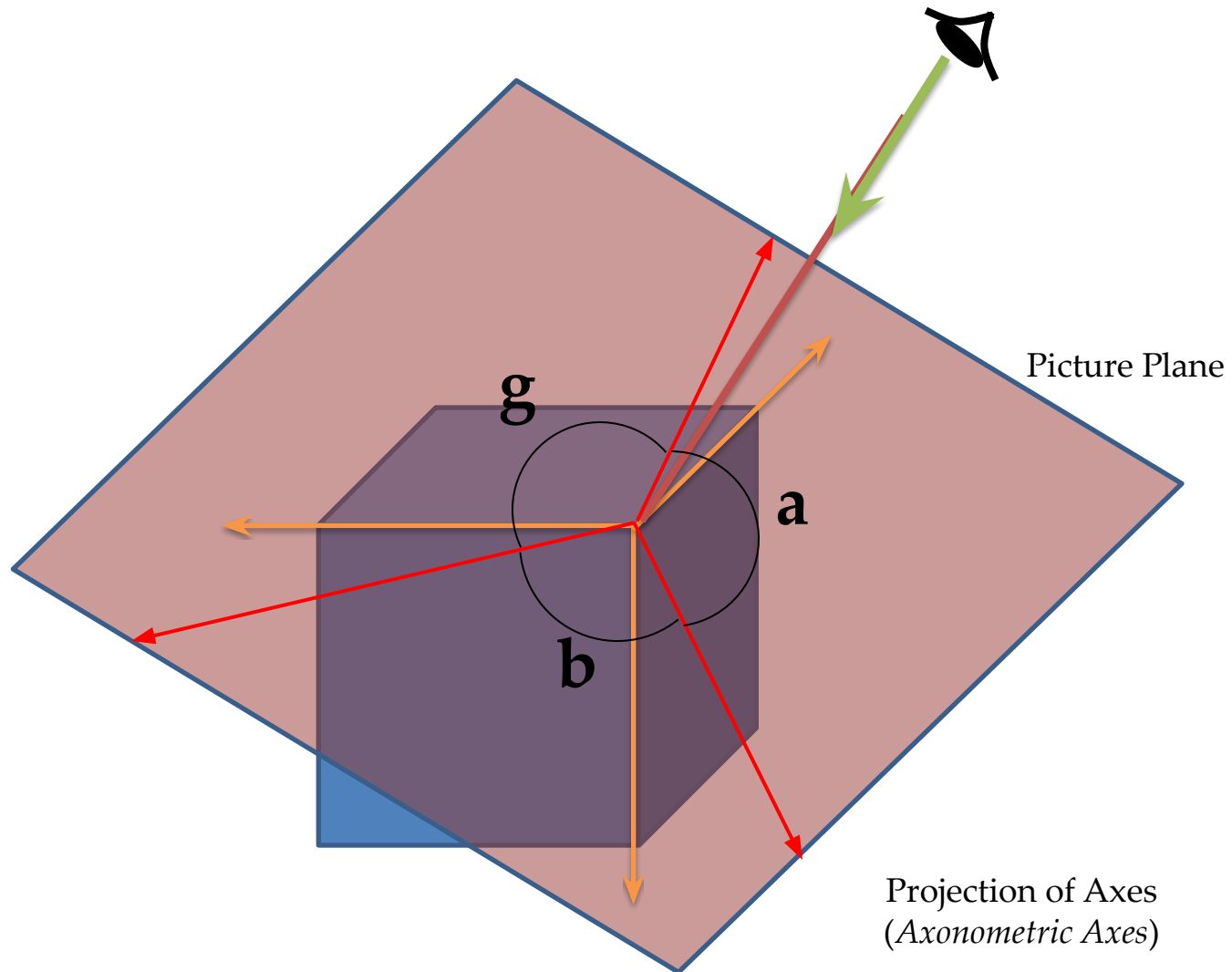
# Types of projections



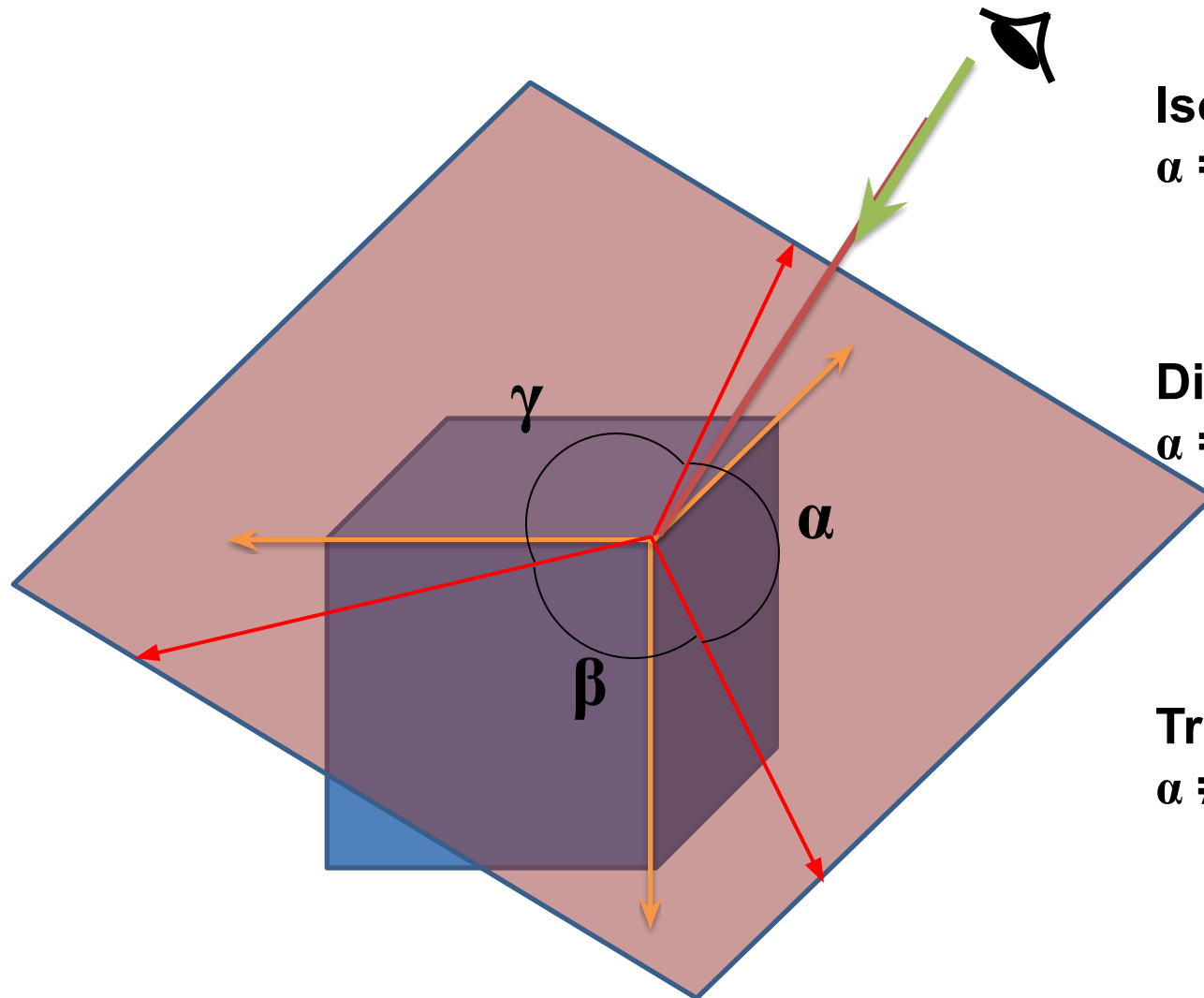
# Types of Axonometric projections



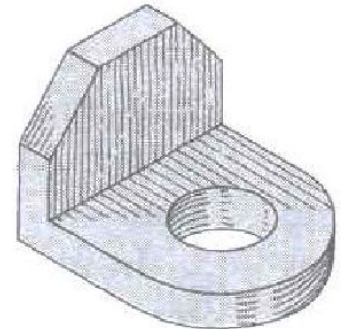
# Axonometric projections



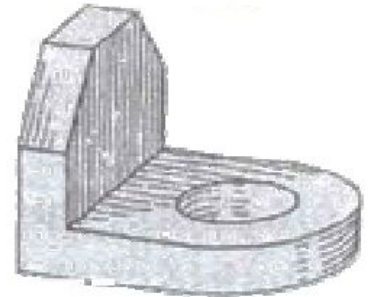
# Classification of Axonometric projections



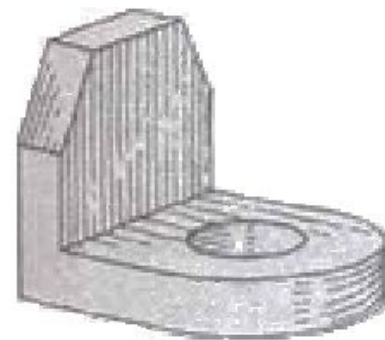
**Isometric:**  
 $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$



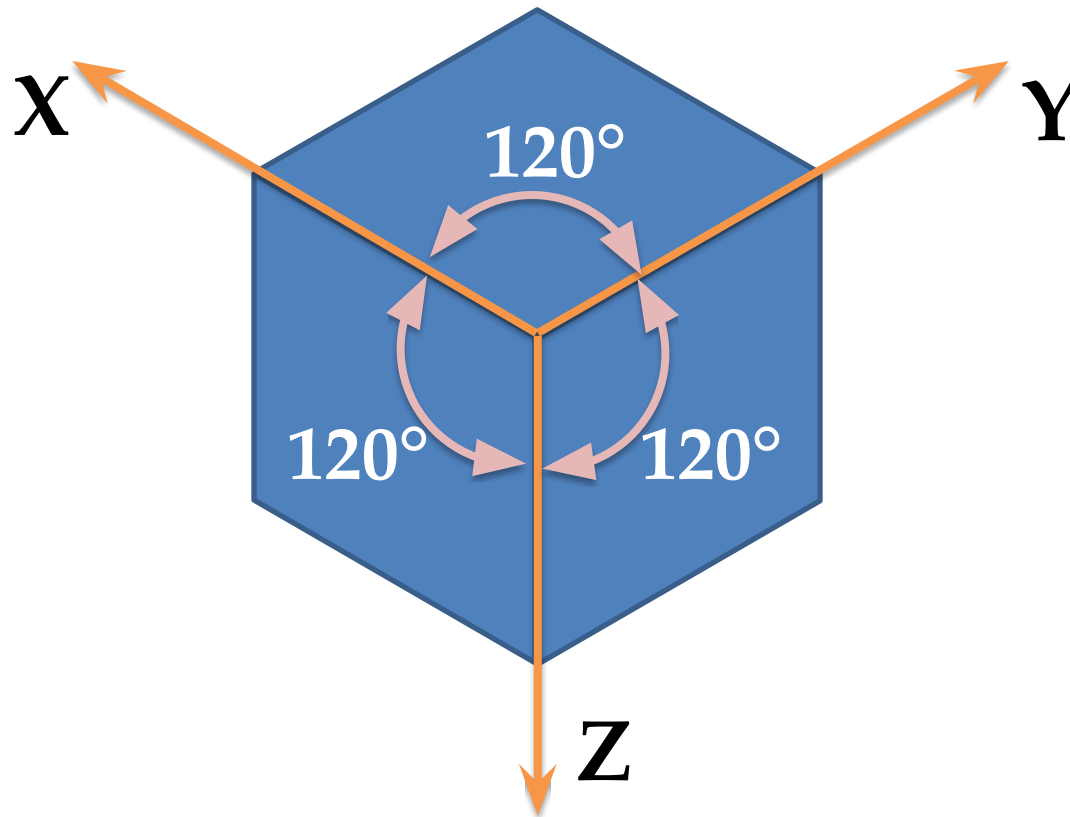
**Dimetric:**  
 $\alpha = \beta \neq \gamma$



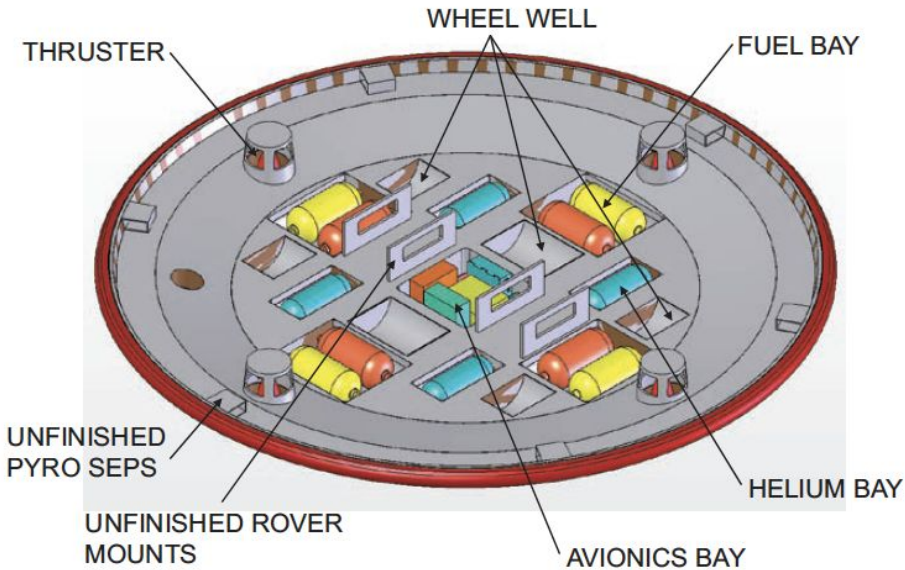
**Trimetric:**  
 $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma$



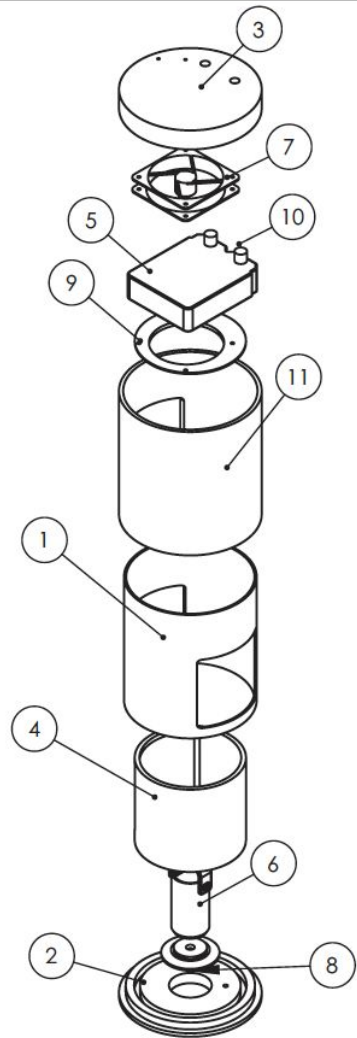
# Isometric projection



# MARGE SUB-ASSY



ITEM NO.	PART NAME	QTY.
1	Outer Tube	1
2	End	1
3	Top	1
4	Inner Tube	1
5	Heat exchanger	1
6	Assem Sampler	1
7	Fan	1
8	Sample Bottom	1
9	HX Mounting Plate	1
10	Cooling Hose	1
11	Door	1



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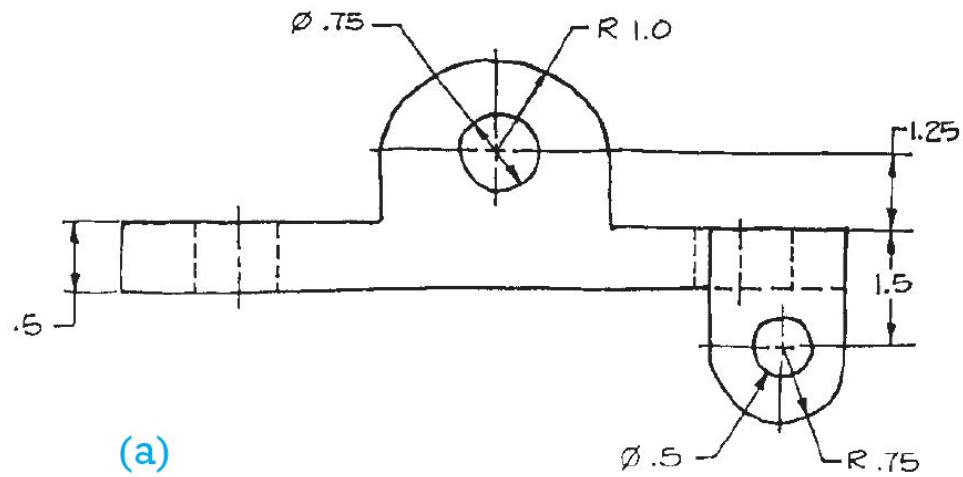
DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM	
TOLERANCES:	
FRACTIONAL ±	BEND ±
ANGULAR: MACH ±	
TWO PLACE DECIMAL ±	
THREE PLACE DECIMAL ±	
MATERIAL	N/A
FINISH	N/A
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING	

NAME	DATE
DRAWN	
CHECKED	
ENG APPR	
MFG APPR	
G.A.	
COMMENTS:	

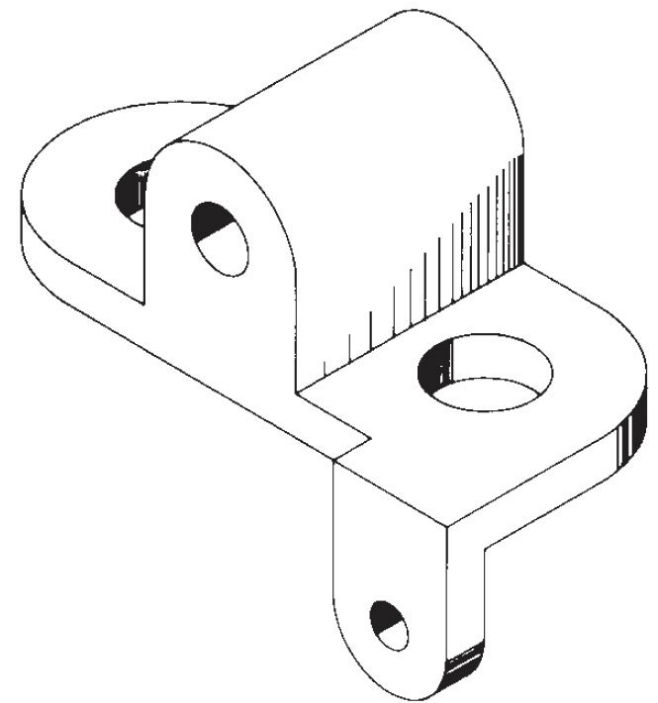
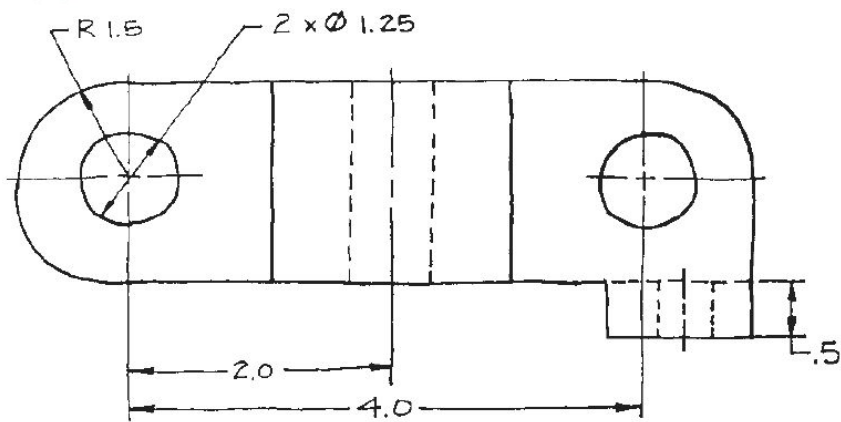
**MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

SEE DWG. NAME  
**A** Assem Round Encloser  
 SCALE: 1:1 WEIGHT: SHEET 1 OF 1

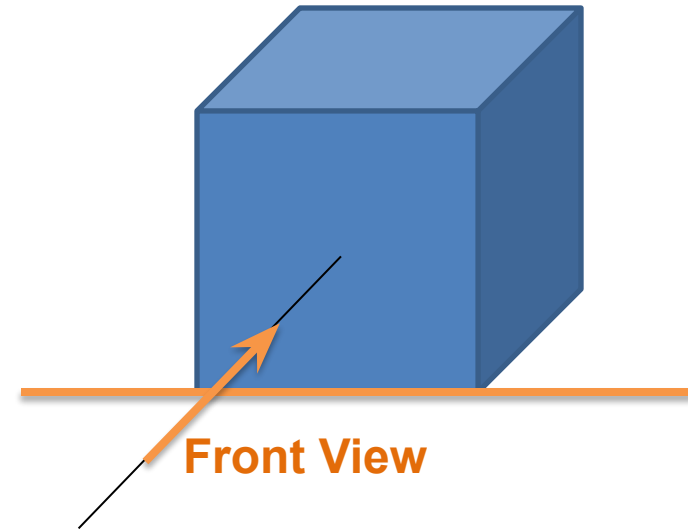
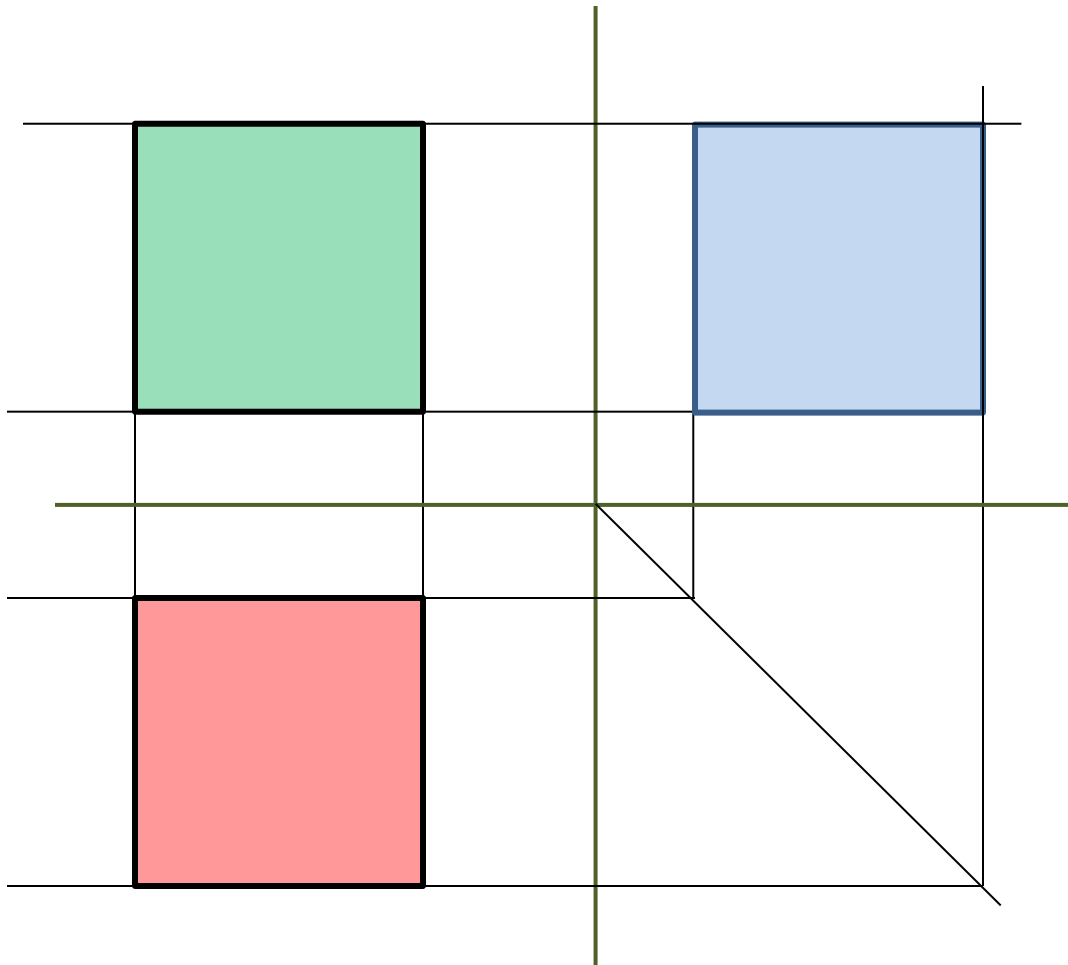




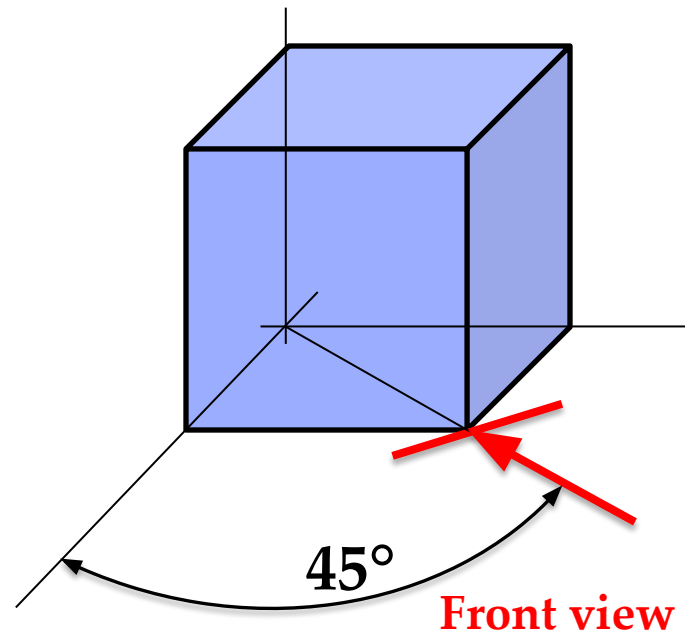
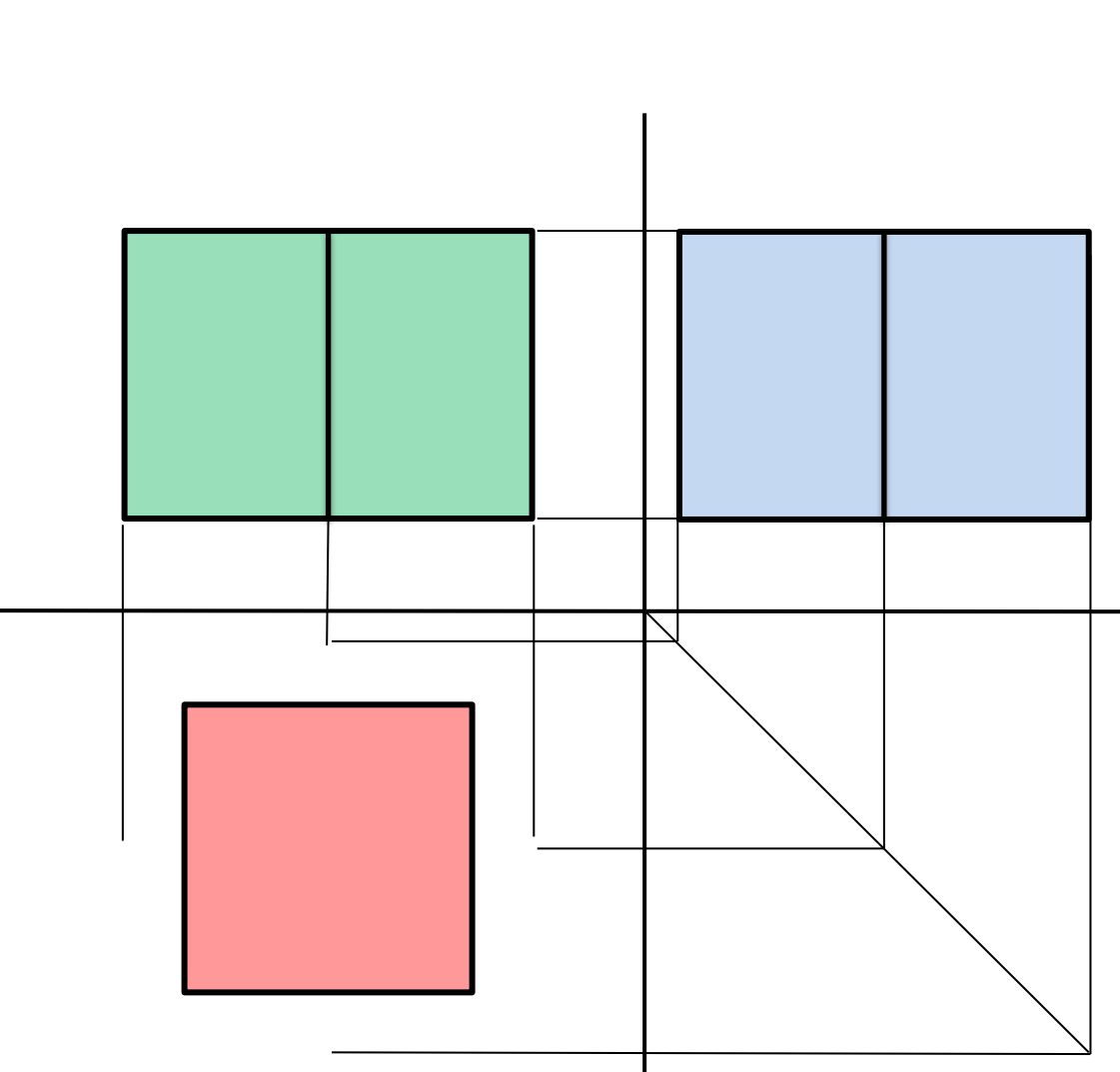
(a)



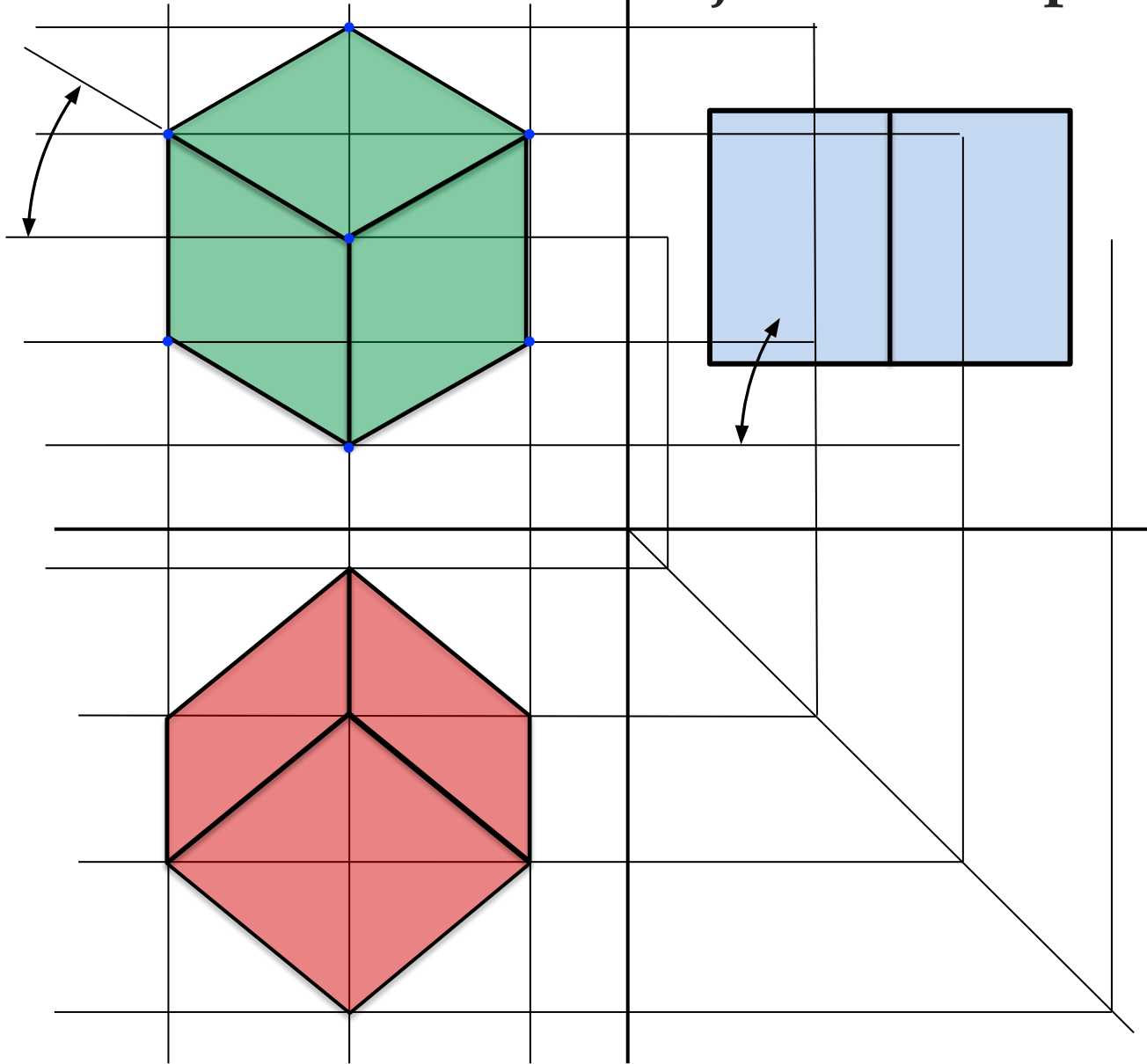
# Isometric Projection: Step-1



# Isometric Projection: Step-2

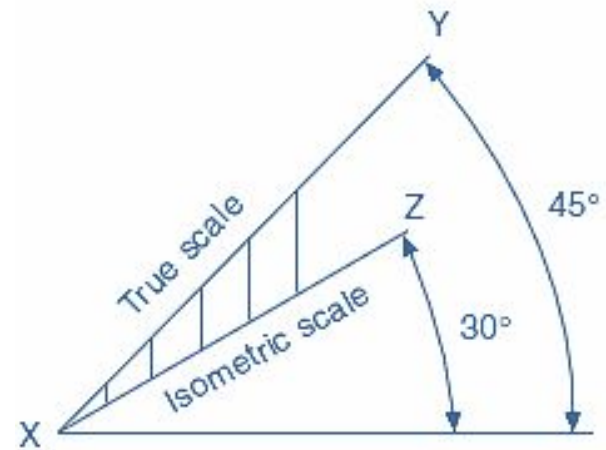
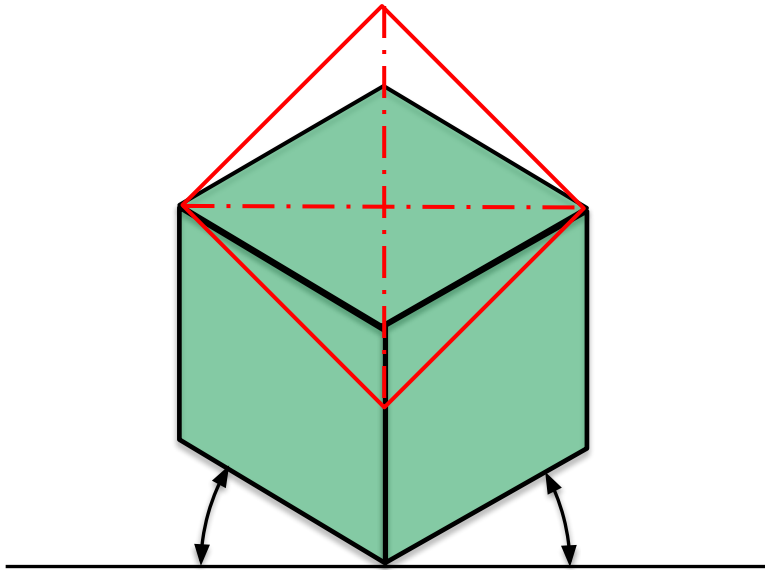


# Isometric Projection: Step-3



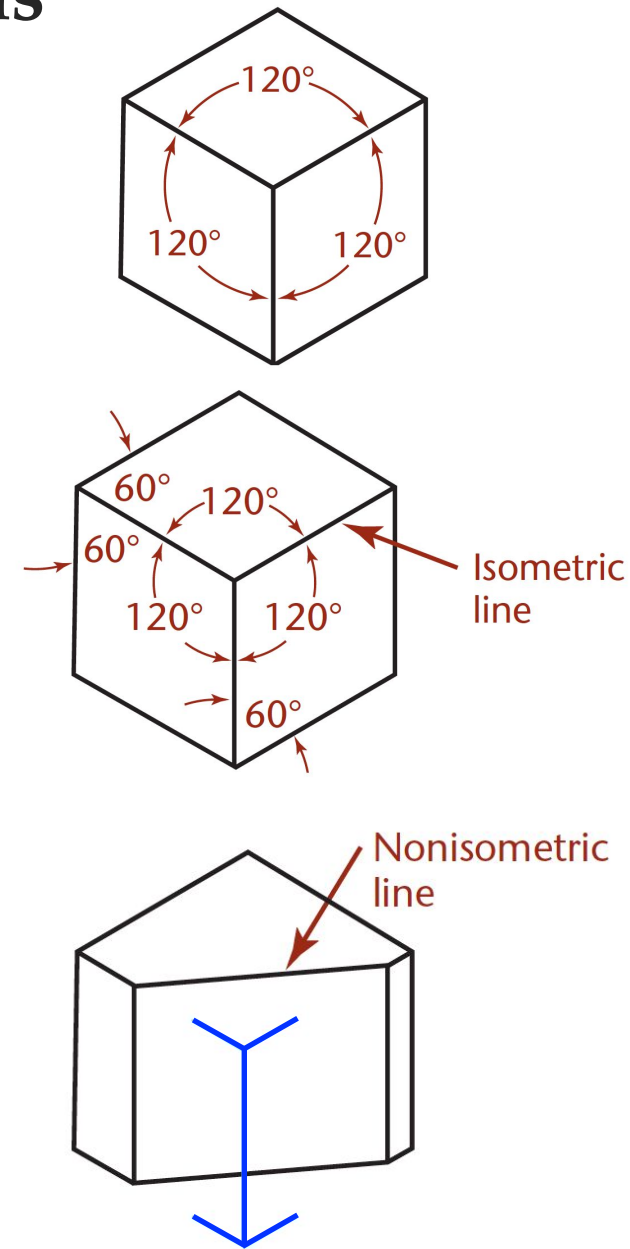
# Isometric Projection: Scales

•



# Isometric Projections

- **Isometric axes:** The projections of the edges of a cube make angles of  $120^\circ$  with each other and they form the isometric axes and can be used to make measurements. Any line parallel to one of these axes is called an isometric line. Any  $90^\circ$  angle is seen as either  $120^\circ$  or  $60^\circ$  in the isometric projection. Lines of an object that are drawn parallel to the isometric axes are equally foreshortened (reduced in length). In an isometric projection of a cube, the faces of the cube, and any planes parallel to them, are called isometric planes
- **Non-isometric lines:** Lines of an isometric drawing that are not parallel to the isometric axes are called non-isometric lines. Nonisometric lines are drawn at other angles and are not equally foreshortened. Therefore, the lengths of features along nonisometric lines cannot be measured directly with a scale





- Some interesting symmetry of the hour and minute hand that is aesthetically appealing
- Noting to do with isometric projection



<https://www.ethoswatches.com/the-watch-guide/10-10-myths-realities-behind-time-watches/>





- Some arbitrarily different position of the hour and minute hand

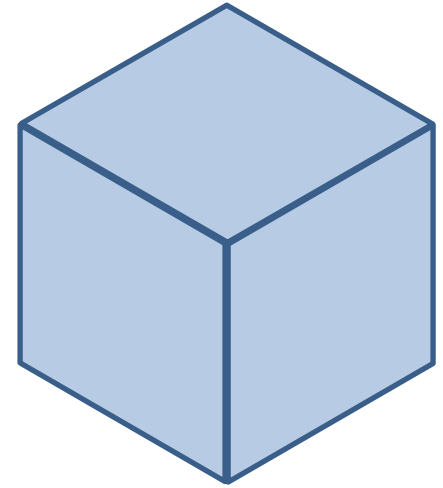




# Isometric Projection vs. Drawing

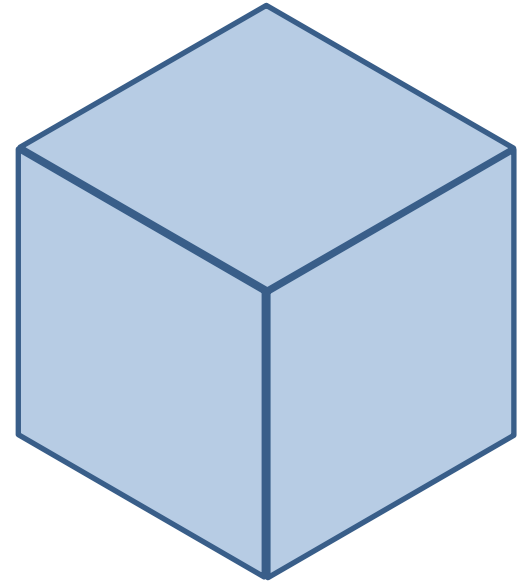
## Isometric Projection

Dimensions along (parallel to) the isometric axes are reduced by 0.82

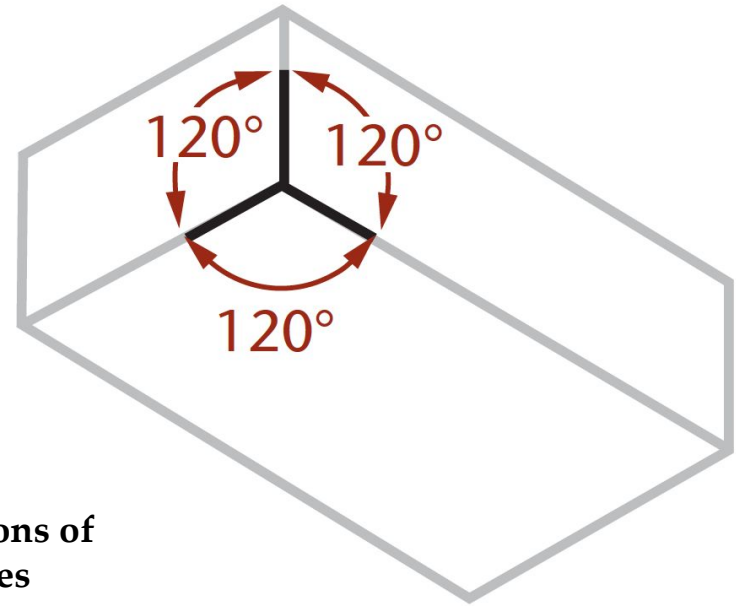
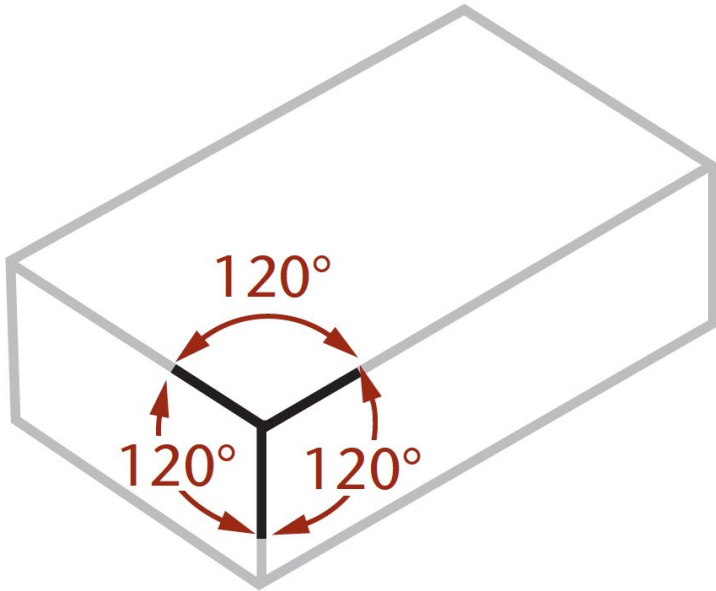


## Isometric Drawing

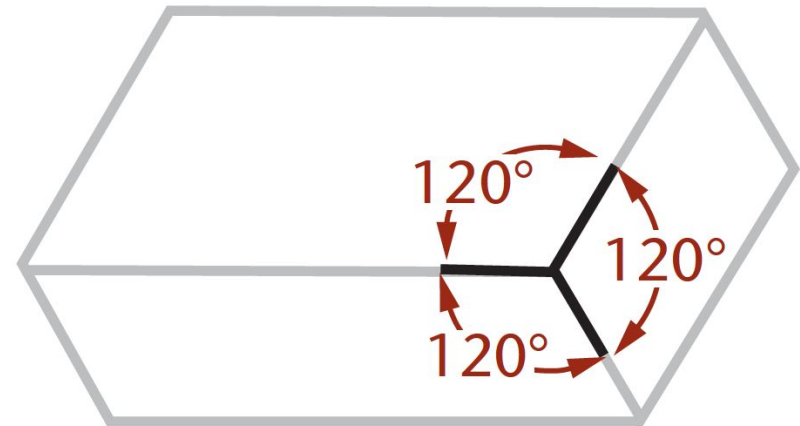
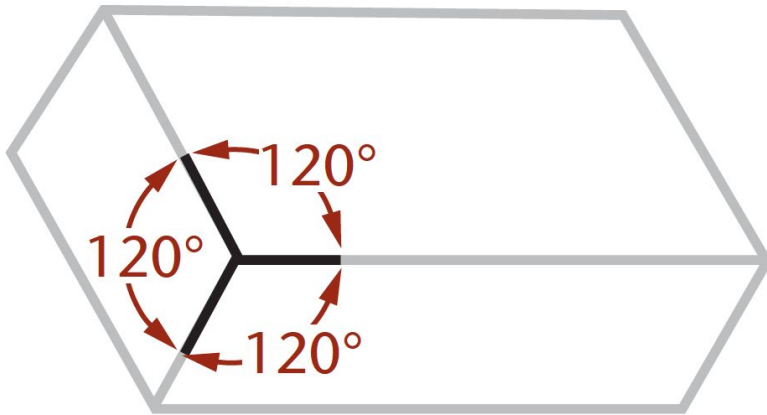
Drawn to full scale as if the dimensions along (parallel to) the isometric axes are elongated by  $1/0.82$



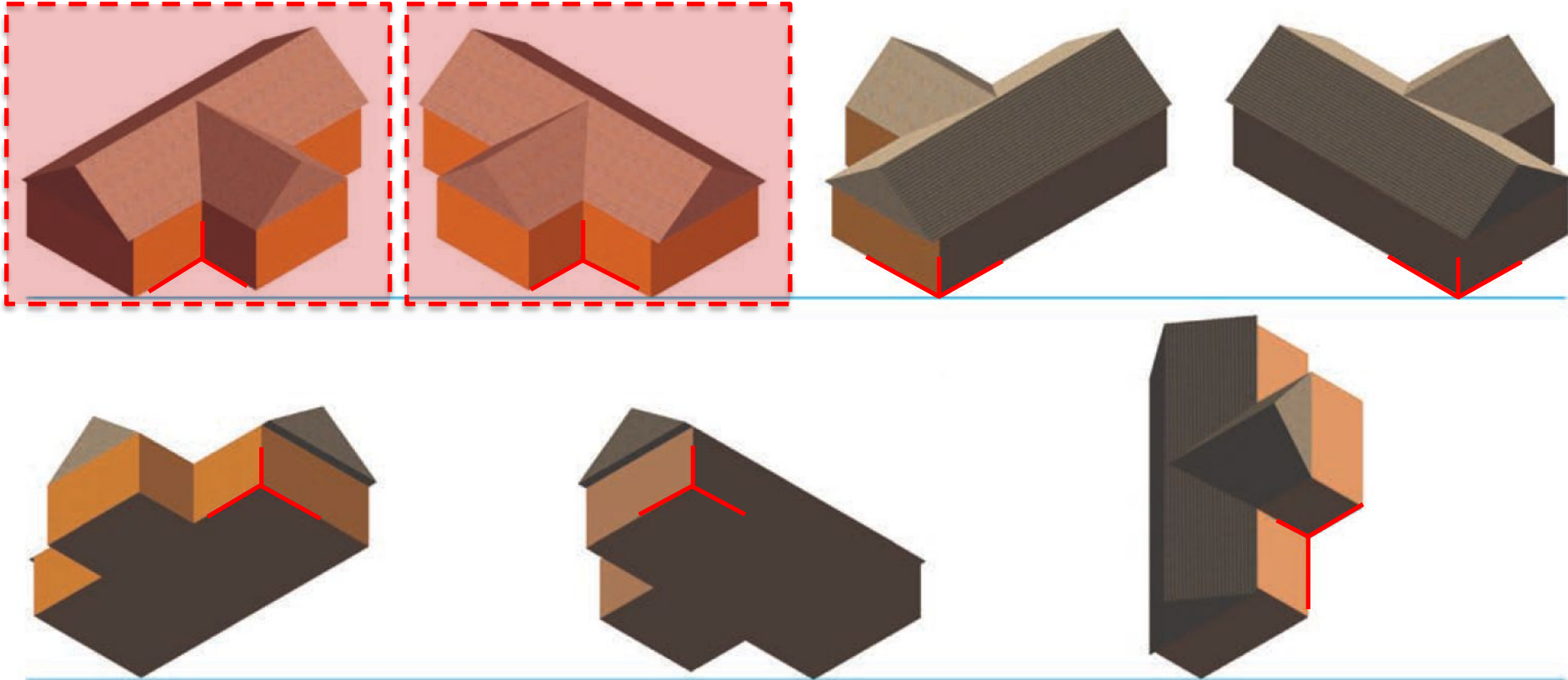
# Isometric Drawing



**Different positions of  
isometric axes**



# Isometric Drawing

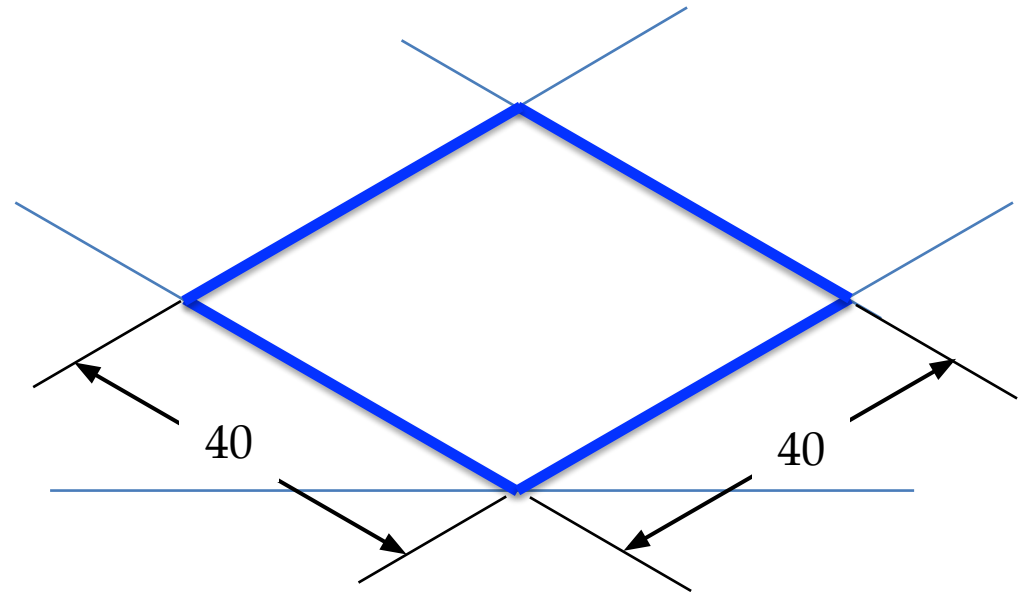
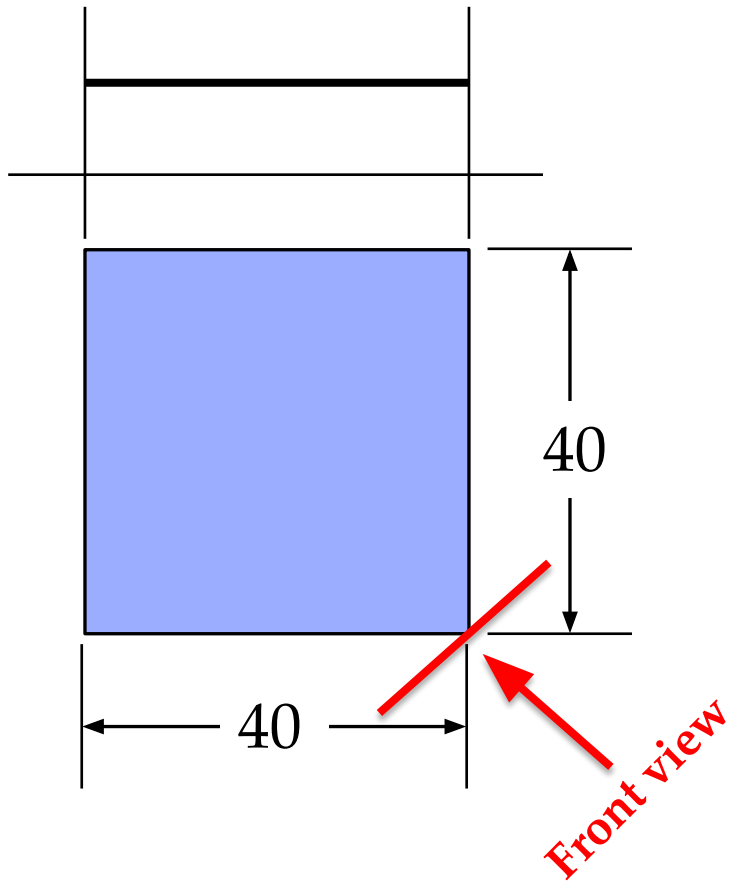


Isometric options: These views of a simple model of a house are all isometric, but some show the features best

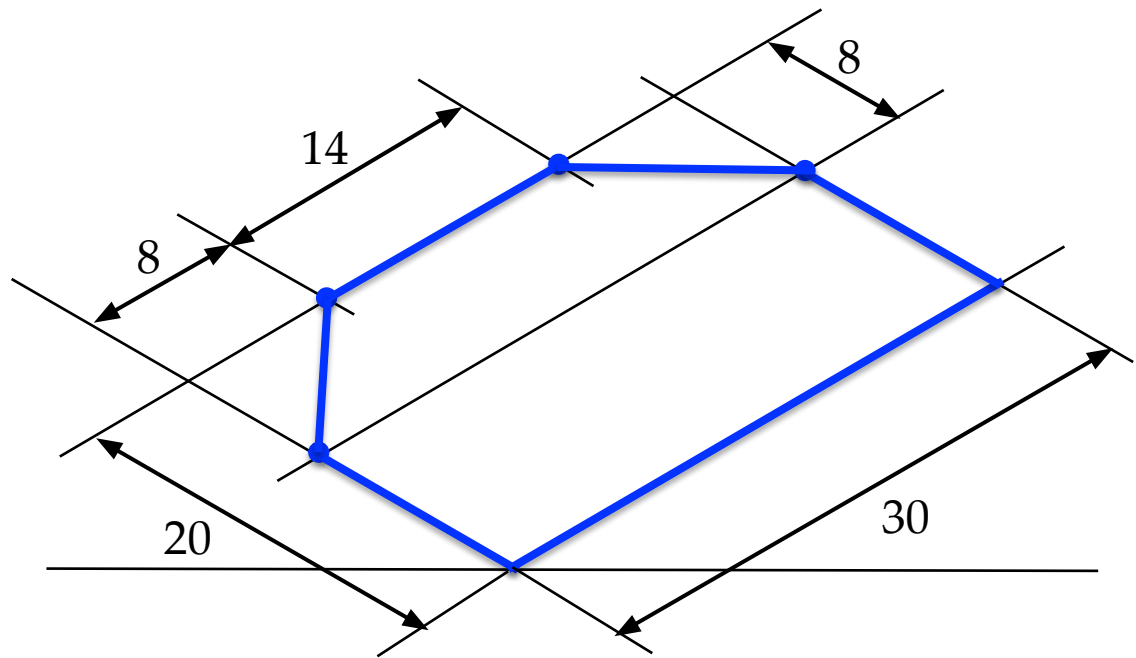
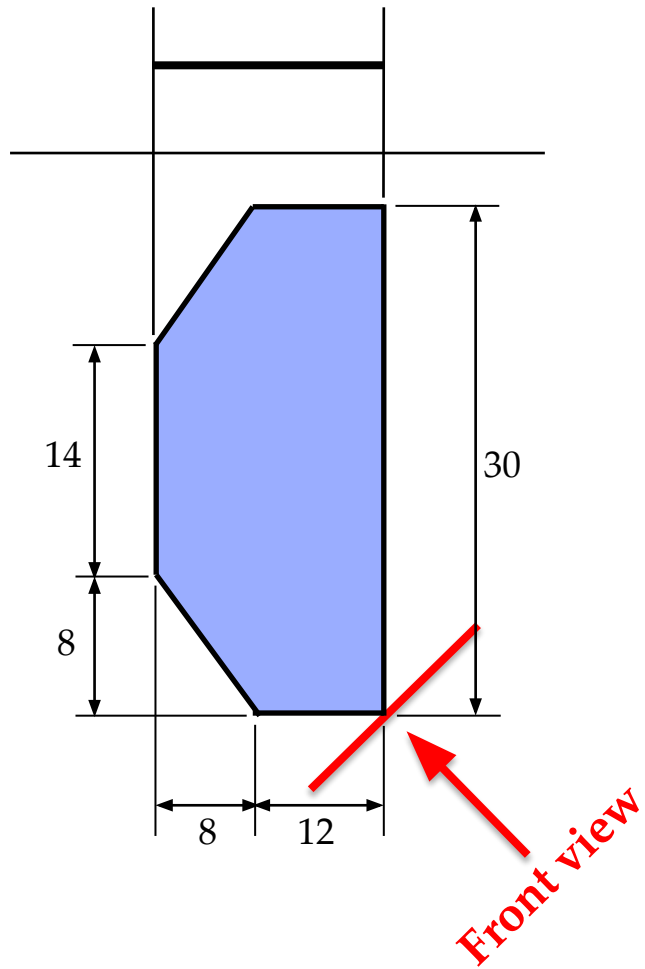
# Isometric Projections

- The lines that are parallel on the object remain parallel
- Vertical lines on the object appear vertical
- Horizontal lines on the object are drawn at an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the horizontal
- A line parallel to an isometric axis is called an isometric line and it is foreshortened to 82%
- A line which is not parallel to an isometric axis is called non-isometric line and the extent of foreshortening of non-isometric lines are different depending on their inclinations. *How will you draw these?*

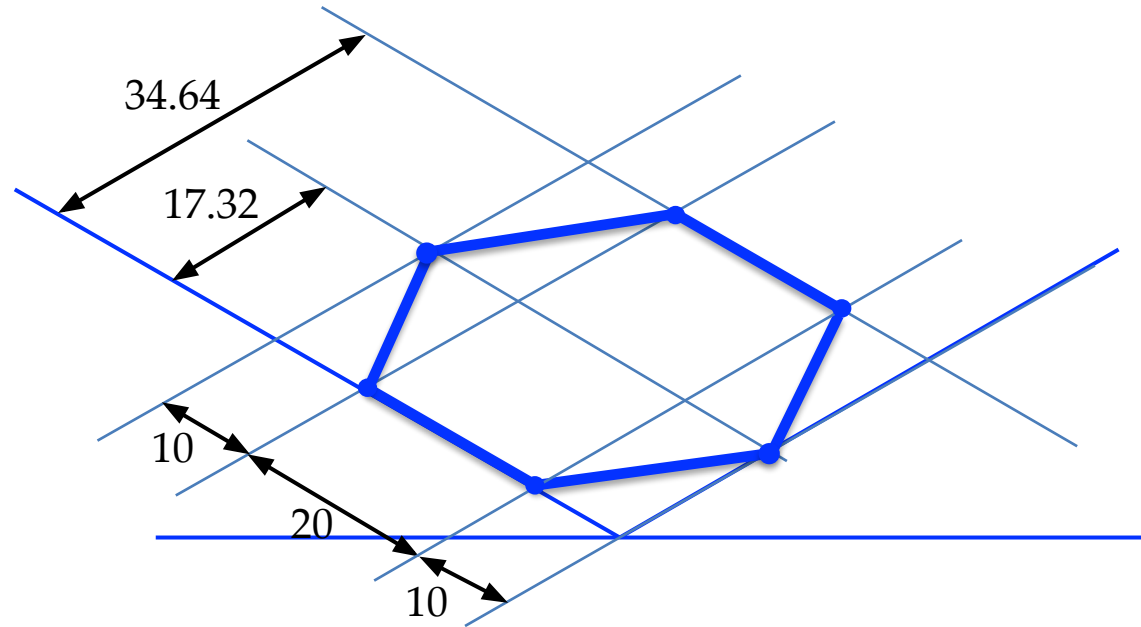
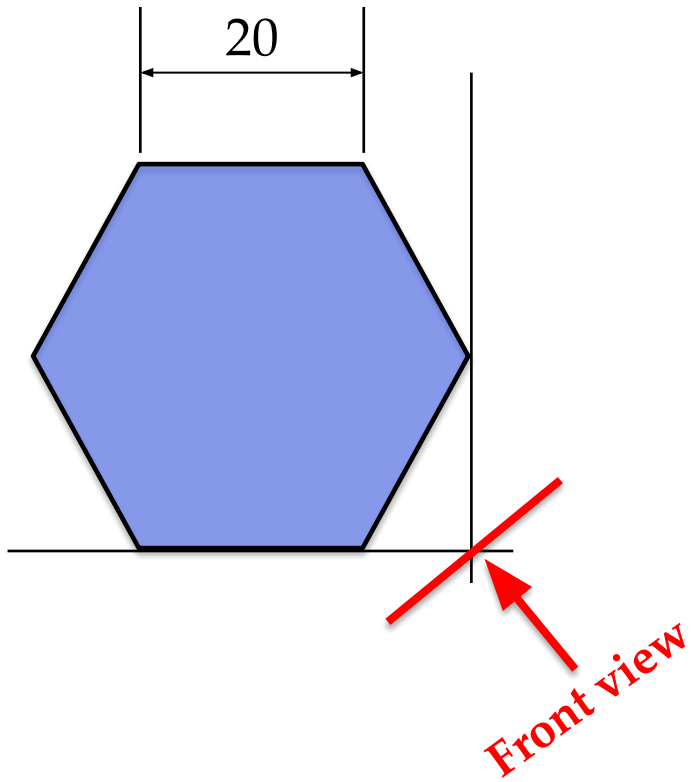
# Example 1



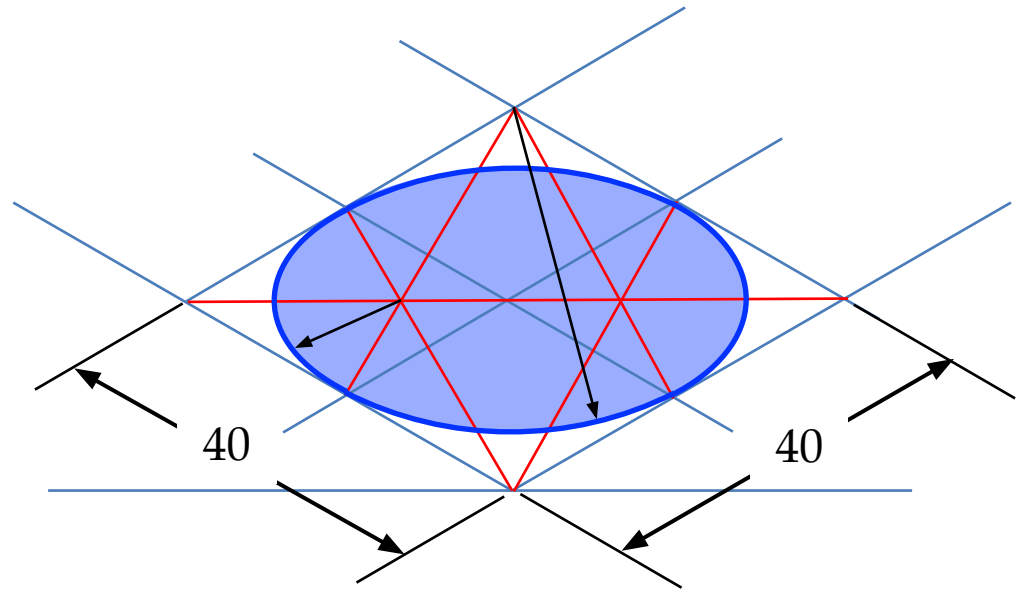
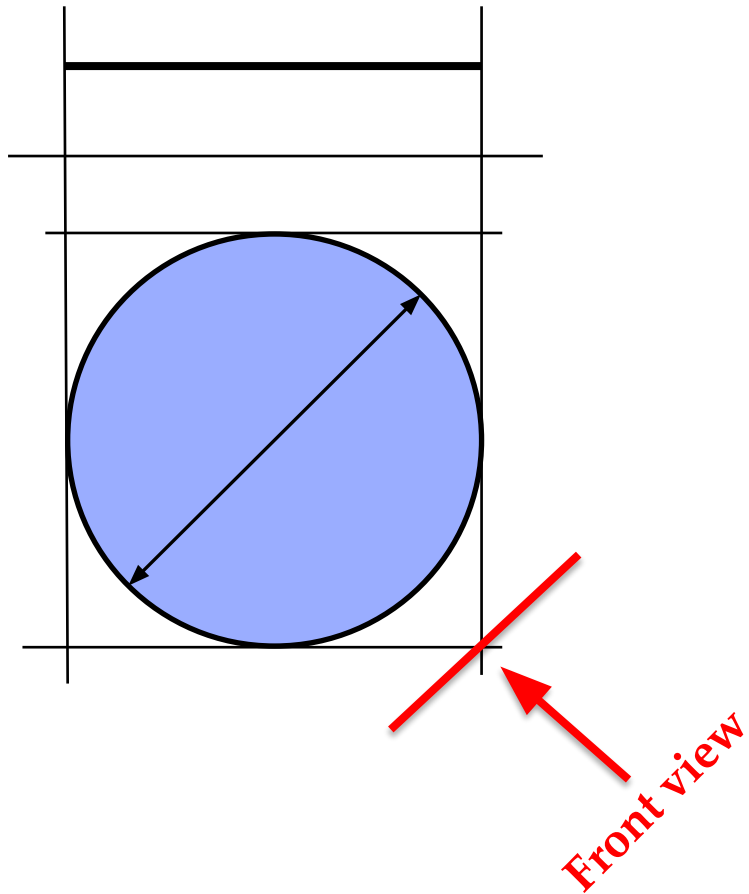
## Example 2



# Example 3 (Regular Hexagon)



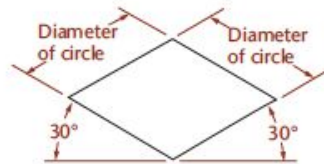
# Example 4: Circle



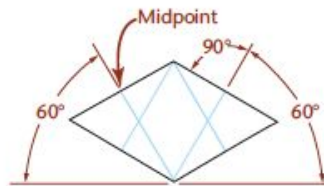


## DRAWING A FOUR-CENTER ELLIPSE

- 1 Draw or imagine a square enclosing the circle in the multiview drawing. Draw the isometric view of the square (an equilateral parallelogram with sides equal to the diameter of the circle).



- 2 Mark the midpoint of each line and draw a perpendicular line from each.



- 3 Draw the two large arcs, with radius  $R$ , from the intersections of the perpendiculars in the two closest corners of the parallelogram.

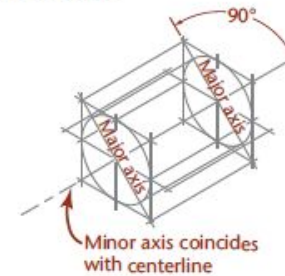


- 4 Draw the two small arcs, with radius  $r$ , from the intersections of the perpendiculars within the parallelogram, to complete the ellipse.



### TIP

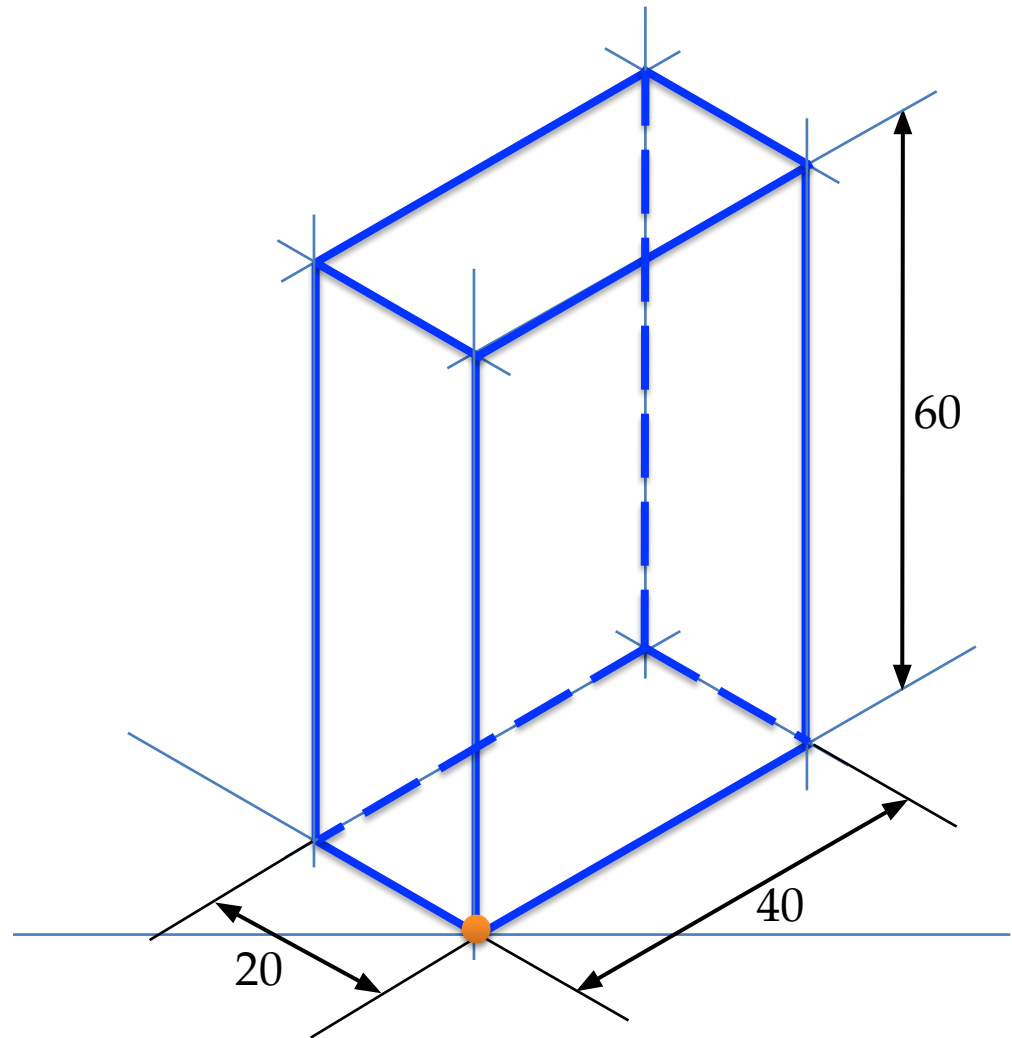
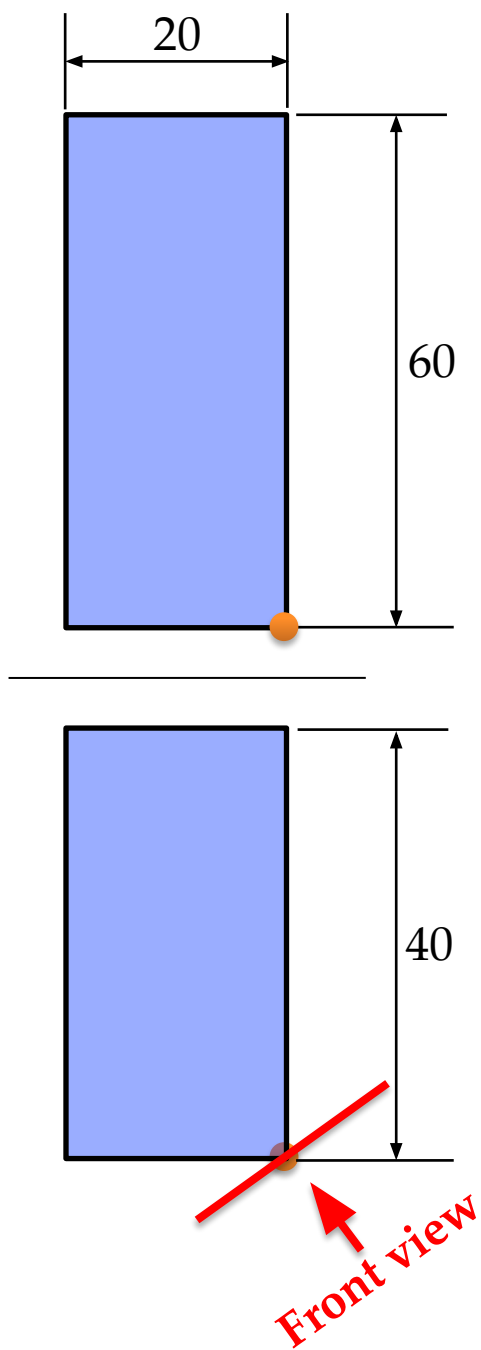
Here is a useful rule. The major axis of the ellipse is always at right angles to the centerline of the cylinder, and the minor axis is at right angles to the major axis and coincides with the centerline.



### TIP

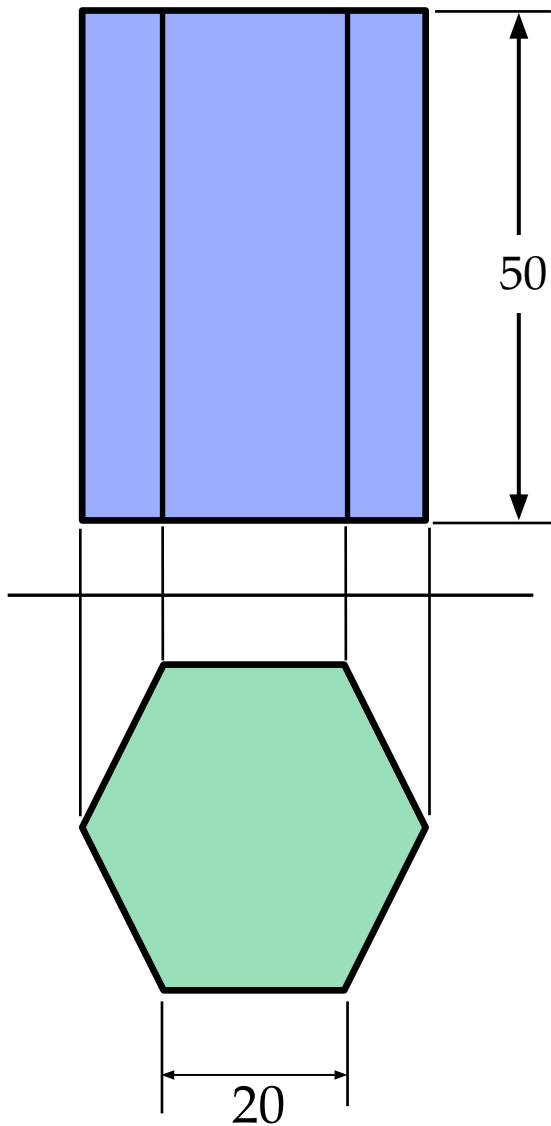
As a check on the accurate location of these centers, you can draw a long diagonal of the parallelogram as shown in Step 4. The midpoints of the sides of the parallelogram are points of tangency for the four arcs.

## Example 5

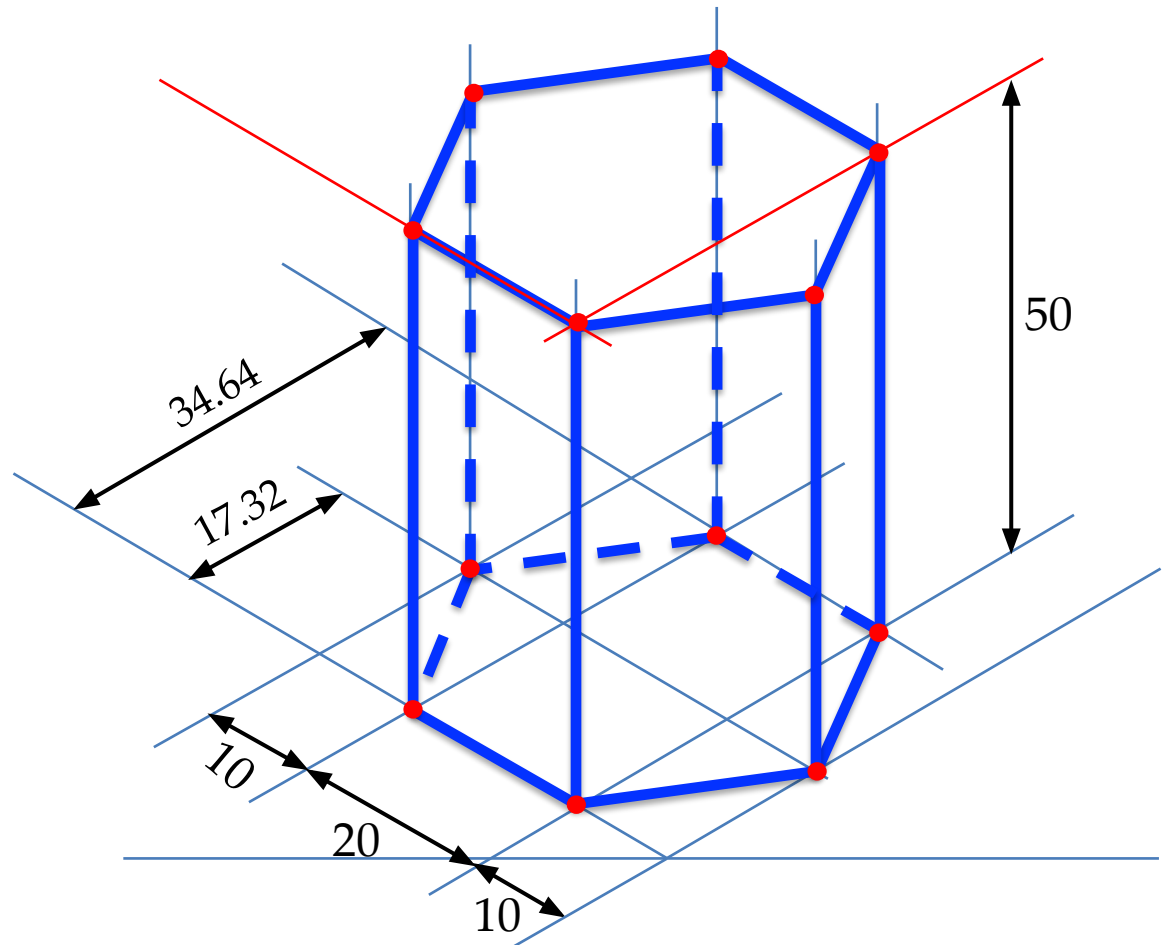


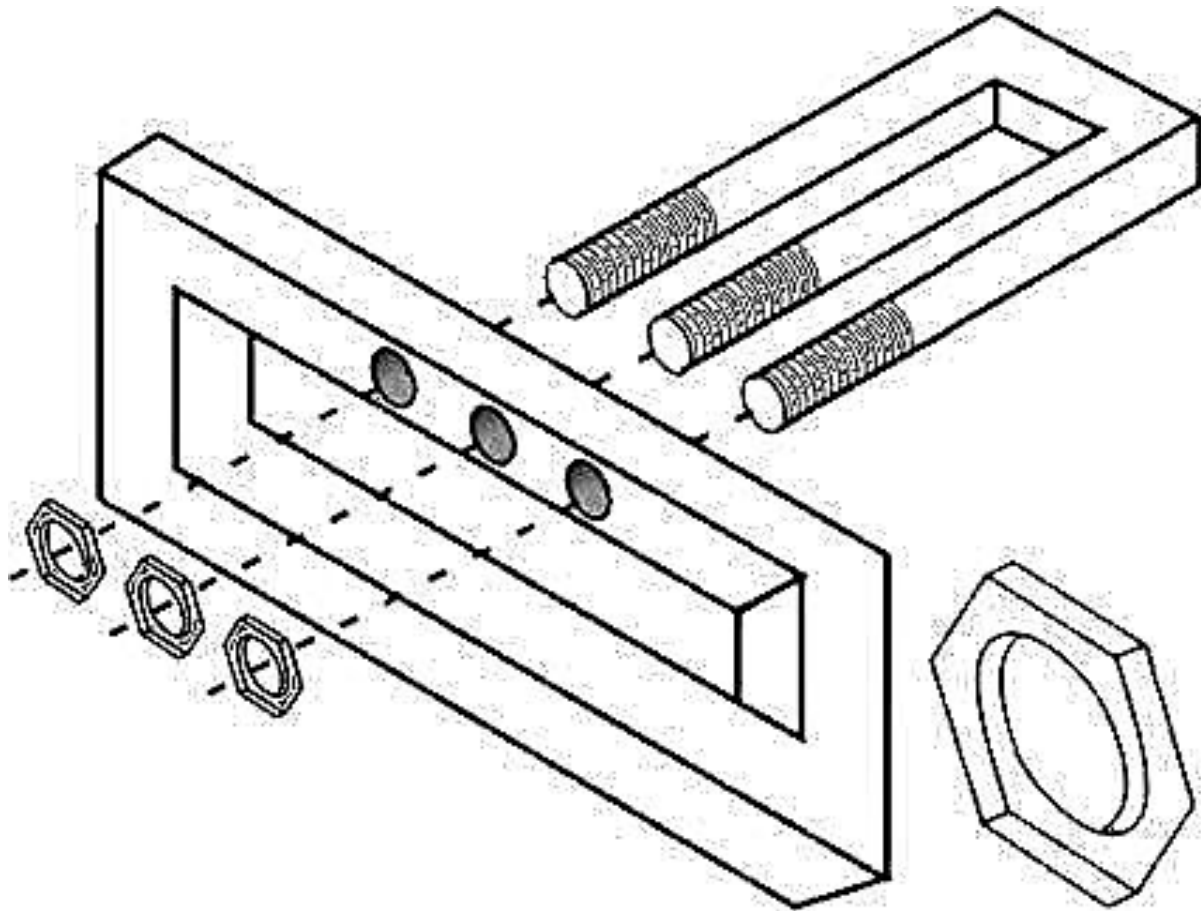
Hidden lines can be avoided in isometric projections/drawings

# Example 6: Hexagonal Prism



Hidden lines can be avoided in isometric projections/drawings





**Thank you**

<https://www.goillusions.com/>