


# Teaching Aids Required for this Sheet

(The RA should bring them to the class)

- A pair of hinged square acrylic plates; this can be used to denote the quadrants.
- A square acrylic plate to denote auxiliary plane.
- The following shapes in cardboard: Equilateral triangle, Isosceles triangle, Right angle triangle with other angles as  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ , Square, Rectangle, Regular pentagon, Regular hexagon, Circle.

A black and white photograph of a helicopter, possibly a Bell UH-1, parked on a grassy field. The helicopter is viewed from a side-rear angle. The main rotor blades are visible, and the tail boom has a star insignia. The background shows some trees and a clear sky. Overlaid on the image is the text 'ME119: Engineering Drawing & Graphics' in a large, bold, red font.

# **ME119: Engineering Drawing & Graphics**

## **5. Projections of Planar Features**

**Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay**

# Outline

- Planar Feature Inclined to One Plane Only
- Planar Feature Inclined to Both the Planes
- True Sizes and Shapes of Planar Features
- Conclusions

# Projections of Planar Features

- Chapters 12 covers the details on Projections of Planar Features.
- Roughly work out all the problems given to you.

**Note:** For the sake of simplicity and uniformity, we shall use only 1st angle projection.

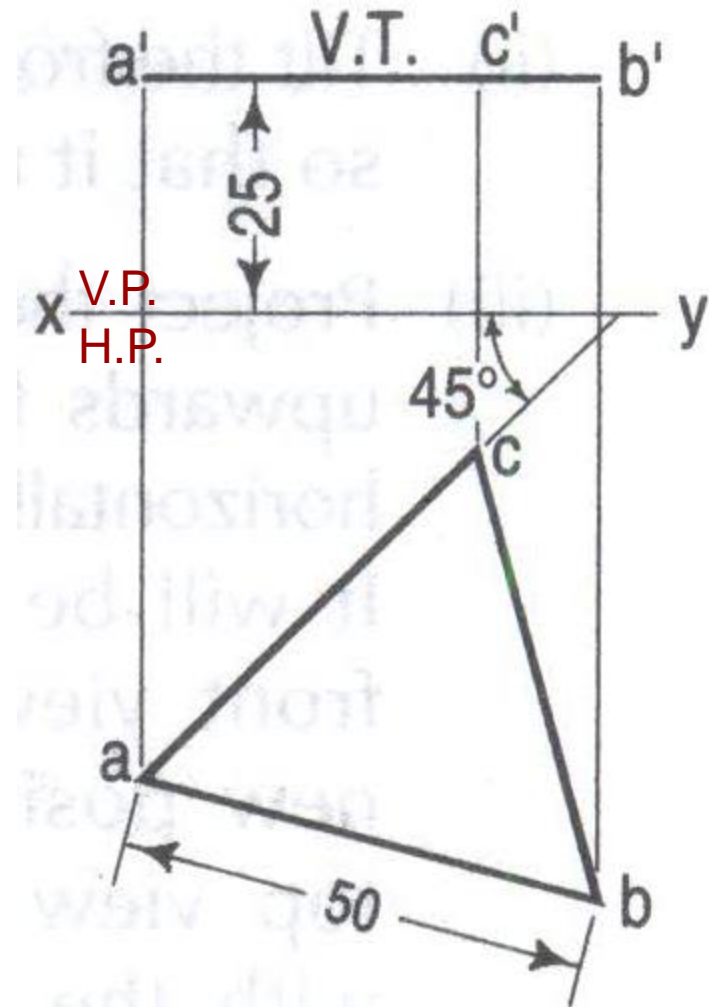
**Planar Feature Inclined to One Plane Only**

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-1 (Solved Pb. 12-2, pp. 259)

An equilateral triangle of 50mm side has its V.T. parallel to and 25mm above  $xy$ . It has no H.T. One of its sides is inclined at  $45^\circ$  to V.P. Draw its projections.

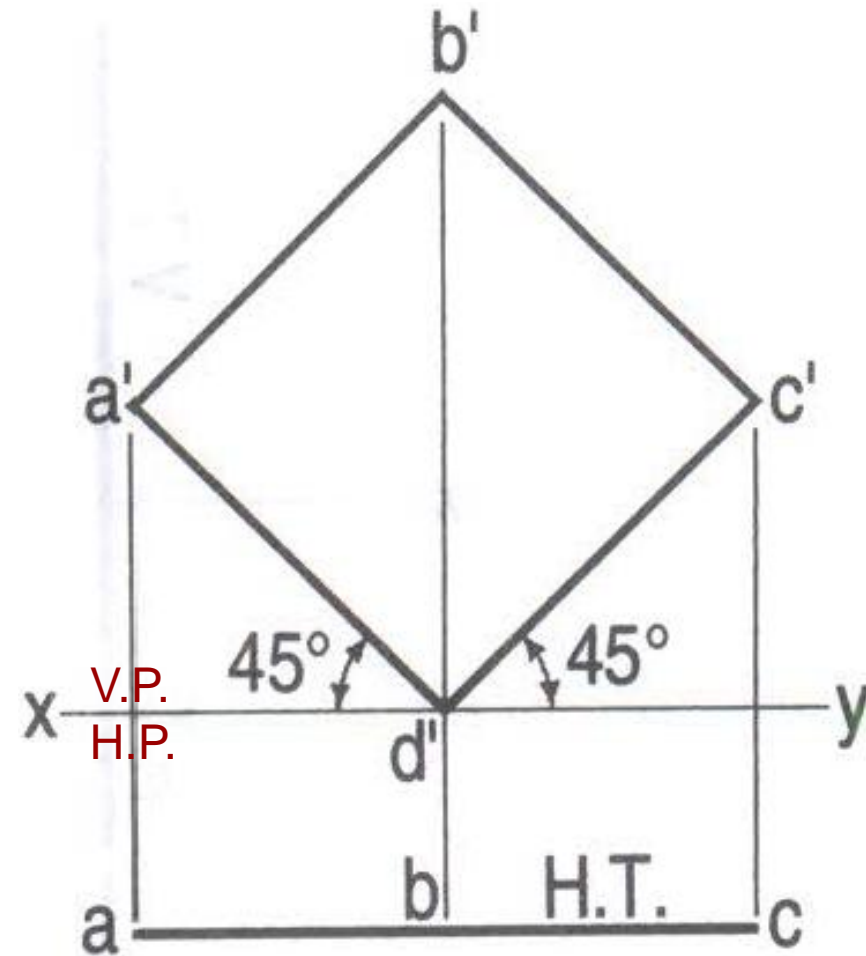
V.T. parallel to  $xy$ ; it has no H.T.  $\rightarrow$  ABC is Parallel to H.P. So, true shape and size will be visible in plan.



# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-2 (Solved Pb. 12-3, pp. 260)

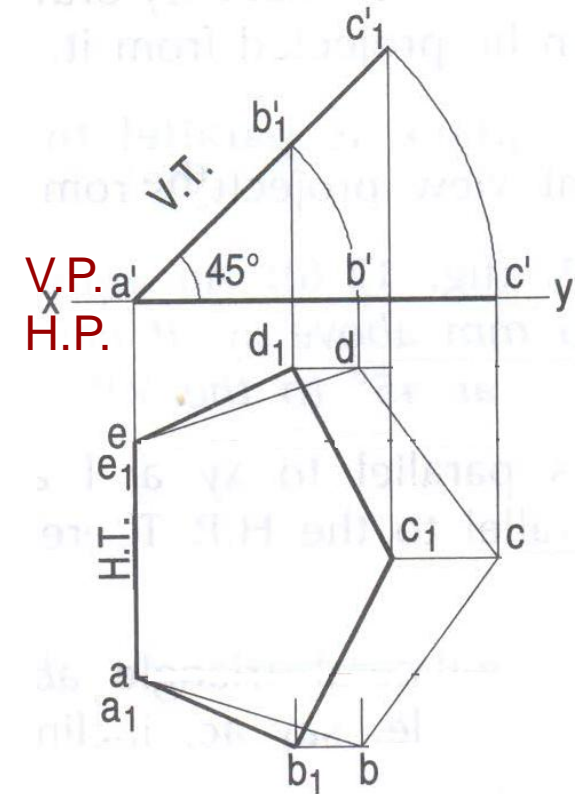
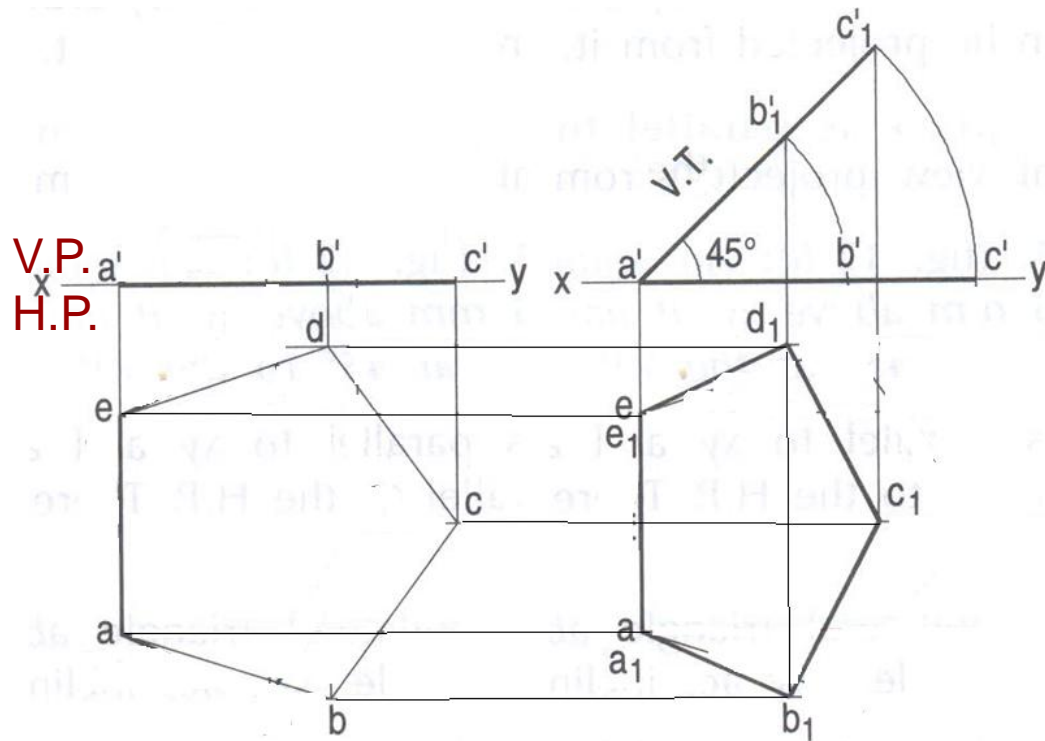
A square ABCD of 40mm side has a corner on the H.P. 20mm in front of V.P. All its sides are equally inclined to H.P. and parallel to V.P. Draw its projections and show its traces.



# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-3 (Solved Pb. 12-4, pp. 260)

A regular pentagon of 25mm side has its one side on H.P. Its plane is inclined at  $45^\circ$  to H.P. and perpendicular to V.P. Draw its projections and show its traces.



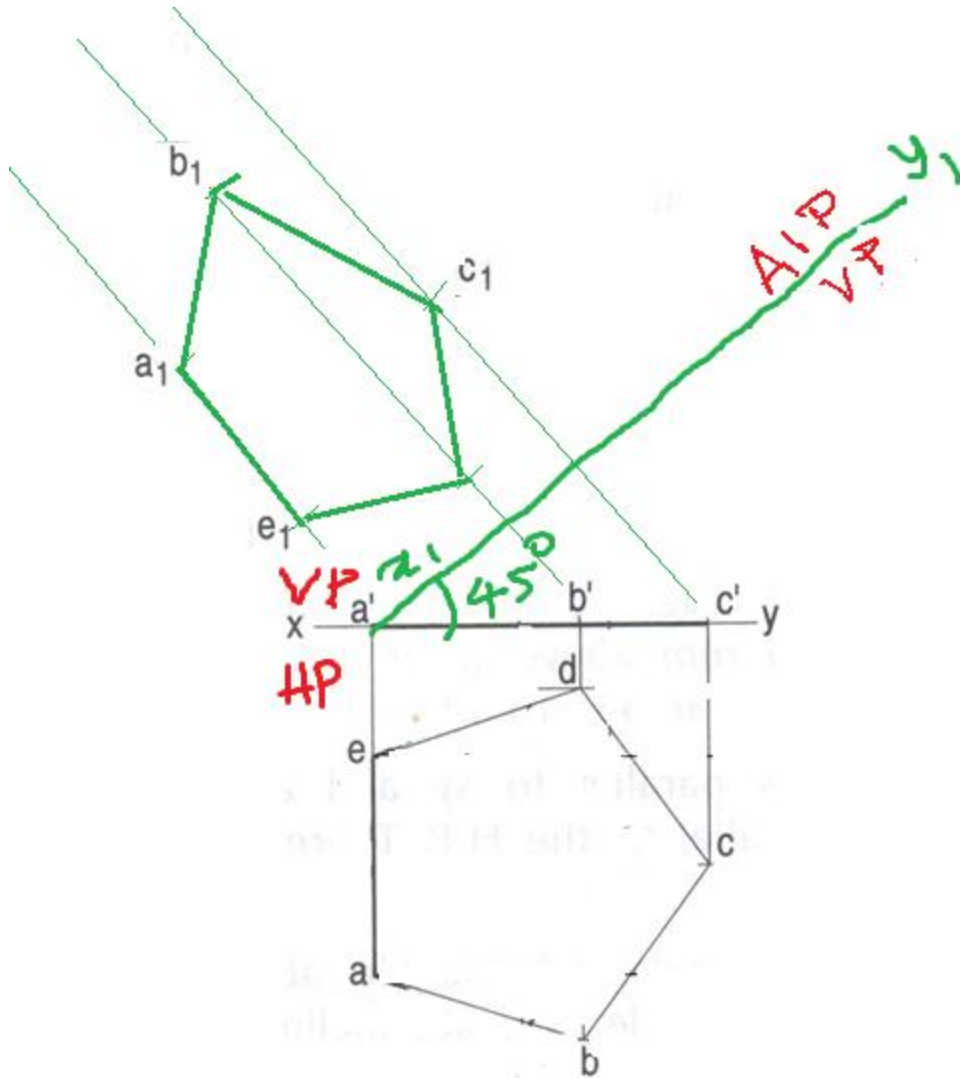
Usual method of separate sets of views

Superimposed sets of views



# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-3 (Solved Pb. 12-4, pp. 260) ...

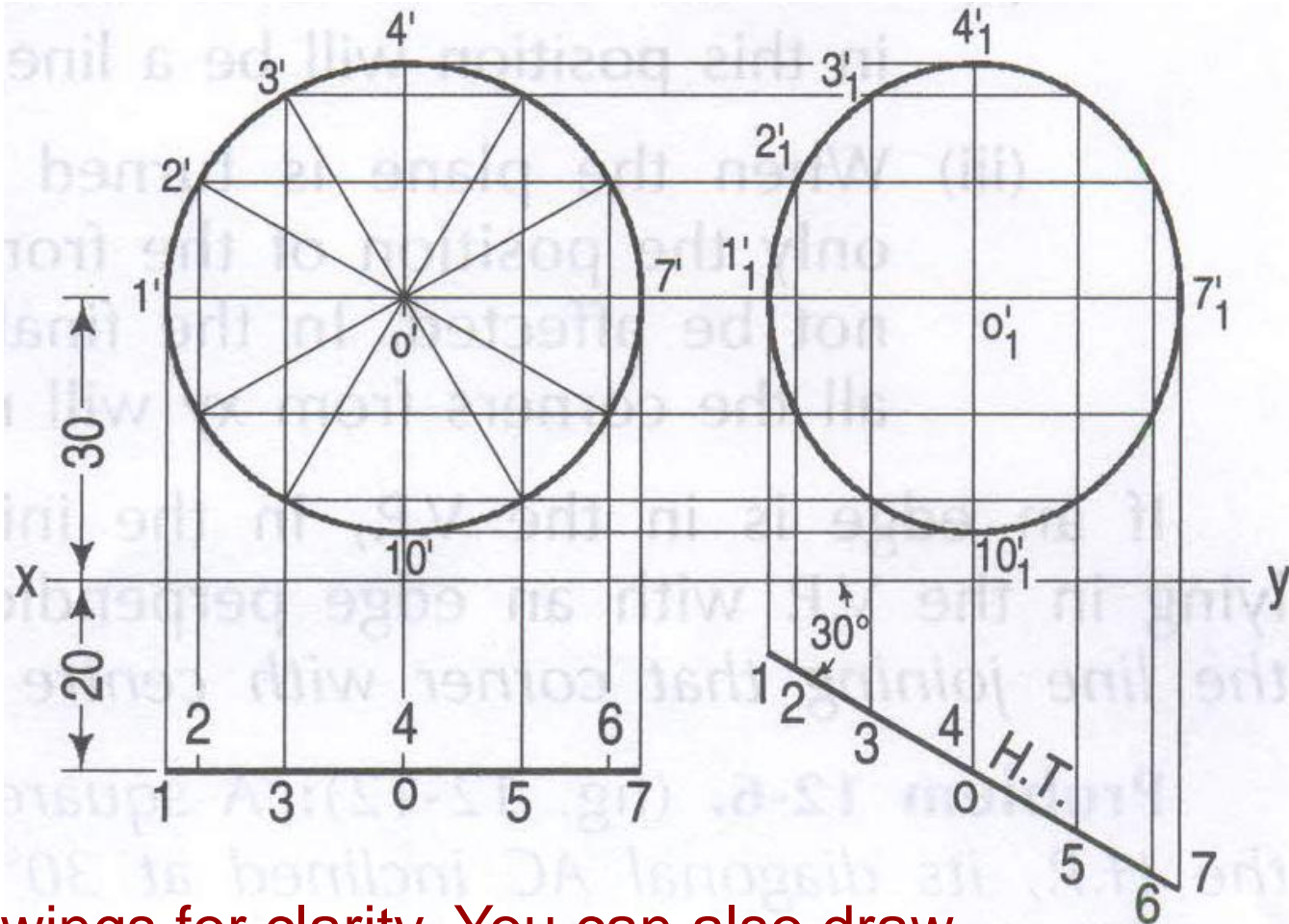


Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-4 (Solved Pb. 12-5, pp. 261)

A circle of 50mm diameter is contained in a vertical plane inclined at  $30^\circ$  to V.P. Its center is 30mm above H.P. and 20mm in front of V.P. Draw its projections and show its traces.



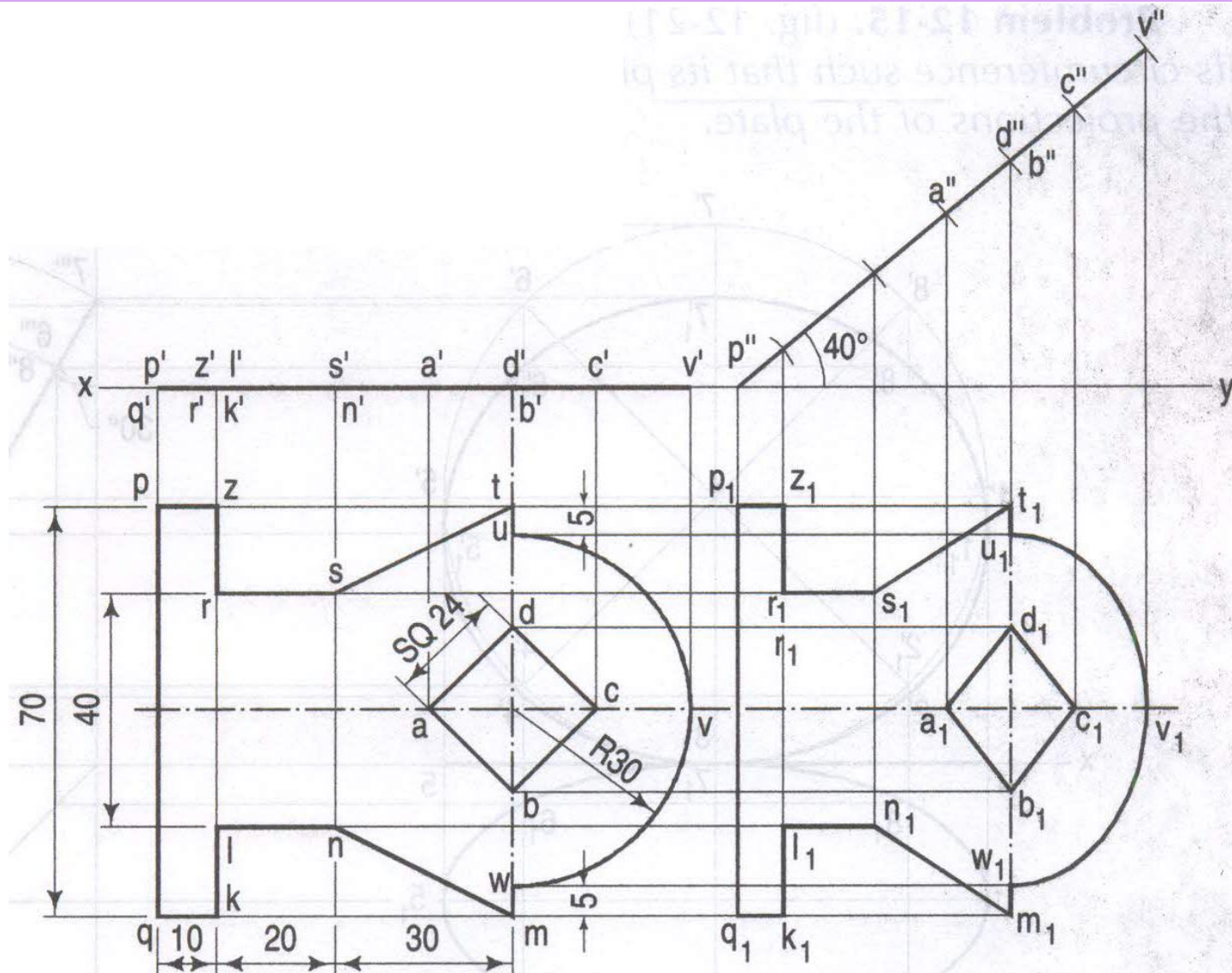
This is split into two drawings for clarity. You can also draw in a single drawing with circle and ellipse superimposed.

## Example-13 (Solved Pb. 12-13, pp. 267)

The diagram shows the orthographic projection of a mechanical part. The front view (top) has a total height of 70 and a width of 30. It features a central rectangular section with a width of 10 and a height of 40. The top and bottom edges of this section are labeled 'p' and 'q' respectively. The side edges are labeled 'z' (top) and 'k' (bottom). The part has a semi-circular end on the right with a radius of R30. The top and bottom edges of the semi-circle are labeled 't' and 'w' respectively. The side edges of the semi-circle are labeled 's' (top) and 'n' (bottom). The part has a central rectangular section with a width of 10 and a height of 40. The top and bottom edges of this section are labeled 'p' and 'q' respectively. The side edges are labeled 'z' (top) and 'k' (bottom). The part has a semi-circular end on the right with a radius of R30. The top and bottom edges of the semi-circle are labeled 't' and 'w' respectively. The side edges of the semi-circle are labeled 's' (top) and 'n' (bottom). The part has a central rectangular section with a width of 10 and a height of 40. The top and bottom edges of this section are labeled 'p' and 'q' respectively. The side edges are labeled 'z' (top) and 'k' (bottom). The part has a semi-circular end on the right with a radius of R30. The top and bottom edges of the semi-circle are labeled 't' and 'w' respectively. The side edges of the semi-circle are labeled 's' (top) and 'n' (bottom).

# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-13 (Solved Pb. 12-13, pp. 267) ...

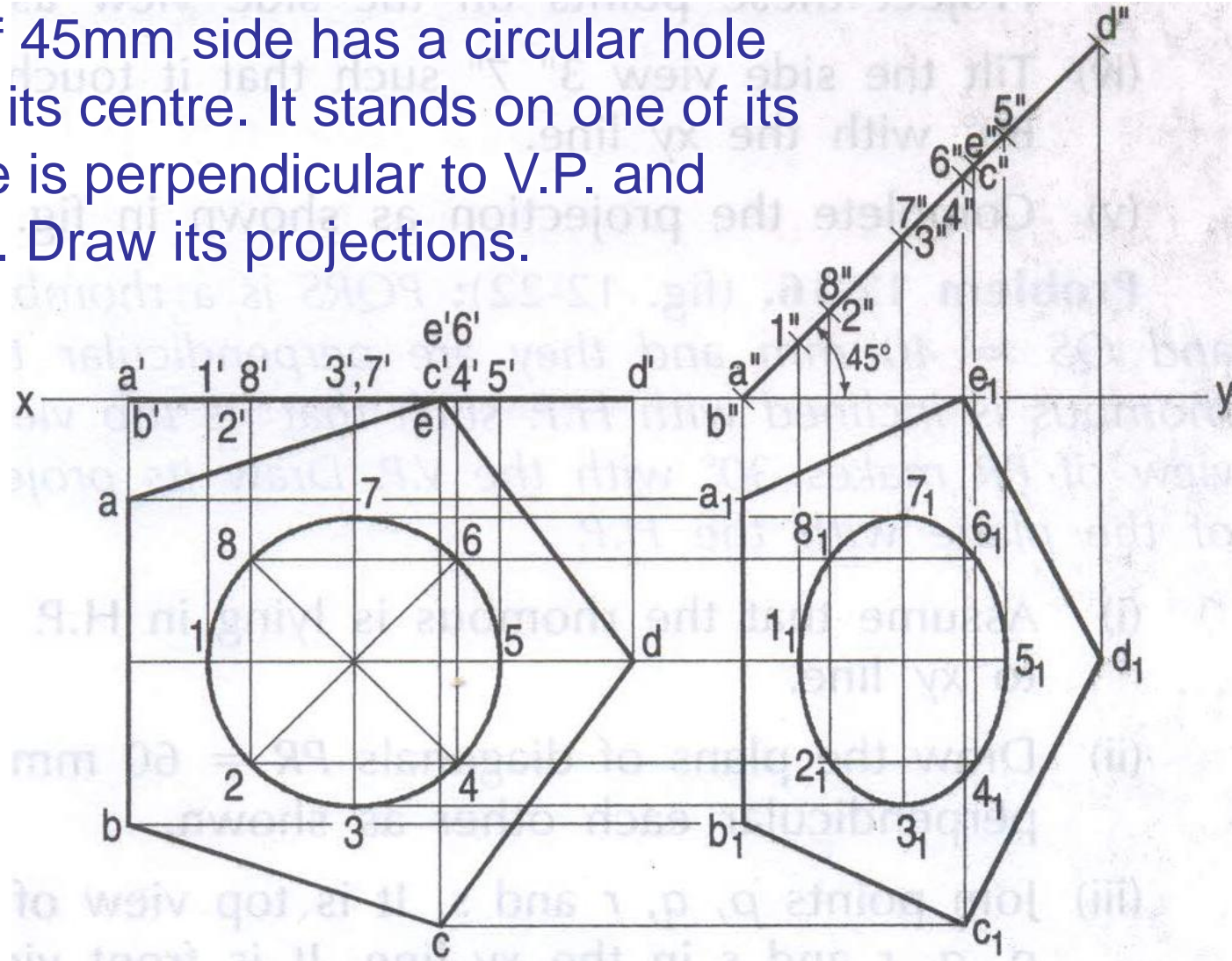




# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-14 (Solved Pb. 12-14, pp. 267)

A pentagonal plate of 45mm side has a circular hole of 40mm diameter at its centre. It stands on one of its sides in H.P. Its plane is perpendicular to V.P. and inclined at  $45^\circ$  to H.P. Draw its projections.



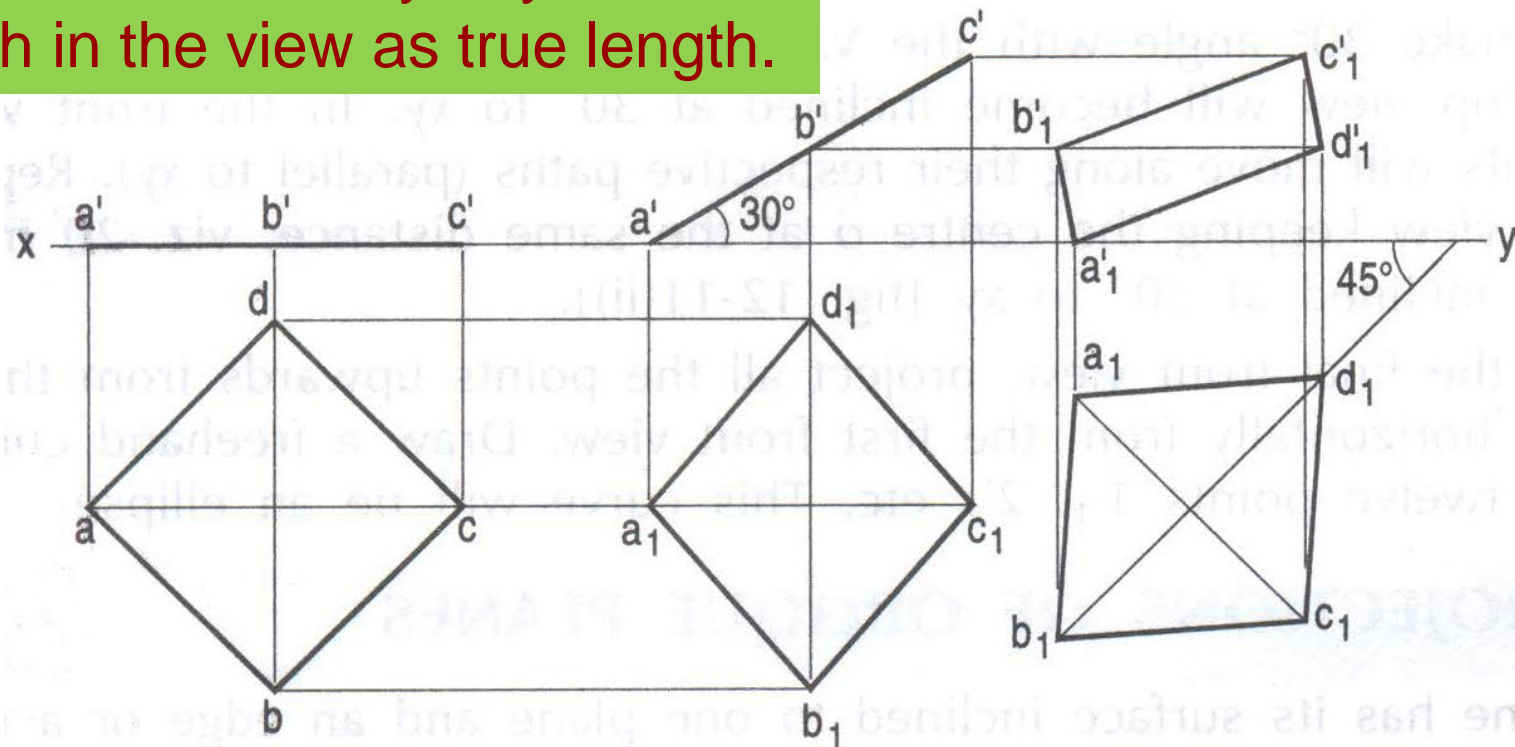
**Planar Feature Inclined to Both the Planes**

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-5 (Solved Pb. 12-6, pp. 262)

A square ABCD of 50mm side has its corner A in H.P. Its diagonals AC and BD respectively are inclined at  $30^\circ$  to H.P.  $45^\circ$  to V.P. The diagonal BD is parallel to H.P. Draw its projections.

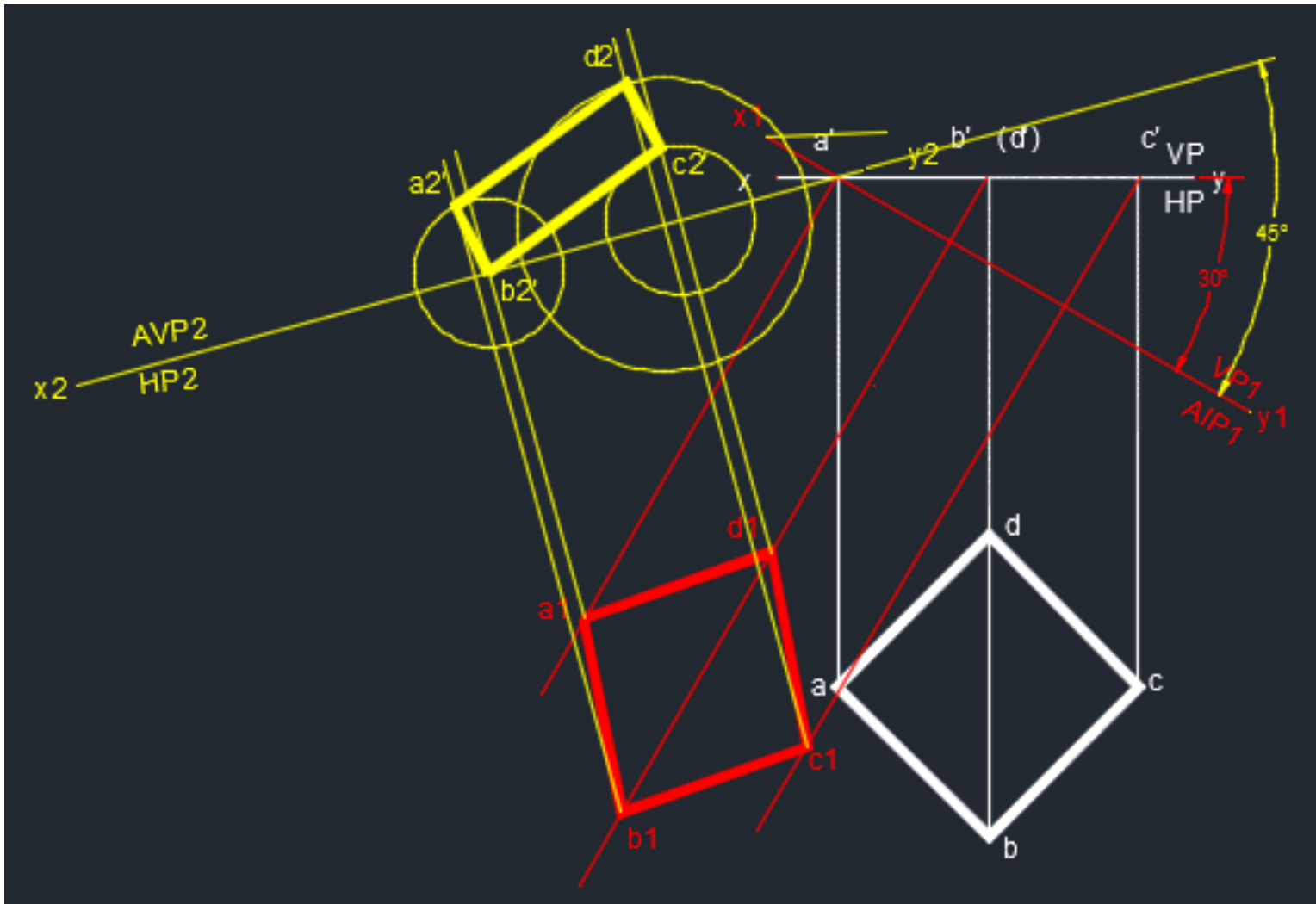
Caution: 2<sup>nd</sup> rotation is valid only if you have at least one length in the view as true length.



Will aux.  
view  
make it  
easier?

# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-5 (Solved Pb. 12-6, pp. 262) ...



Hint: Draw top view sufficiently away from  $xy$  to avoid the other views overlapping.

Auxiliary view method

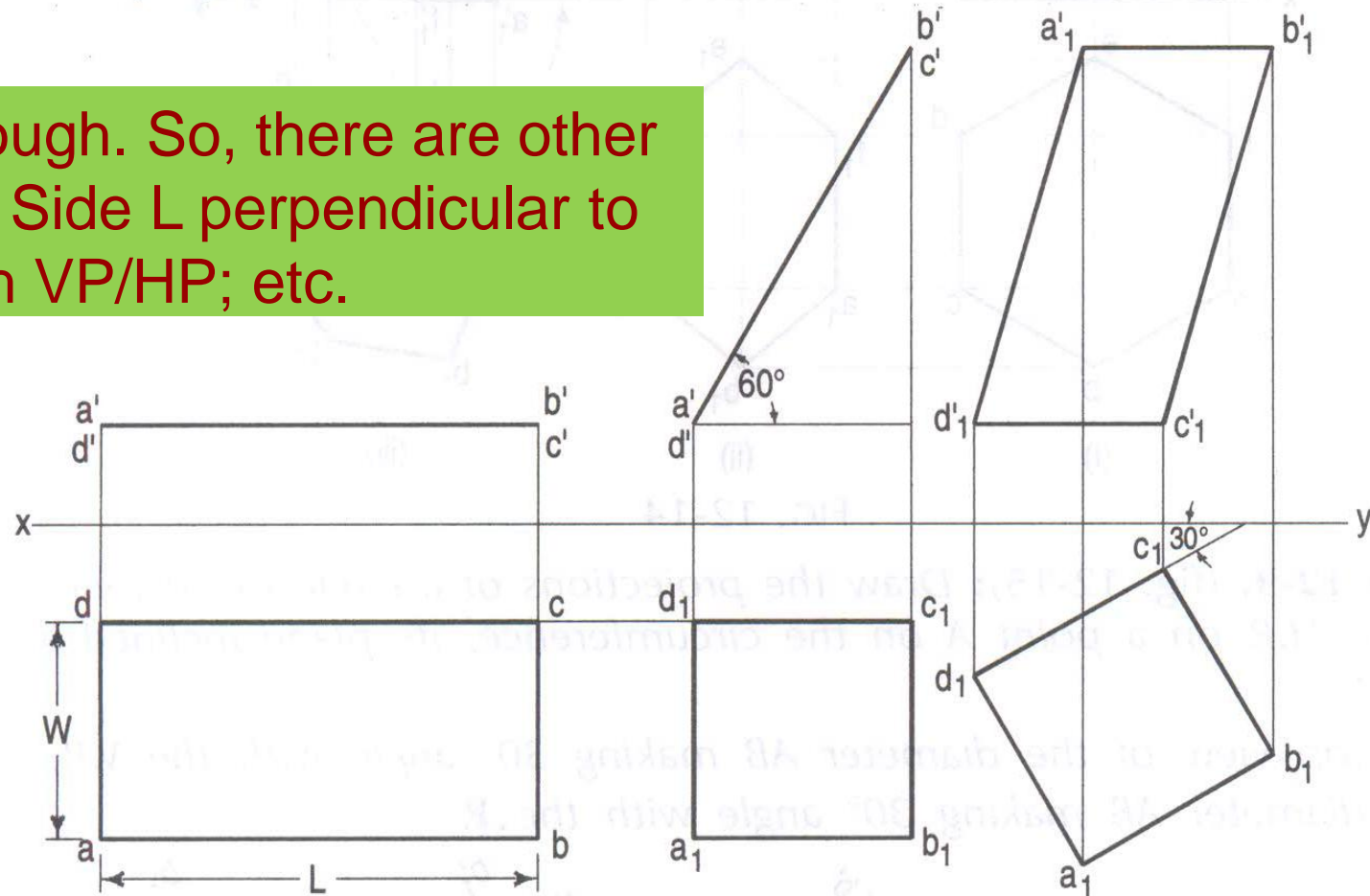


# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-6 (Solved Pb. 12-7, pp. 263)

A rectangle of size  $L \times W$  ( $= 100 \times 50$ ) is positioned in the 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant and is inclined at  $60^\circ$  to H.P. and  $30^\circ$  to V.P. Draw its projections.

Note: Data is not enough. So, there are other possibilities too. Eg.: Side  $L$  perpendicular to V.P.; edge could touch V.P./H.P.; etc.



Will aux.  
view  
make it  
easier?

# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-6 (Solved Pb. 12-7, pp. 263) ...

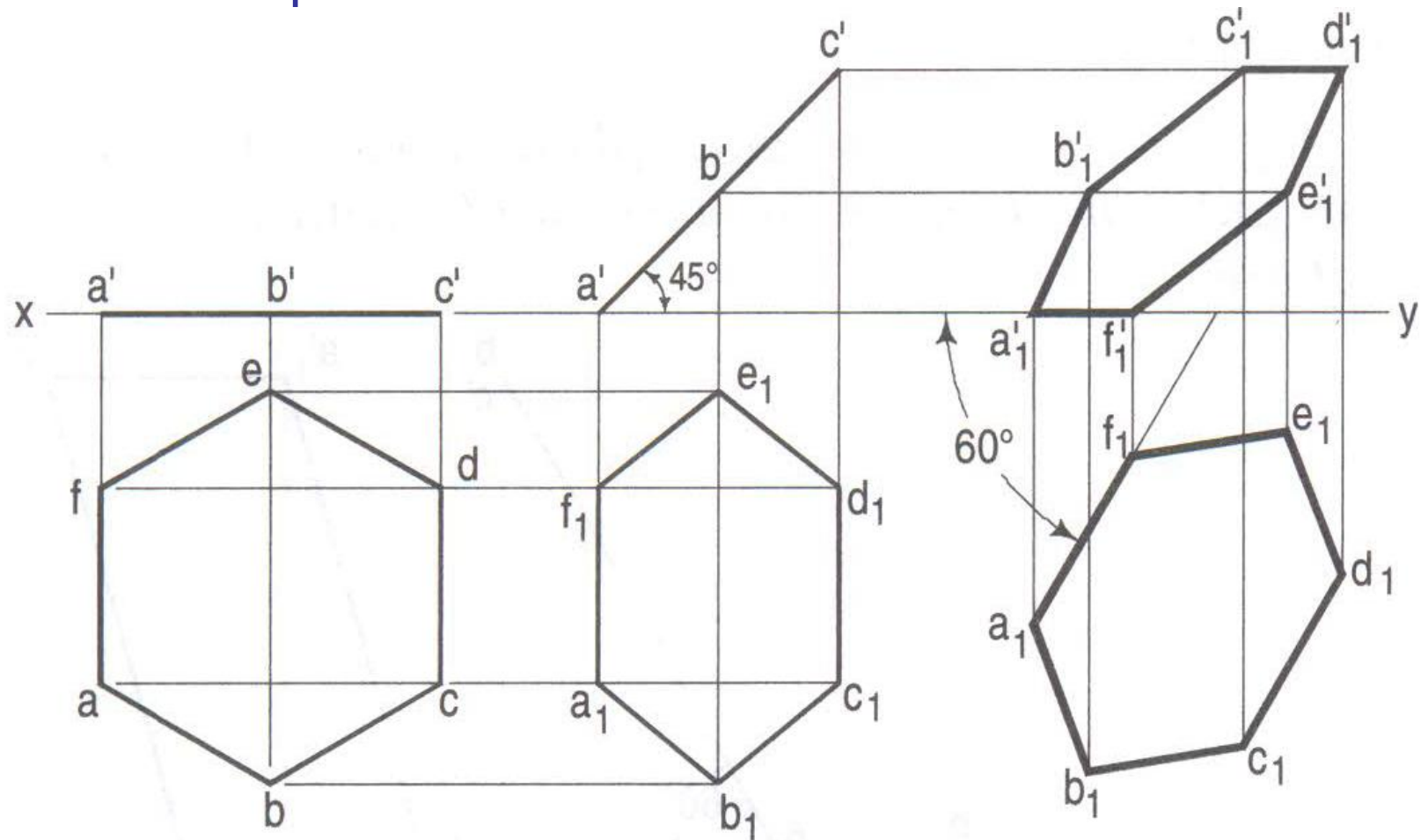
Hint: Draw top view sufficiently away from xy to avoid the other views overlapping.

Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-7 (Solved Pb. 12-8, pp. 263)

A regular hexagon of 25mm side has one of its sides in H.P. and inclined at  $60^\circ$  to V.P. Its plane makes  $45^\circ$  with H.P. Draw its projections.



Will aux.  
view  
make it  
easier?

# Projections of a Planar Features

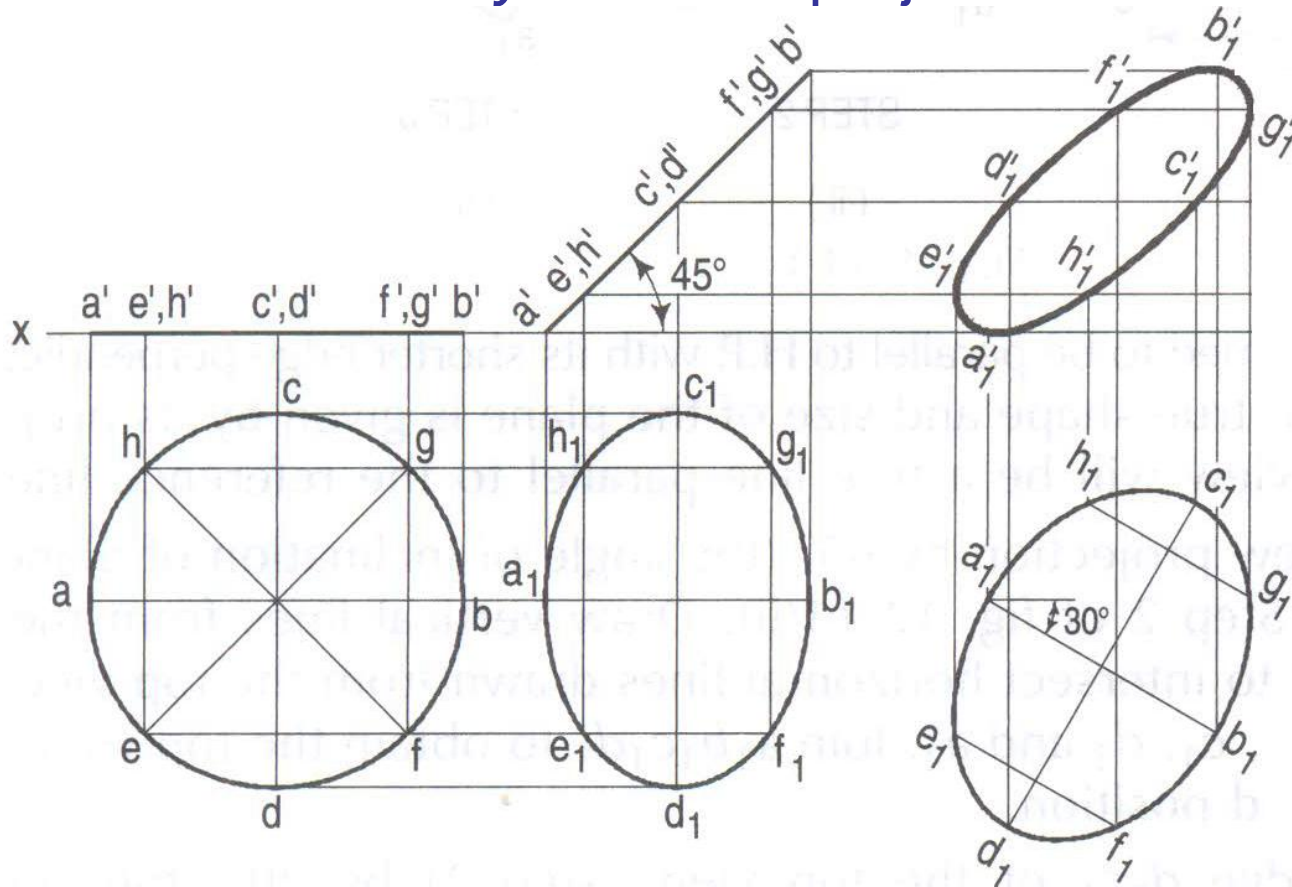
Example-7 (Solved Pb. 12-8, pp. 263) ...

Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-8 (Solved Pb. 12-9a, pp. 264)

A circle of 50mm diameter rests in H.P. on a point A on its circumference. Its plane inclined at  $45^\circ$  to H.P. The top view of the diameter AB makes  $30^\circ$  to  $xy$ . Draw its projections.



# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-8 (Solved Pb. 12-9a, pp. 264) ...

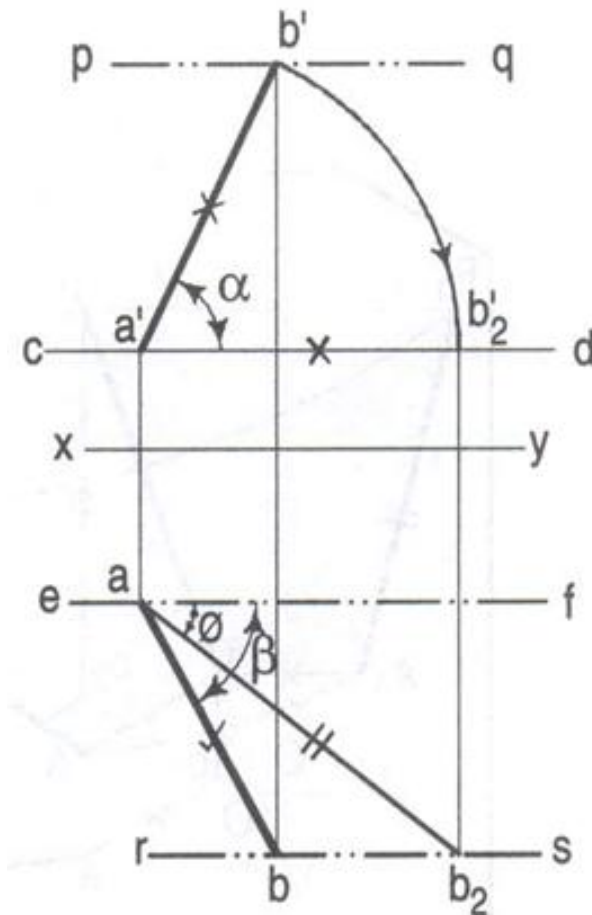
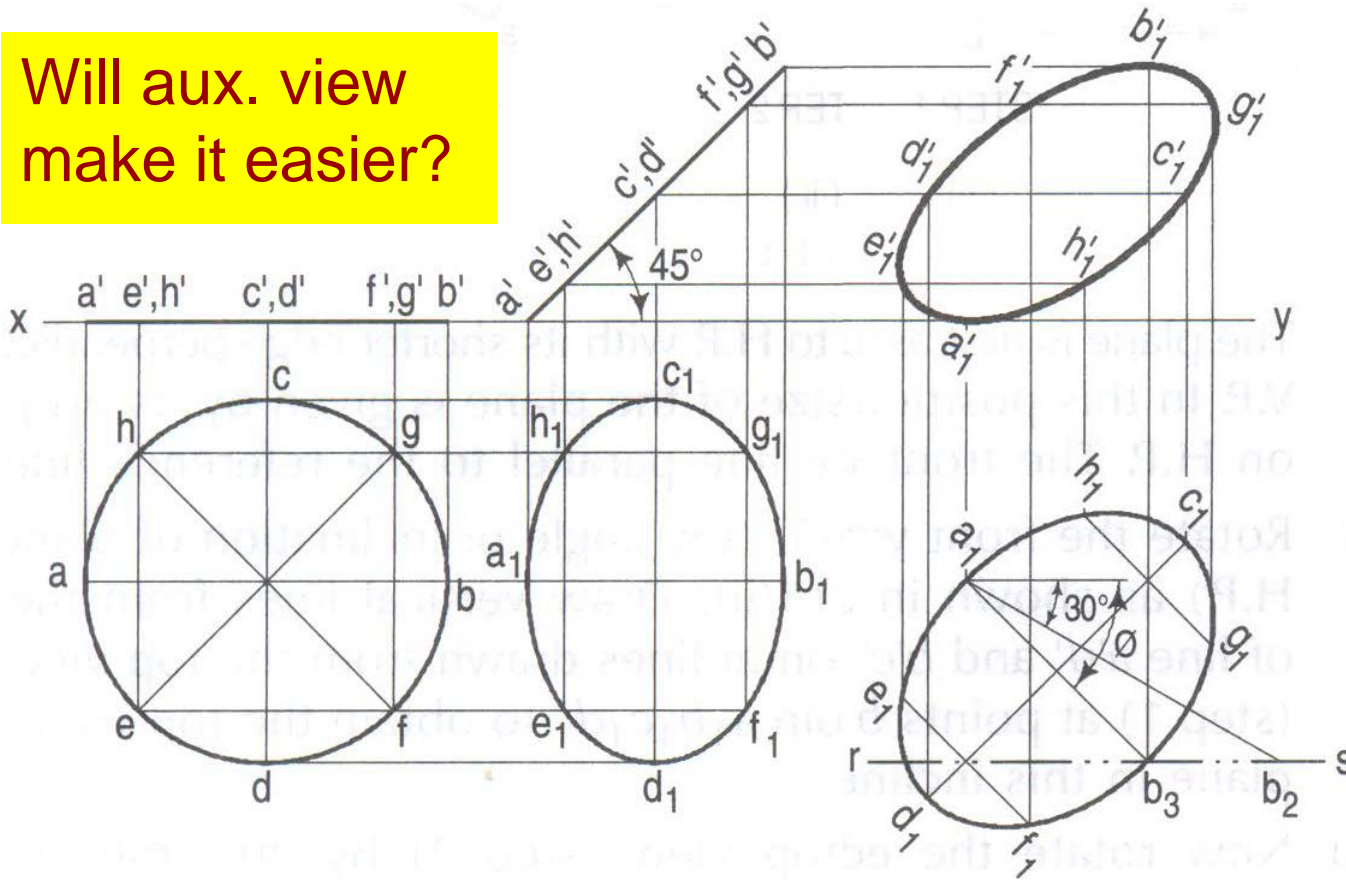
Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-9 (Solved Pb. 12-9b, pp. 264)

A circle of 50mm diameter rests in H.P. on a point A on its circumference. Its plane inclined at  $45^\circ$  to H.P. The diameter AB makes  $30^\circ$  with V.P. Draw its projections.

Will aux. view make it easier?



# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-9 (Solved Pb. 12-9b, pp. 264) ...

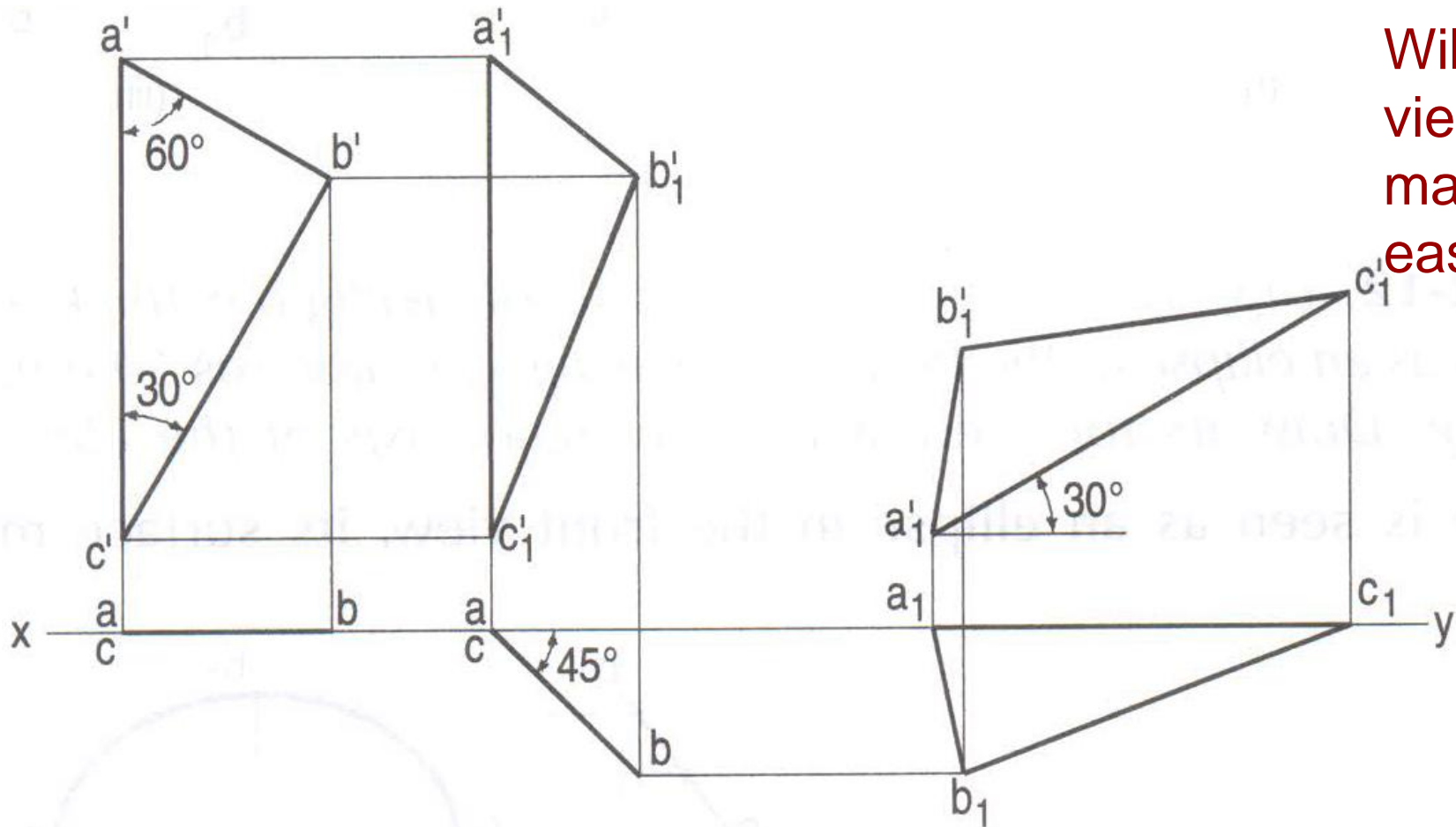
Auxiliary view method



# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-10 (Solved Pb. 12-10, pp. 265)

A thin  $30^\circ$ - $60^\circ$  set square has its longest edge in V.P. and inclined at  $30^\circ$  to H.P. Its surface makes  $45^\circ$  with V.P. Draw its projections.



Will aux.  
view  
make it  
easier?

# Projections of a Planar Features

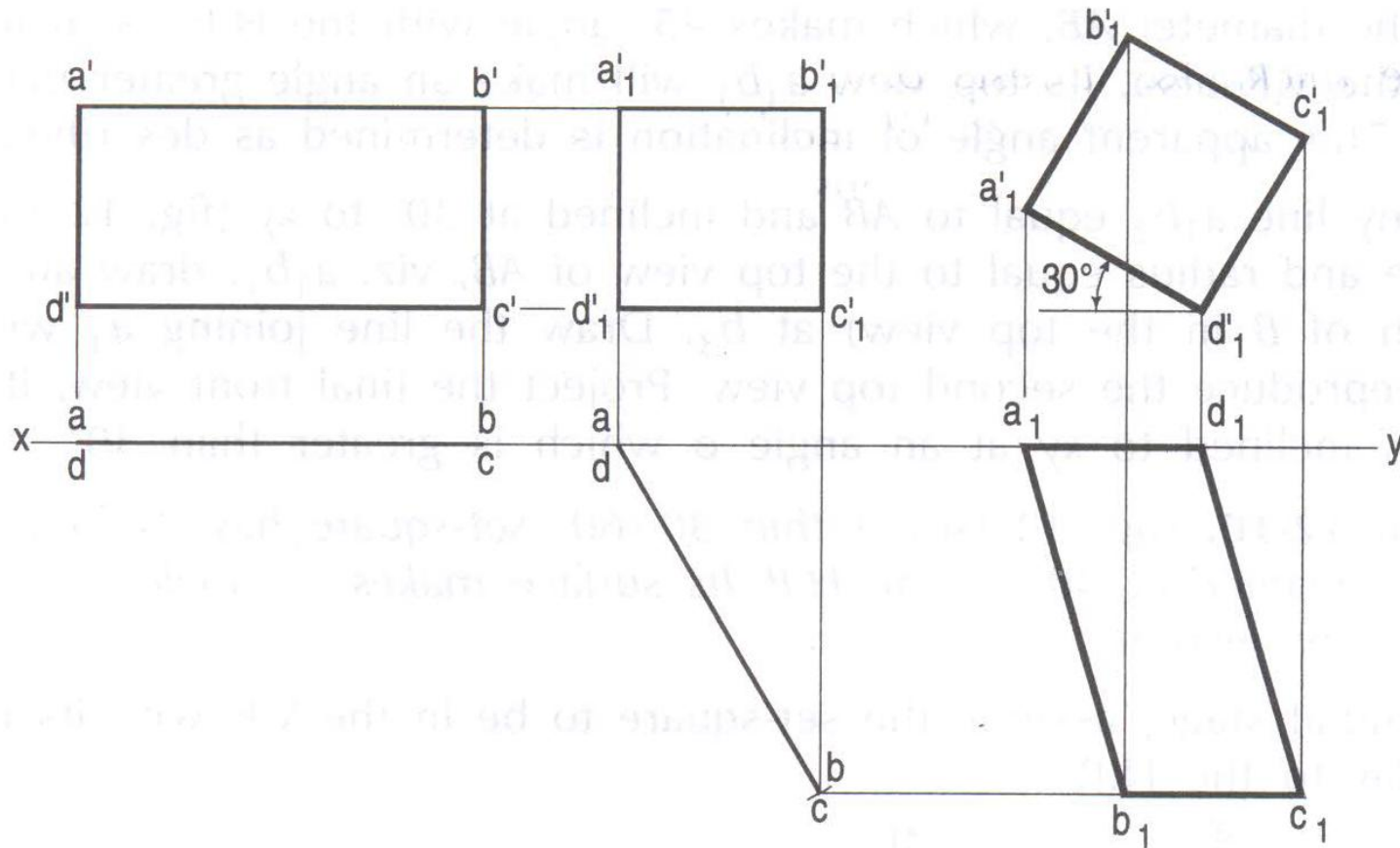
Example-10 (Solved Pb. 12-10, pp. 265) ...

Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-11 (Solved Pb. 12-11, pp. 265)

A thin rectangular plate of sides 60mm x 30mm has its shorter side in V.P. and inclined at  $30^\circ$  to H.P. Its front view is a square of 30mm side. Draw its projections.



Will aux.  
view  
make it  
easier?

# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-11 (Solved Pb. 12-11, pp. 265) ...

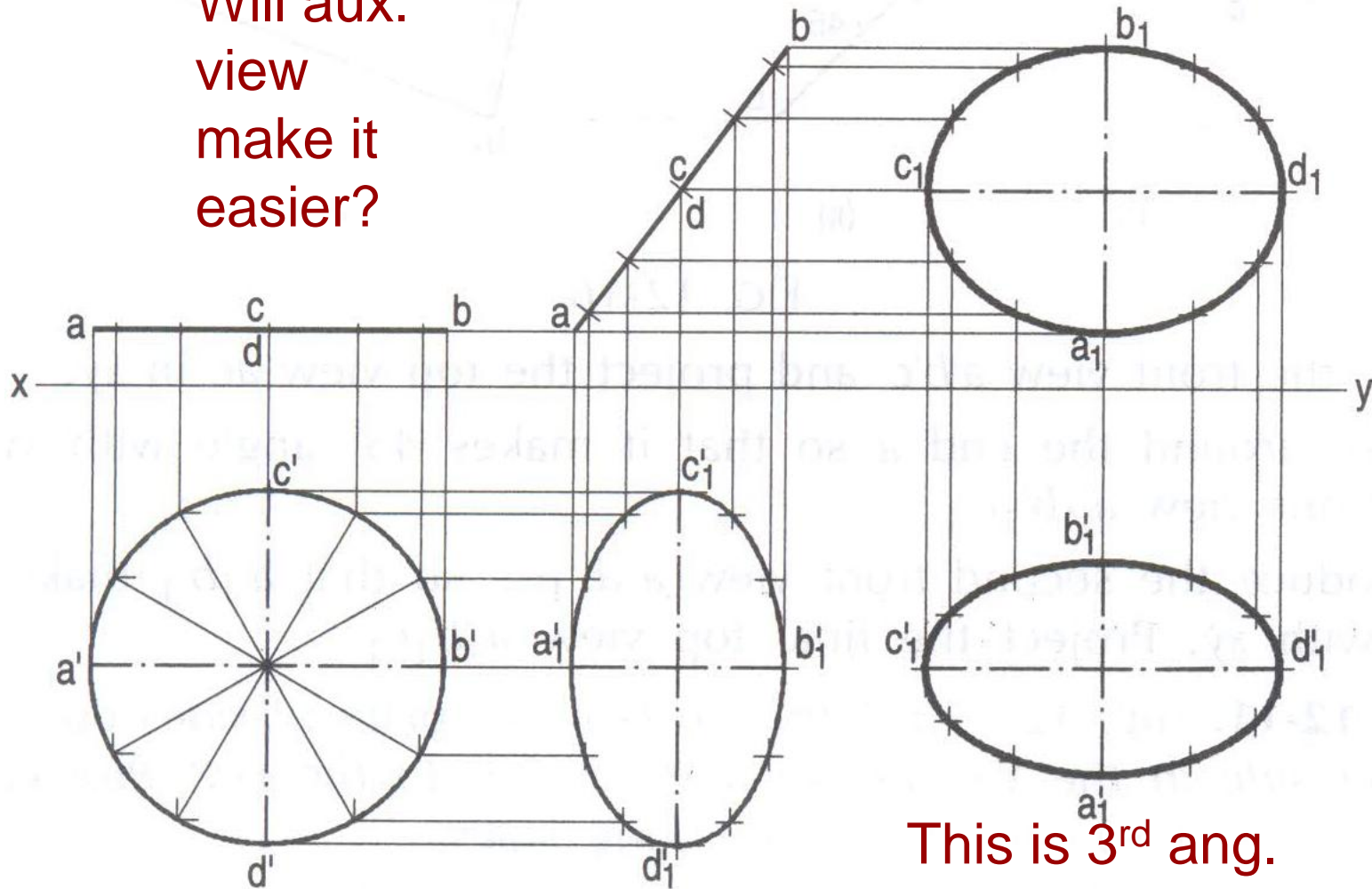
Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-12 (Solved Pb. 12-12, pp. 266)

A circular plate of 50mm diameter and negligible thickness appears in the front view as an ellipse of 50mm major axis and 30mm minor axis. The major axis is horizontal. Draw its projections.

Will aux.  
view  
make it  
easier?



This is 3<sup>rd</sup> ang.  
Redraw in 1<sup>st</sup> ang.

# Projections of a Planar Features

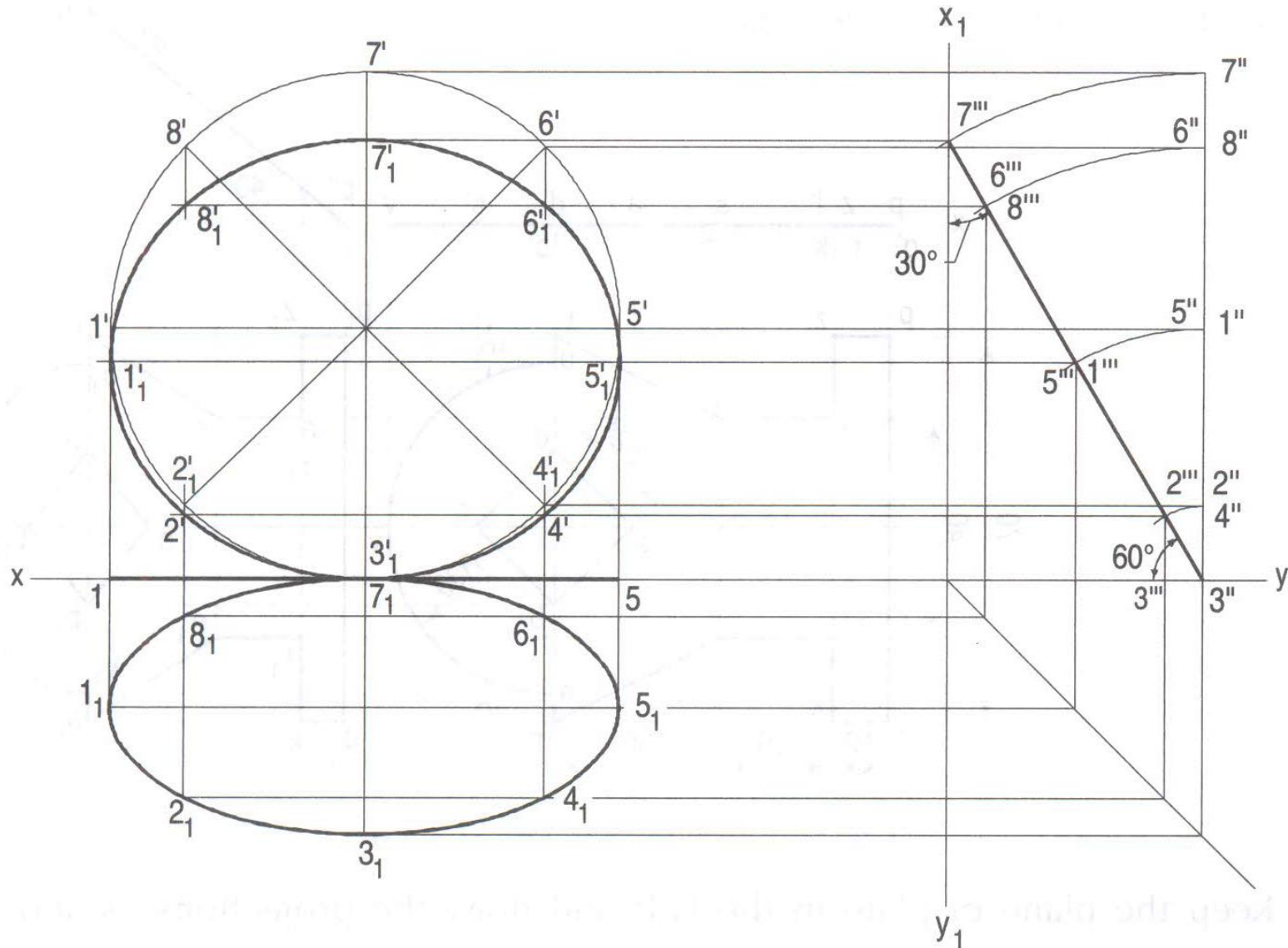
Example-12 (Solved Pb. 12-12, pp. 266) ...

Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-15 (Solved Pb. 12-15, pp. 268)

A thin circular plate of 70mm diameter is resting on its circumference such that its plane is inclined at  $60^\circ$  to H.P. and  $30^\circ$  to V.P. Draw its projections.



# Projections of a Planar Features

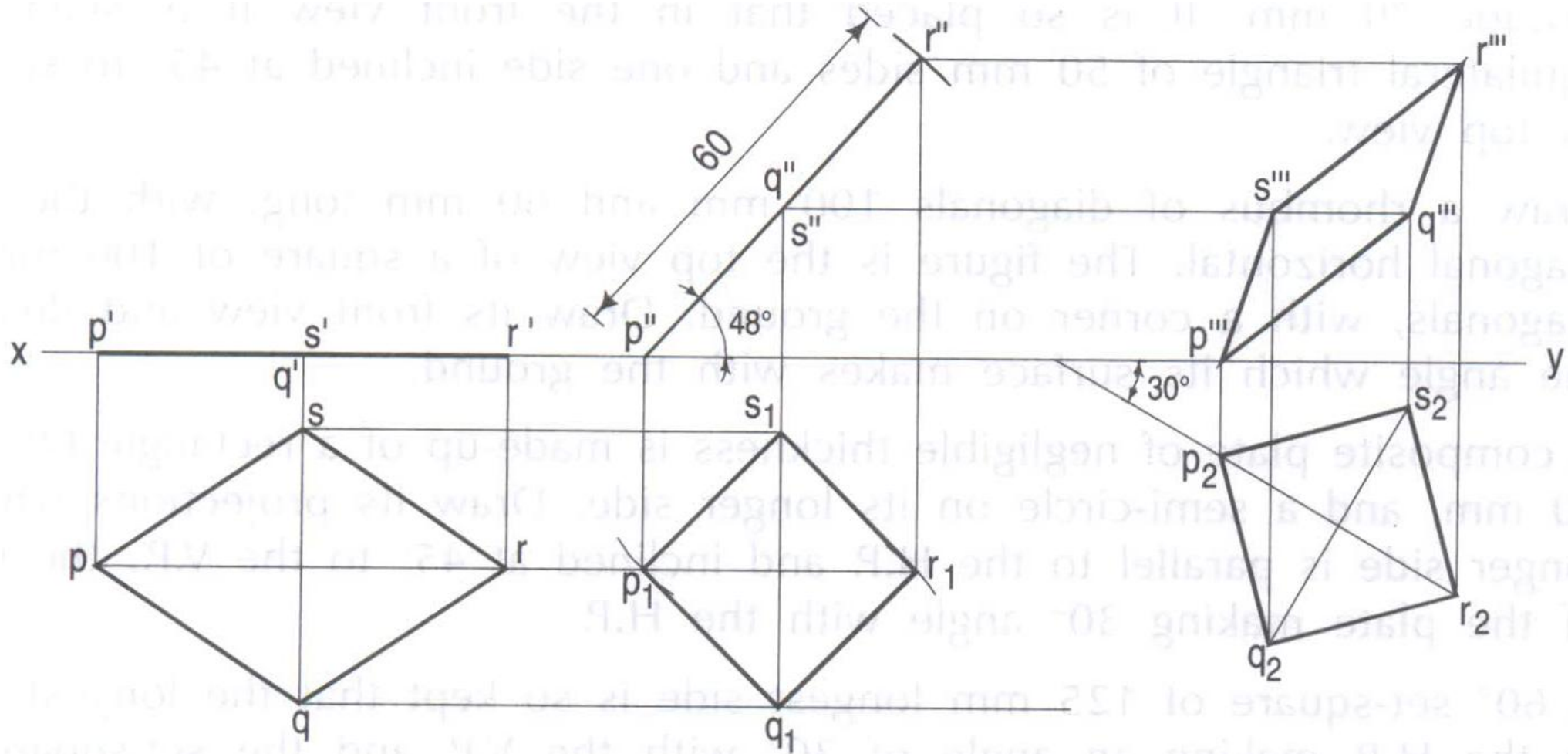
## Example-16 (Solved Pb. 12-16, pp. 268)

PQRS is a rhombus having diagonal  $PR=60\text{mm}$  and  $QS=40\text{mm}$ . Both the diagonals are mutually perpendicular. The plane of the rhombus is inclined to H.P. such that its top view appear as a square. The top view of PR makes  $30^\circ$  with  $xy$ . Draw its projections and determine its inclination with H.P.



# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-16 (Solved Pb. 12-16, pp. 268) ...



Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-16 (Solved Pb. 12-16, pp. 268) ...

Auxiliary view method

# Projections of a Planar Features

## Example-16a (Solved Pb. 12-16, pp. 268)

PQRS is a rhombus having diagonal  $PR=60\text{mm}$  and  $QS=40\text{mm}$ . Both the diagonals are mutually perpendicular. The plane of the rhombus is inclined to H.P. such that its top view appear as a square. The top view of PR makes  $30^\circ$  with V.P. Draw its projections and determine its inclination with H.P.

Note: This problem differs from the previous one in the way inclination with VP is defined – in one case, the angle is w.r.t. xy and it is w.r.t. V.P. in the other.

# Projections of a Planar Features

Example-16a (Solved Pb. 12-16, pp. 268) ...

# Conclusions

- Roughly work out all the problems given to you. Only if you come prepared, you will be able to complete all problems of the sheet in the drawing session.



**Thank You!**