Topic: Board Practice

Introduction

Board practice is the foundation of technical drawing.

It involves learning the correct way to **set up your drawing workspace** and use your tools properly. This ensures that your drawings are:

- Neat
- Accurate
- Professional

Without proper board practice, even the best designs can look rough or untidy.

1. Fixing the Drawing Sheet to the Drawing Board

Purpose of Fixing the Drawing Sheet:

- Prevents the paper from moving while drawing
- Ensures alignment and straight lines
- Maintains neatness and professionalism

Materials Needed:

Item Use

Drawing board Flat surface for drawing

Drawing sheet The paper where you draw

Drawing pins or masking tape To hold the sheet in place

T-square To ensure the paper is straight

Step-by-Step Procedure:

1. Place the drawing board on a flat table or drawing stand.

- 2. Take your **drawing sheet** (A4, A3, A2, or A1 size depending on the task).
- 3. Align the sheet using the T-square:
 - Place the bottom edge of the sheet against the T-square blade.
 - Ensure the paper is **parallel to the bottom of the drawing board**.
- 4. Use drawing pins (one at each corner) or masking tape to secure the sheet.
- 5. **Check for wrinkles or folds**—the paper should be flat.

Why Is This Important?

- Stability: Prevents the paper from shifting
- Accuracy: Ensures correct angles and lines
- Neatness: Keeps your work professional

2. Pencil Sharpening for Technical Drawing

Why Special Pencil Sharpening?

Technical drawing requires thin, clean, precise lines.

A properly sharpened pencil makes your work:

- Clearer
- Neater
- Easier to read and understand

Grades of Pencils and Their Uses:

Pencil Grade Use

2H, 3H, 4H Light construction lines, guidelines

HB, H Medium lines, lettering

B, 2B Thick lines, shading

Sharpening Technique:

- 1. Use a sharp blade or technical sharpener.
- 2. Cut the wood casing gently to expose about 10–15 mm of lead.
- 3. Use sandpaper or fine abrasive paper to sharpen the lead to:
 - A chisel point for construction lines
 - o A conical point for lettering or freehand sketching

Why Use a Chisel Point?

- Makes thin, consistent lines
- Reduces smudging
- Helps you draw **precise details**

Safety Tips:

- Always **cut away from your body** when using a blade.
- Keep the sharp end protected when not in use.

3. Drawing Borders and Title Block

Borders

Borders give your drawing a professional and organized look.

They also provide space for notes, signatures, and marks.

Standard Margins for Borders:

Edge of Sheet Margin Size (mm)

Top 10 mm

Bottom 20 mm

Edge of Sheet Margin Size (mm)

Left 20 mm

Right 10 mm

Steps to Draw Borders:

- 1. Use a ruler or T-square to mark the margins on all sides.
- 2. Draw **light guide lines first**, then darken them neatly.
- 3. Use an **H or 2H pencil** for light borders and **HB** for final borders.

Title Block

A **title block** provides essential information about your drawing.

Position:

Bottom **right corner** of the drawing sheet.

Contents of a Title Block:

Field Details to Fill

Title Name of the drawing (e.g., "Front View of a Box")

Name Student's name

Date Date of the drawing

Scale Drawing scale (e.g., 1:2)

Class Class/department

Sheet Number For record keeping (if applicable)

Size of Title Block:

Dimension Range

Length 140–180 mm

Height 40–60 mm

Why Is a Title Block Important?

- Identifies who drew the work
- States what the drawing represents
- Makes the drawing easy to file, reference, or mark
- Provides scale and date information

4. Importance of Good Board Practice

Accuracy: Prevents mistakes in technical drawings

• **Neatness:** Makes work presentable

• Standardization: Ensures all students/professionals follow similar formats

• Professionalism: Prepares students for real-world engineering or architectural work

5. Summary of Key Points

Aspect Purpose

Fixing the Drawing Sheet Prevents movement, keeps sheet aligned

Sharpening Pencils Properly Ensures clean, accurate lines

Drawing Borders Gives the work a professional frame

Title Block Provides details about the drawing