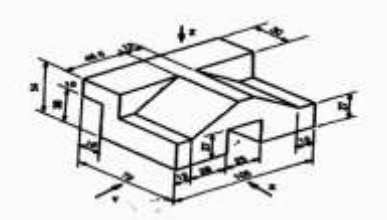
Q.24 Fig below shows an isometric view of a block. Draw the following orthographic views to a full size scale in first angle projection method.

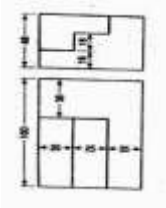
a. Front elevation looking in the direction of arrow X.

b Side view looking in the direction of arrow Y.

c. Top view looking in the direction of arrow Z.



Q.25 Figure given below shows two views of an object, study the drawing carefully and draw a isometric view from these views.



Q.26 Draw the sectional front view and side of an Oldham's coupling which joins two 50 mm diameter shafts the axis of which are parallel to each other, but have a lateral misalignment of 20 mm.

No. of Printed Pages : 4

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202015

1st Year / Branch : Advance Diploma in Tool and Die Making

Subject:- Engineering Drawing

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

Q.1 The drawing board size of B0 indicates as per B.I.S. is _____mm.

a) 1000 x 1500 b) 500 x 700

c) 350 x 500 d) 700 x 1000

Q.2 French curves are most importantly used to draw____

a) Long Lines b) Triangles

c) Curves d) Circles

Q.3 If the object is placed in the first quadrant, the projected view results in the_____

a) First angle projection

b) Second angle projection

c) Third angle projection

d) Fourth angle projection

Q.4 Centre lines in orthographic sketches are represented by?

a) Dotted lines

b) Short and long dashed lines

c) Thin Straight lines

d) Very light thick lines

Q.5 The advised position of placement of the dimensions should be _____
a) Inside the view
b) Outside the view
c) On the boundaries of the view
d) Cutting the view

Q.6 Which of the following scales is a reducing scale?
a) 3:2 b) 1:0:4
c) 1:1 d) 1:3

Q.7 The value of the ratio of isometric length to true length is_____
a) 0.141 b) 0.372
c) 0.815 d) 0.642

Q.8 The best suitable development method for the development of polyhedron and transition pieces is_____
a) Approximate development
b) Parallel line development
c) Triangulation development
d) Radial line development

Q.9 _____is the difference between the size of the manufactured product and the corresponding basic size.
a) Deviation b) Upper Deviation
c) Actual Deviation d) Allowance

Q.10 Lower deviation is the algebraic difference between the_____and corresponding basic size.
a) Actual size
b) Design size
c) Maximum limit of the size
d) Minimum limit of the size

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 Define tool room.
Q.12 Define scale.
Q.13 Define tolerance.
Q.14 Which method of development of surfaces is employed in case of prisms?
Q.15 Define orthographic projection.
Q.16 What are section lines.
Q.17 Write an example of permanent joint.
Q.18 Write use of washer.
Q.19 Define assembly drawing.
Q.20 Describe bearing.

SECTION-C

Note: Attempt any four questions out of six questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 A) Draw an ellipse whose major is axis is 100mm and minor axis is 60mm.
B) Show the difference between chain dimensioning and parallel dimensioning with the help of drawings.

Q.22 A vertical cylinder of diameter 50mm and 70mm height is cut by a sectional plane inclined at 30° to H.P and passes the axis of the cylinder at a distance of 40 mm from base. Draw the development of the truncated cylinder.

Q.23 A) Draw free hand sketch of Lewis bolt.
B) Draw in proportionate free hand sketch; the top and sectional front view of a single riveted, Single cover butt joint; When the diameter of the rivet is 18mm.