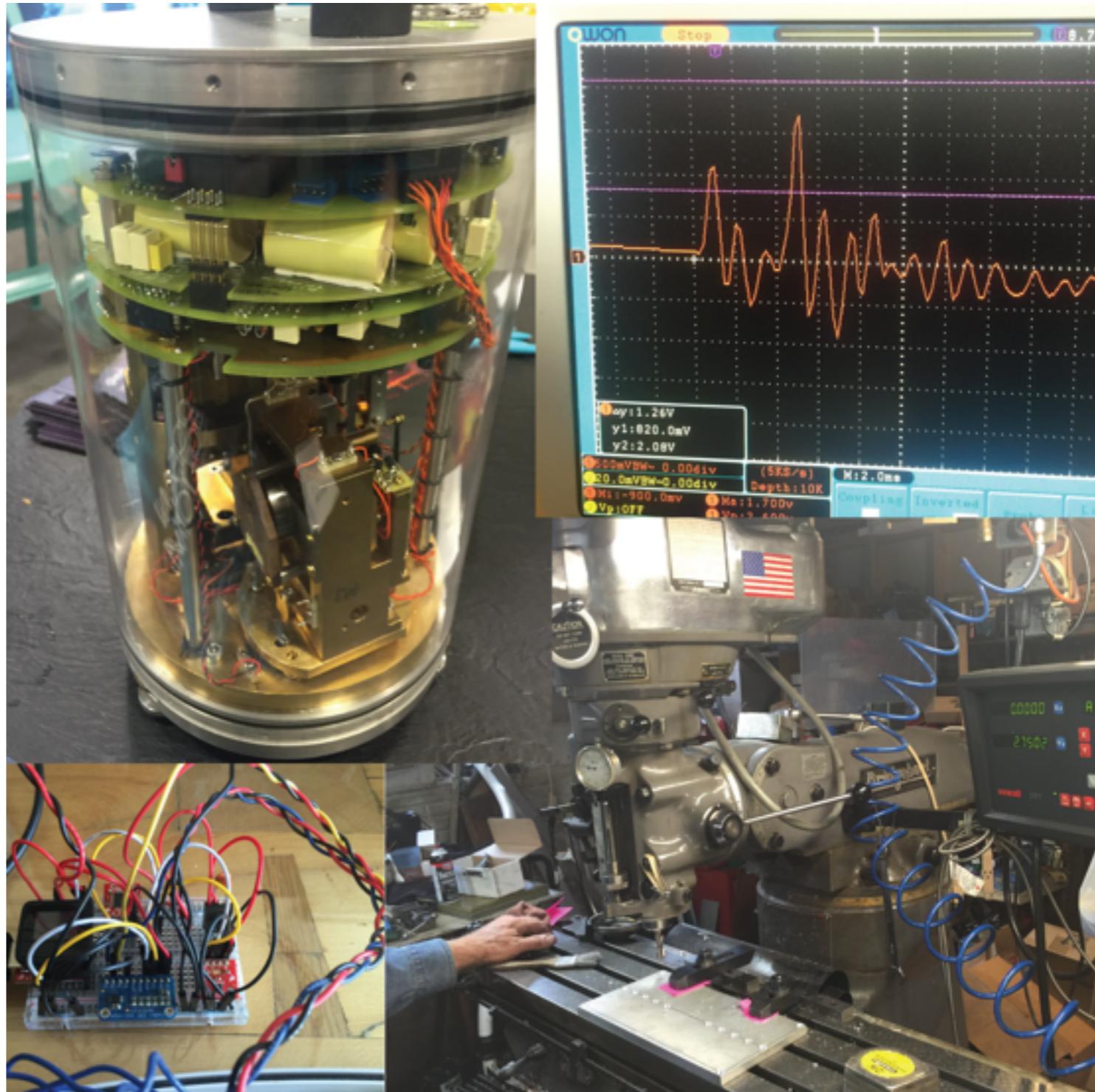


Mechanical Drawing

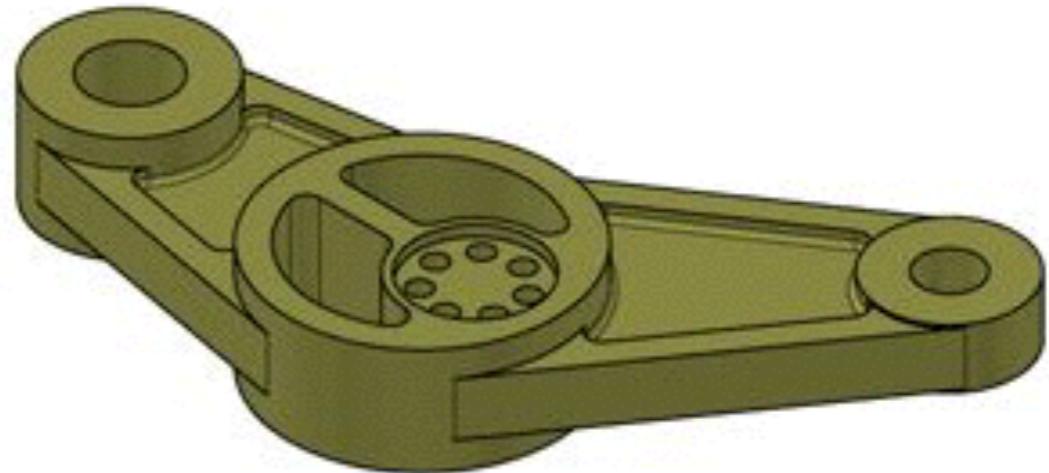
J.R. Leeman and C. Marone

Techniques of Geoscientific
Experimentation

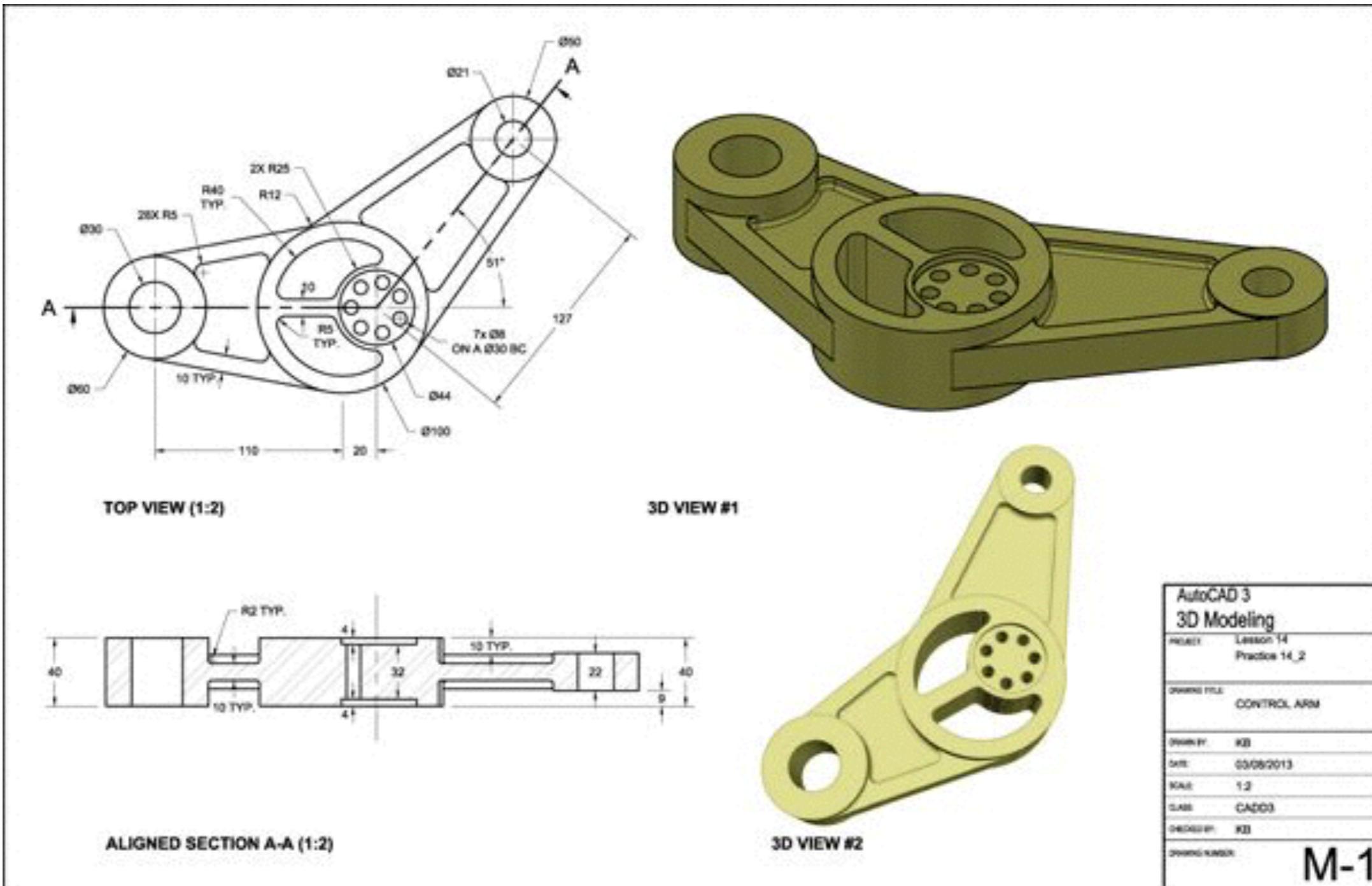
September 22, 2016



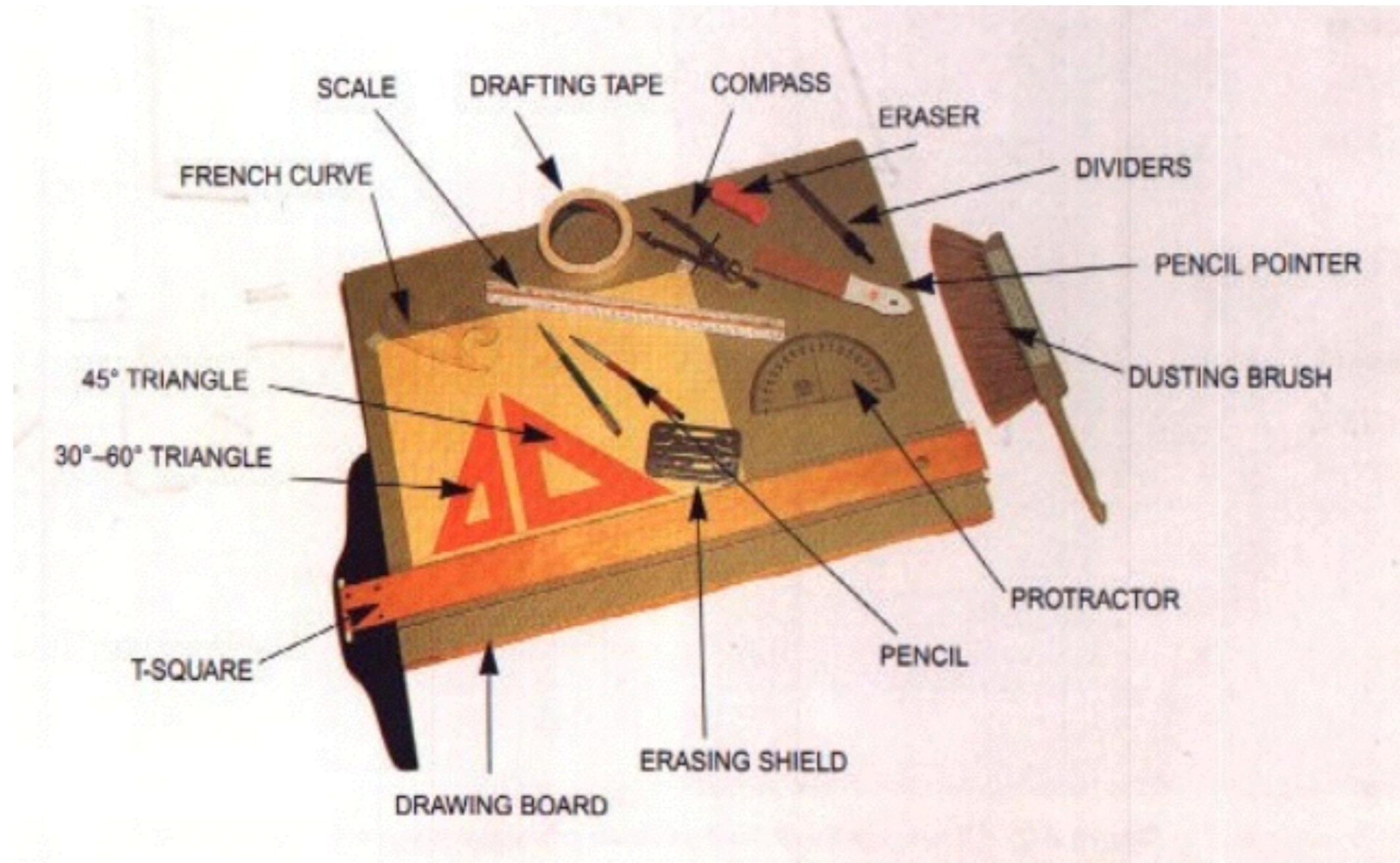
You've got an idea - now you need to tell the shop what to make and communicate your idea to others



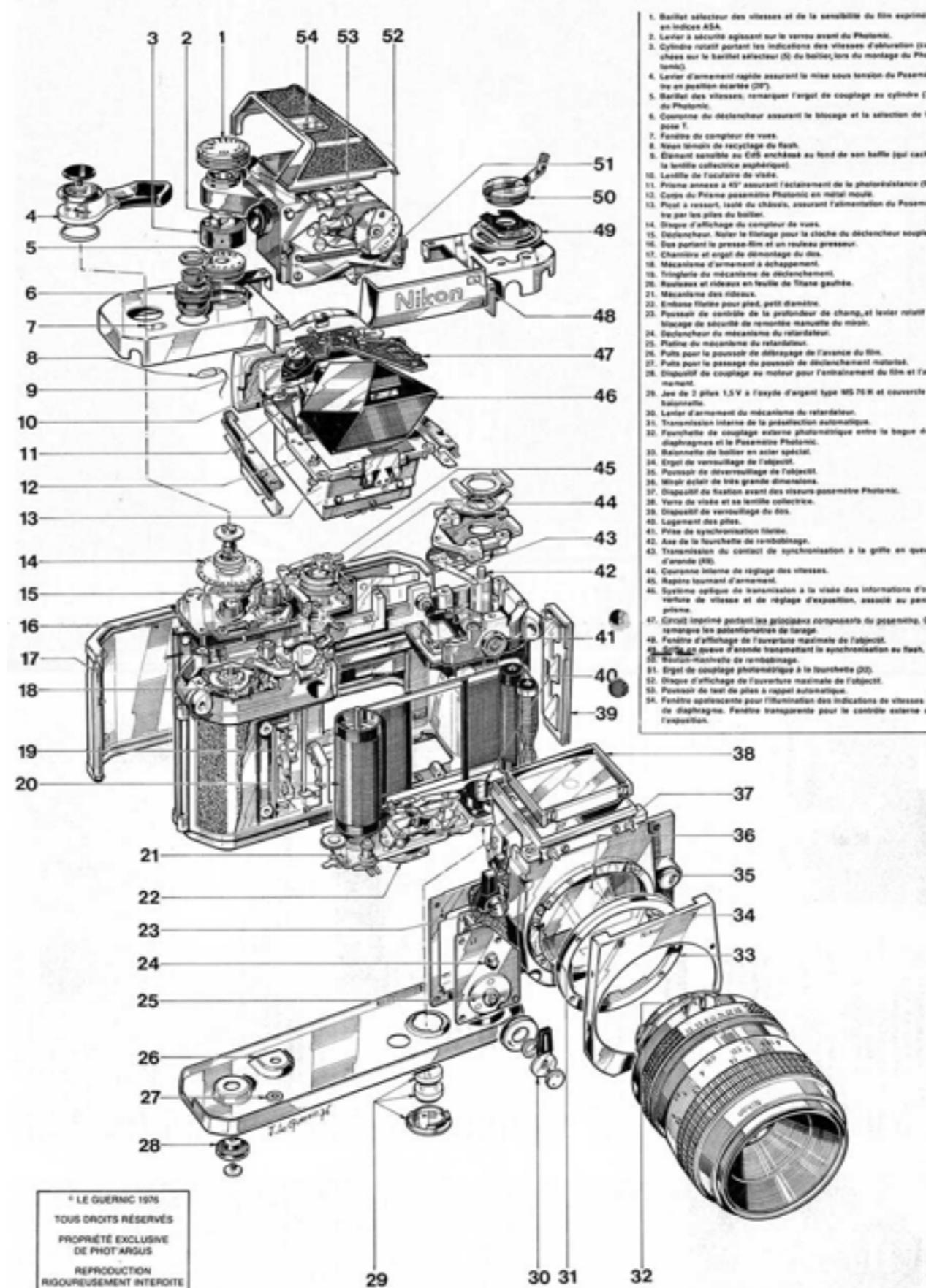
You've got an idea - now you need to tell the shop what to make and communicate your idea to others



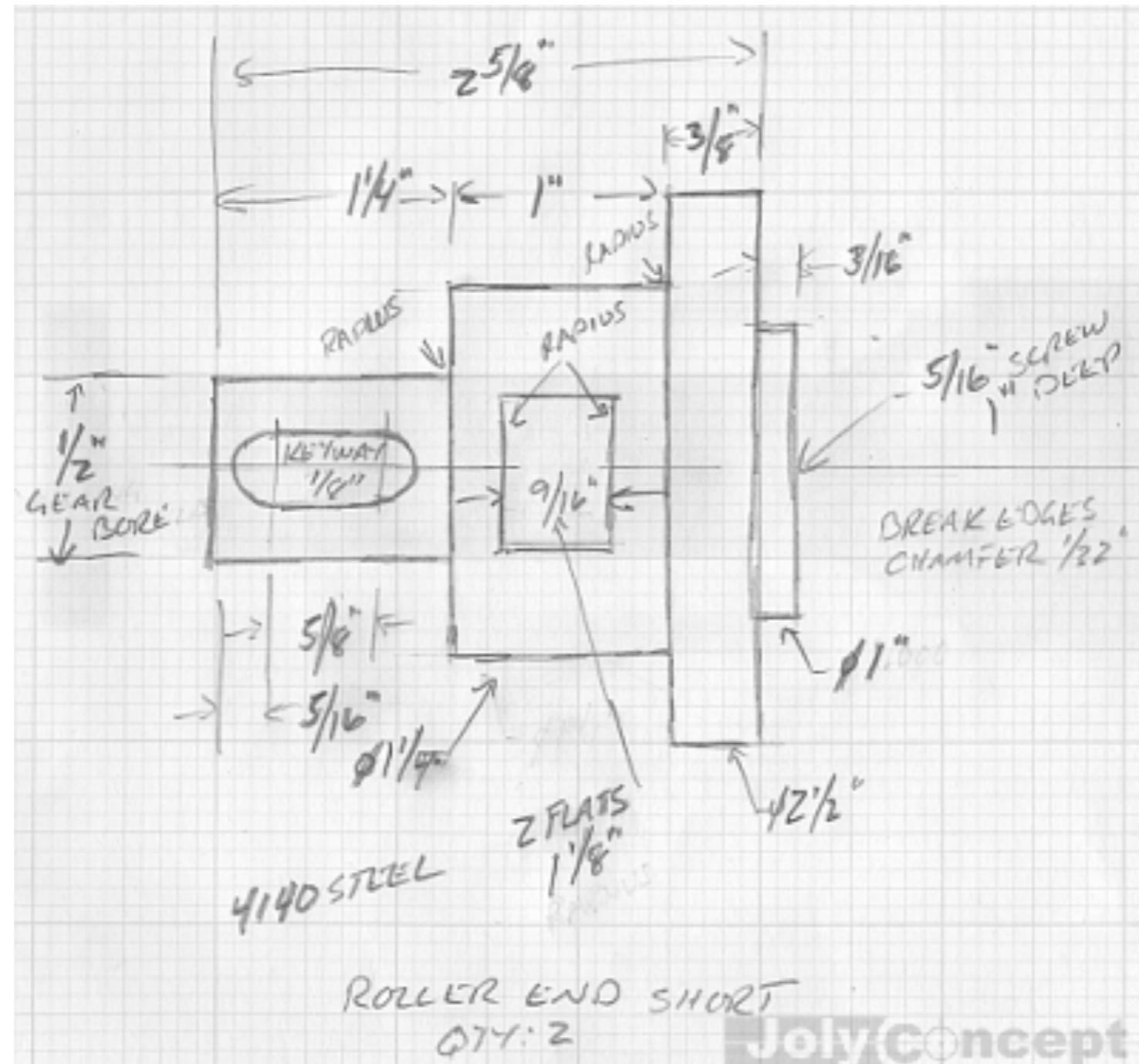
Drawing has been traditionally accomplished with drafting tools



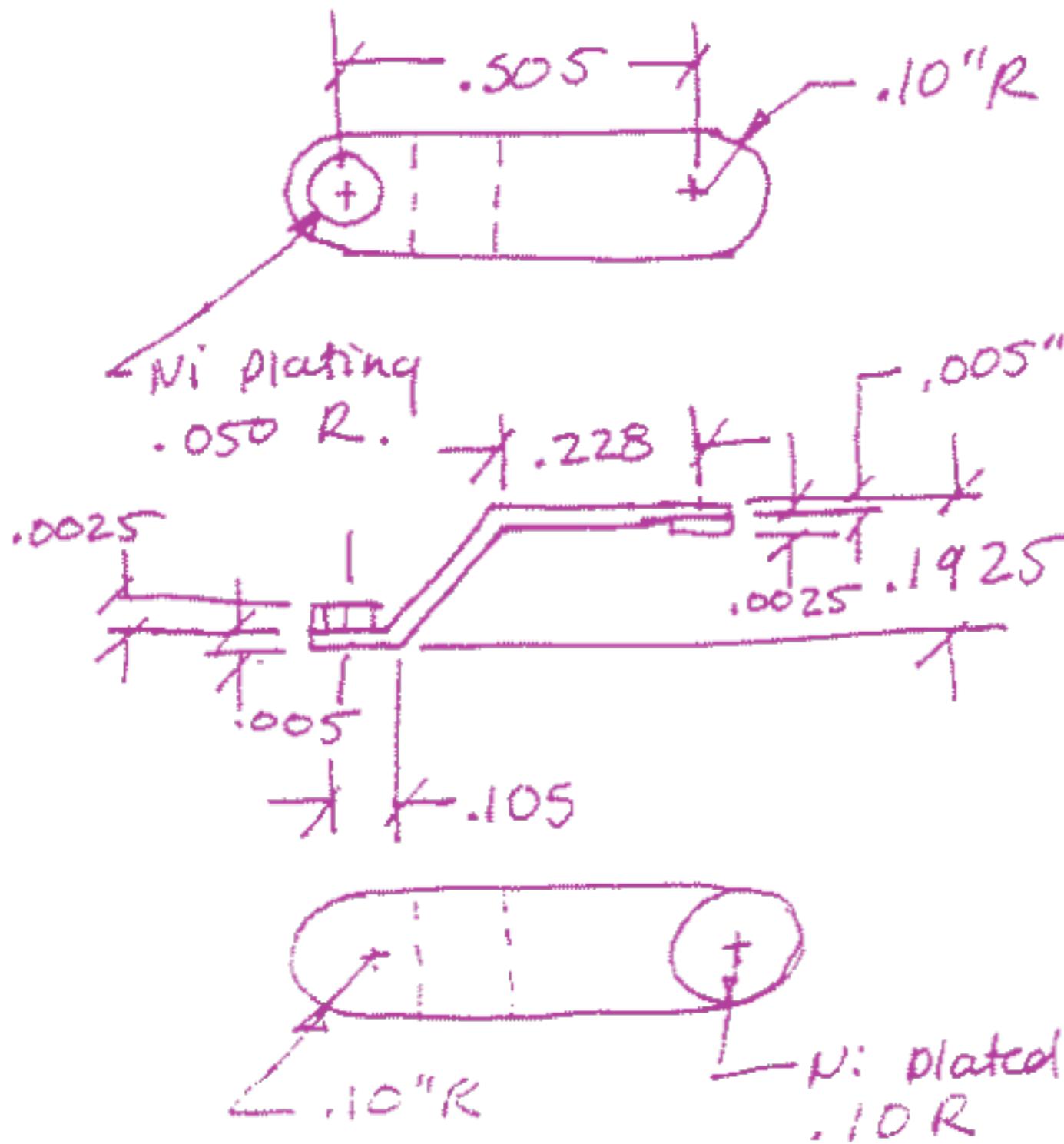
Drawing has been traditionally accomplished with drafting tools



Drawing has been traditionally accomplished with drafting tools



Drawing has been traditionally accomplished with drafting tools

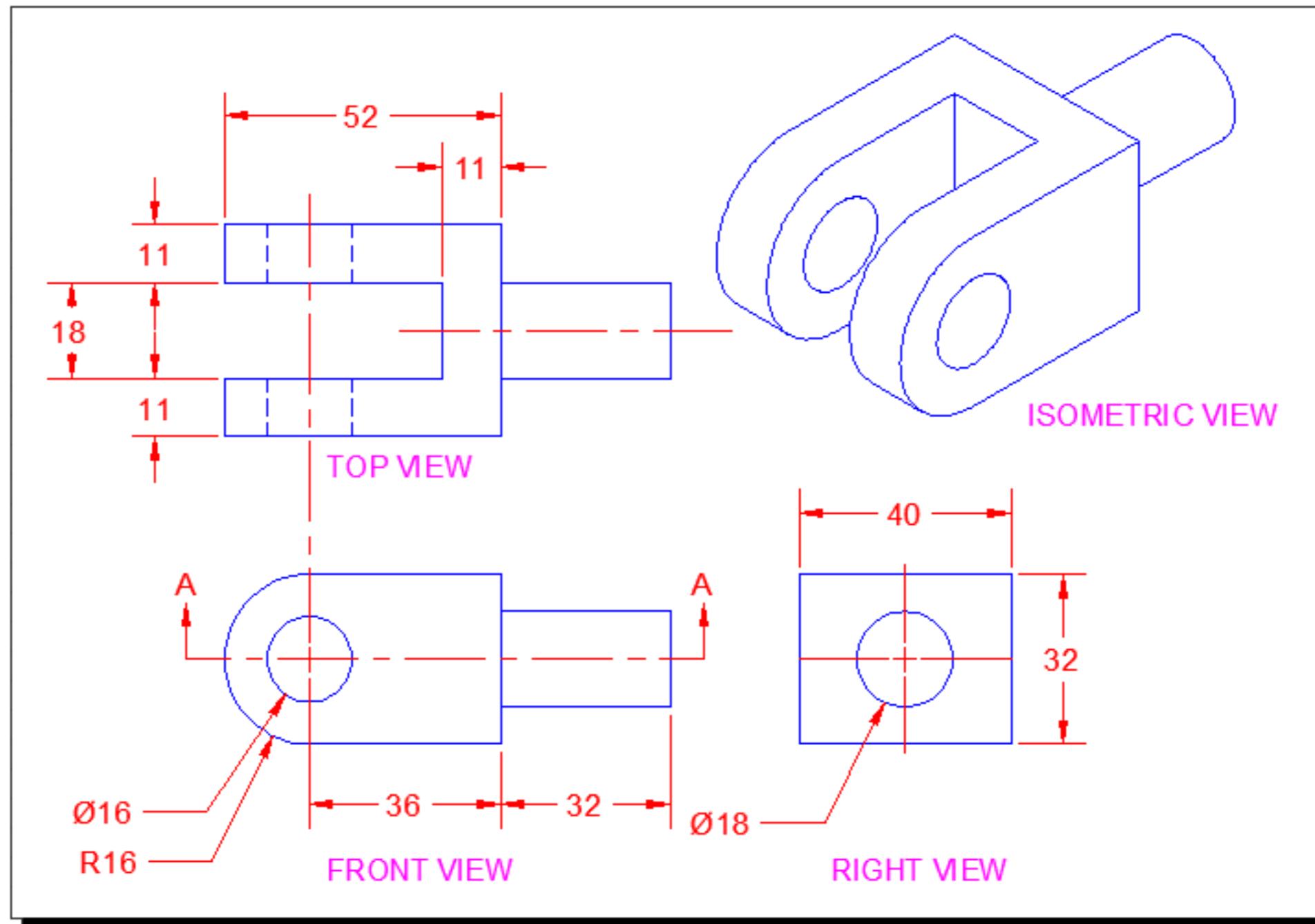


CONTACT #2

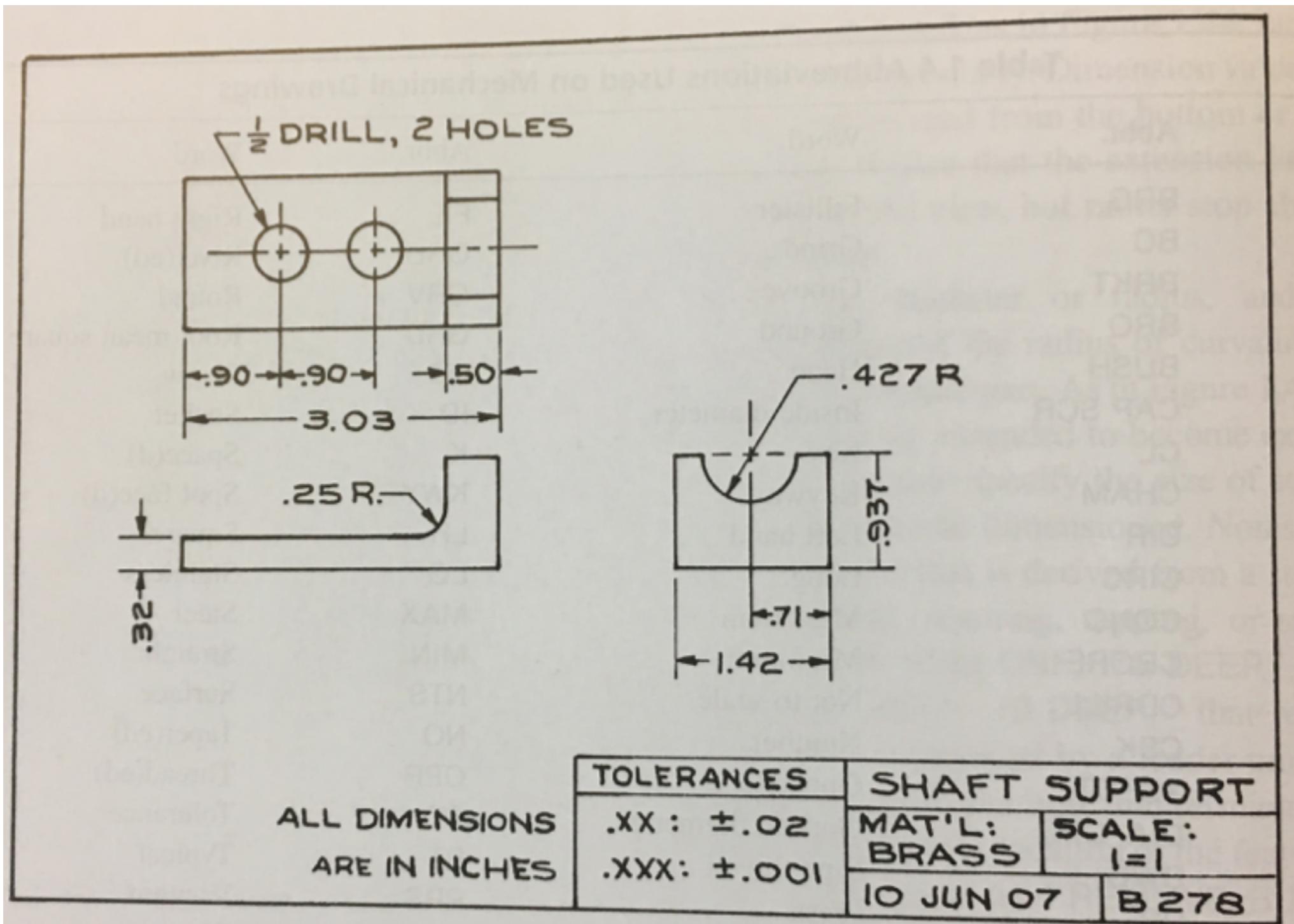
TOP OF ONE
BATTERY TO THE
NEGATIVE CONTACT
ON CIRCUIT
BOARD.

- BE COPPER
- BE GLUED to
TOP HALF OF
ENVELOPE.
- BEND RADII
TO BE .05 R

We generally use CAD tools now, but not always for one-offs



A mechanical drawing has several important parts

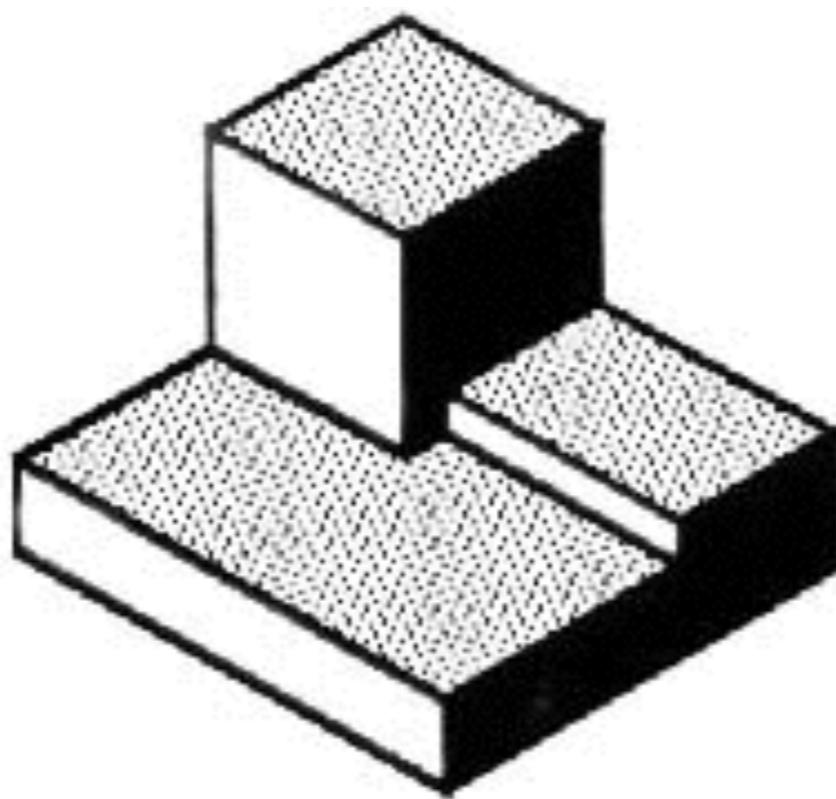


You'll see lots of abbreviations on drawings

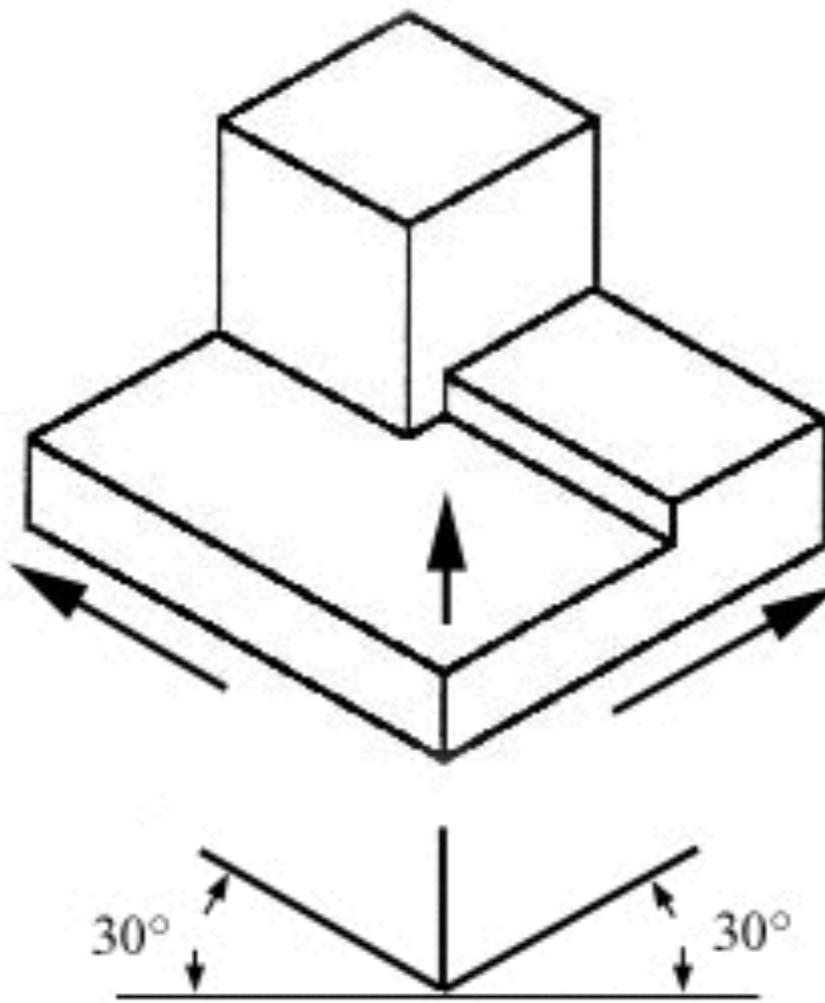
Table 1.4 Abbreviations Used on Mechanical Drawings

Word	Abbr.	Word	Abbr.	Word	Abbr.
Bearing	BRG	Fillister	FIL	Right hand	RH
Bolt circle	BC	Grind	GRD	Rivet(ed)	RIV
Bracket	BRKT	Groove	GRV	Round	RD
Broach(ed)	BRO	Ground	GRD	Root mean square	RMS
Bushing	BUSH	Head	HD	Screw	SCR
Cap screw	CAP SCR	Inside diameter	ID	Socket	SOC
Center line	CL	Key	K	Space(d)	SP
Chamfer	CHAM	Keyway	KWY	Spot face(d)	SF
Circle	CIR	Left hand	LH	Square	SQ
Circumference	CIRC	Long	LG	Stainless	STN
Concentric	CONC	Maximum	MAX	Steel	STL
Counterbore	CBORE	Minimum	MIN	Straight	STR
Counterdrill	CDRILL	Not to scale	NTS	Surface	SUR
Countersink	CSK	Number	NO	Taper(ed)	TPR
Cross section	XSECT	Opposite	OPP	Thread(ed)	THD
Diameter	DIA, D, Ø	Outside diameter	OD	Tolerance	TOL
Drawing	DWG	Pipe thread	PT	Typical	TYP
Drill(ed)	DR	Press	PRS	Vacuum	VAC
Each	EA	Punch	PCH	Washer	WASH
Equal(ly)	EQ	Radius	R	With	W/
Fillet	FIL	Reference line	REF	Without	W/O

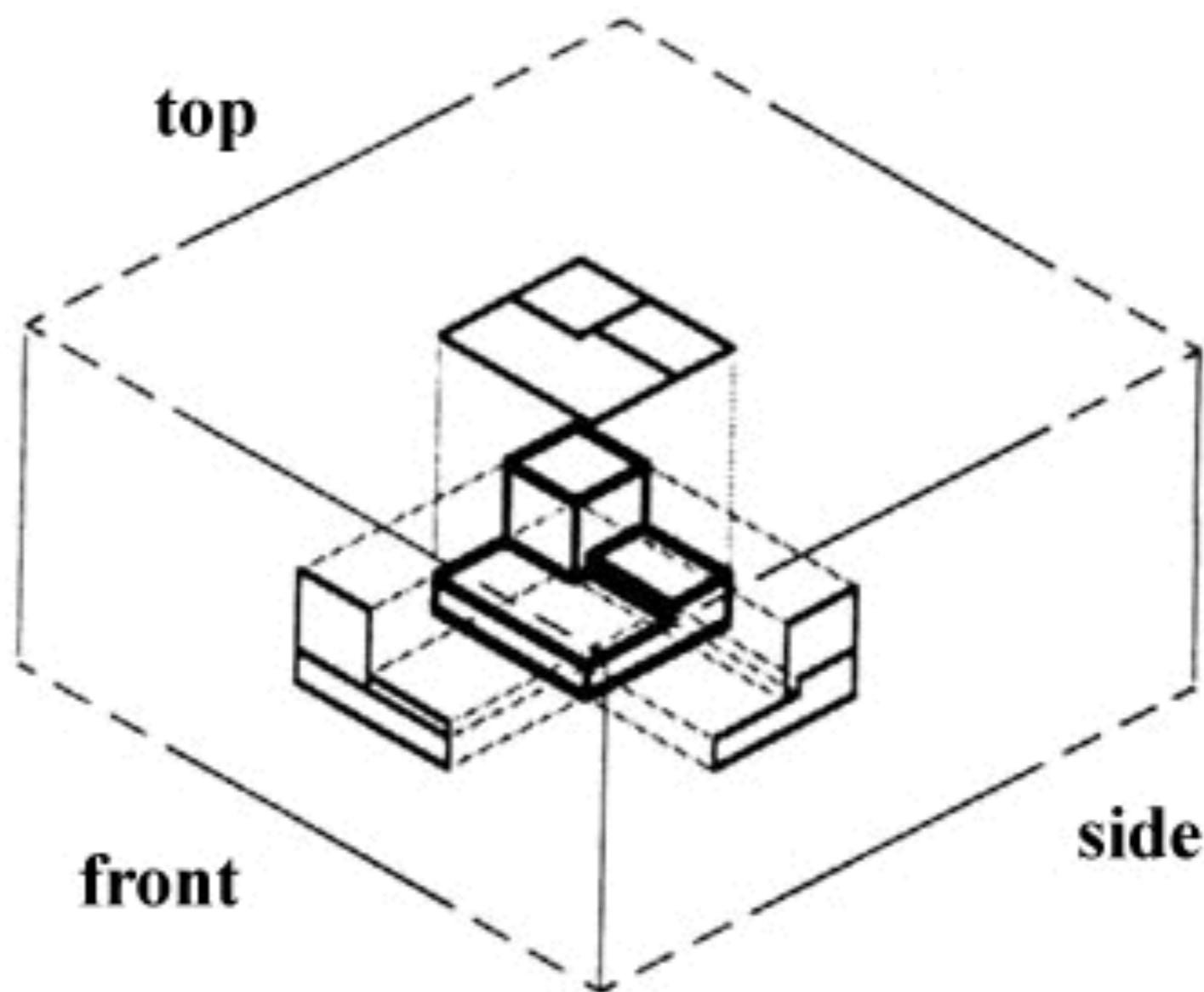
We will use this simple machined part to illustrate how to make a drawing



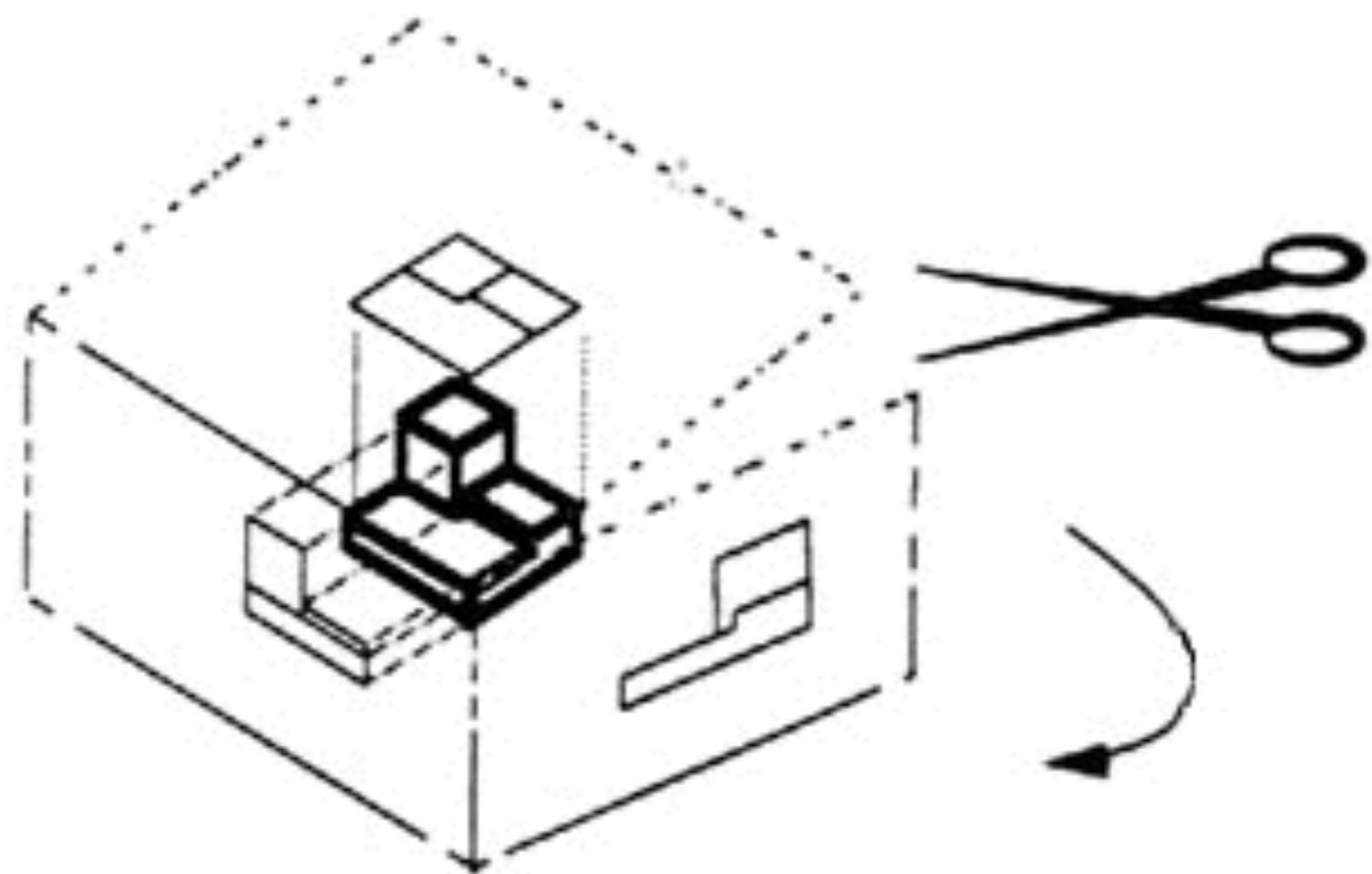
We show parts using isometric and orthogonal drawings



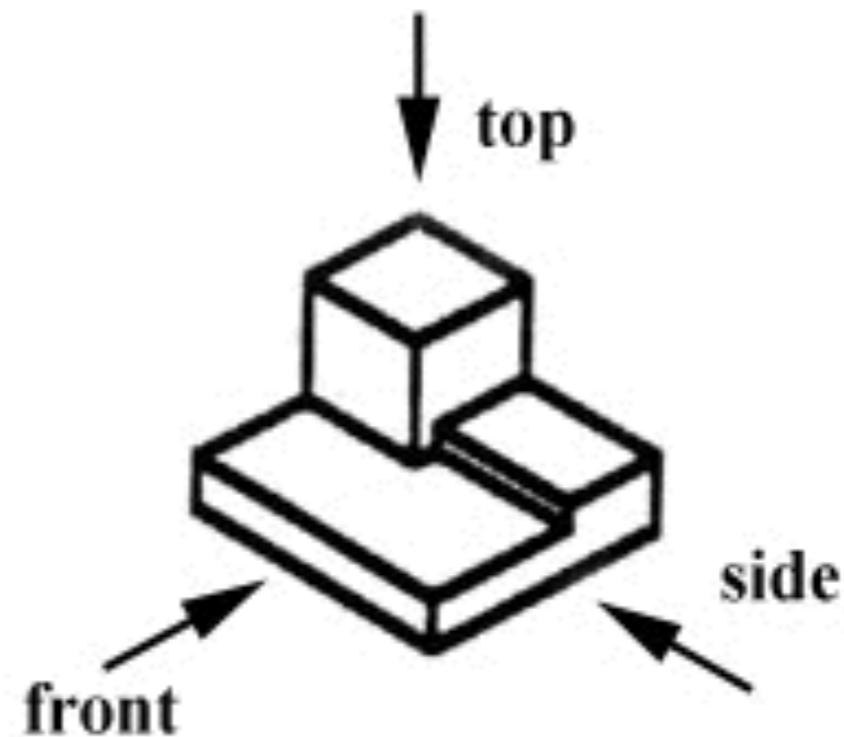
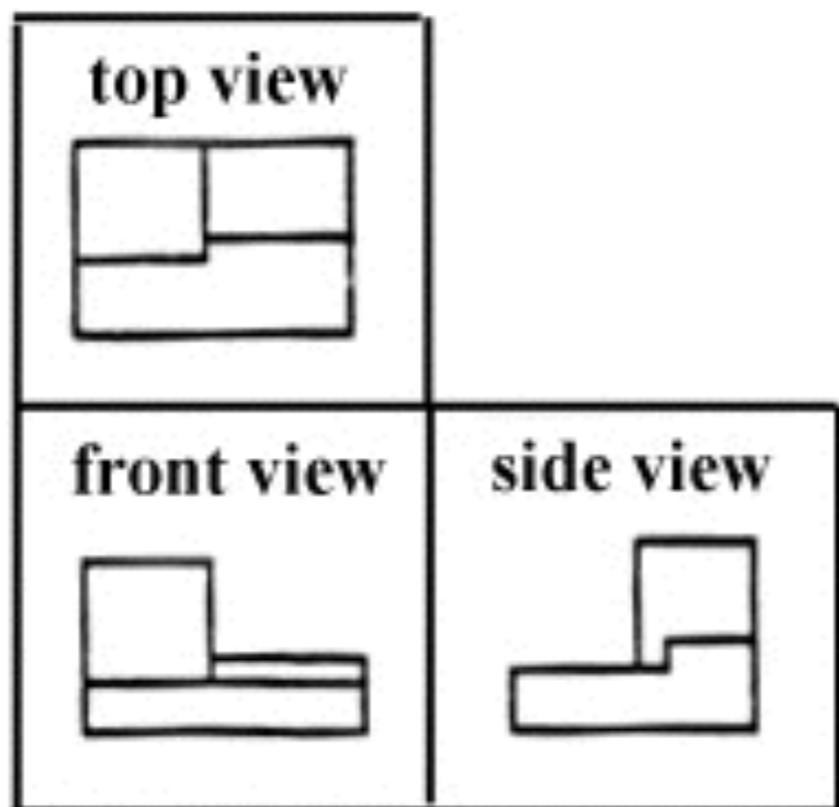
Imagine looking at the object from the fundamental 6 directions



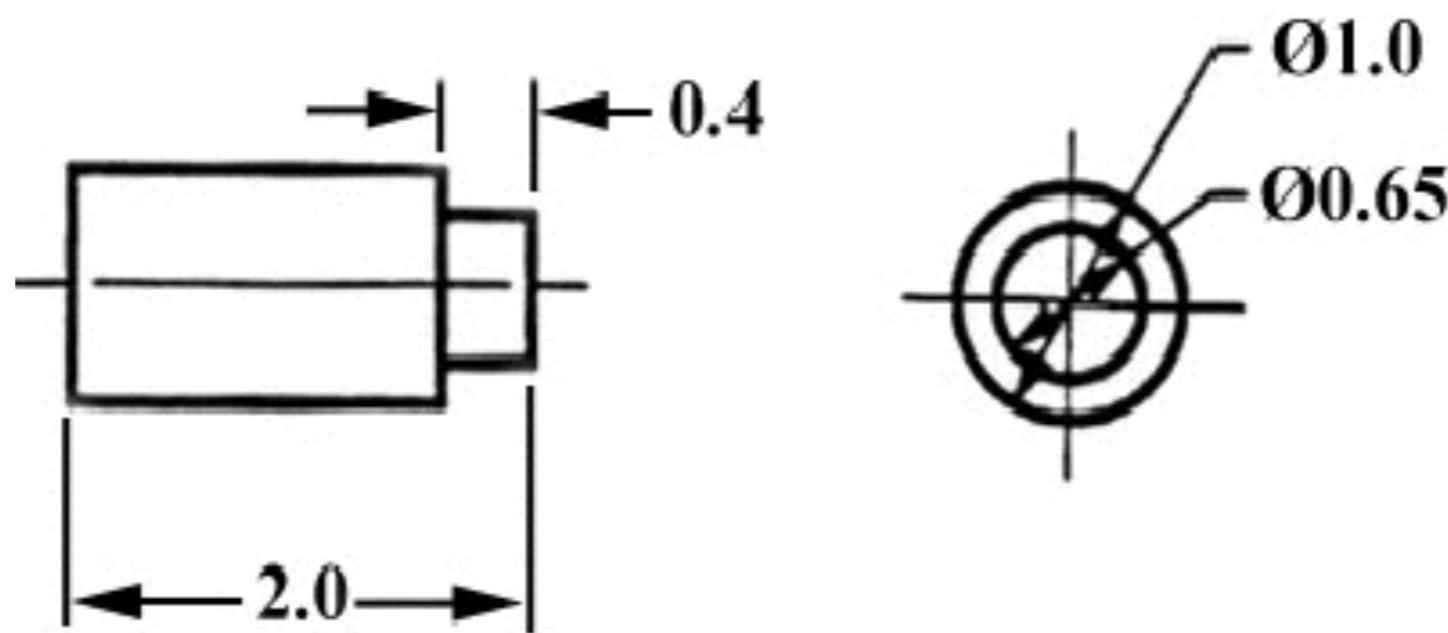
Unfold that view box and you've created an orthogonal drawing



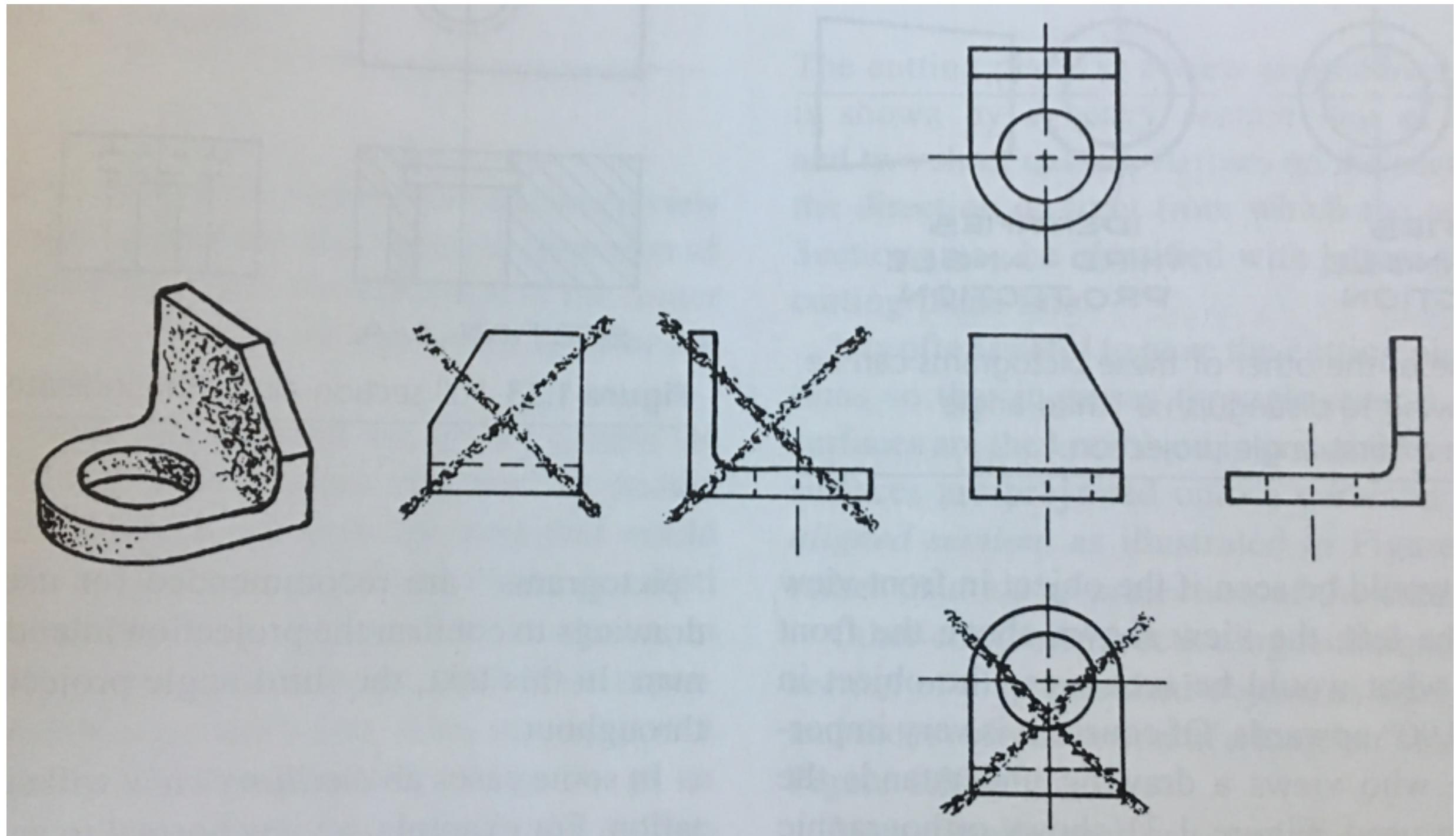
Unfold that view box and you've created an orthogonal drawing



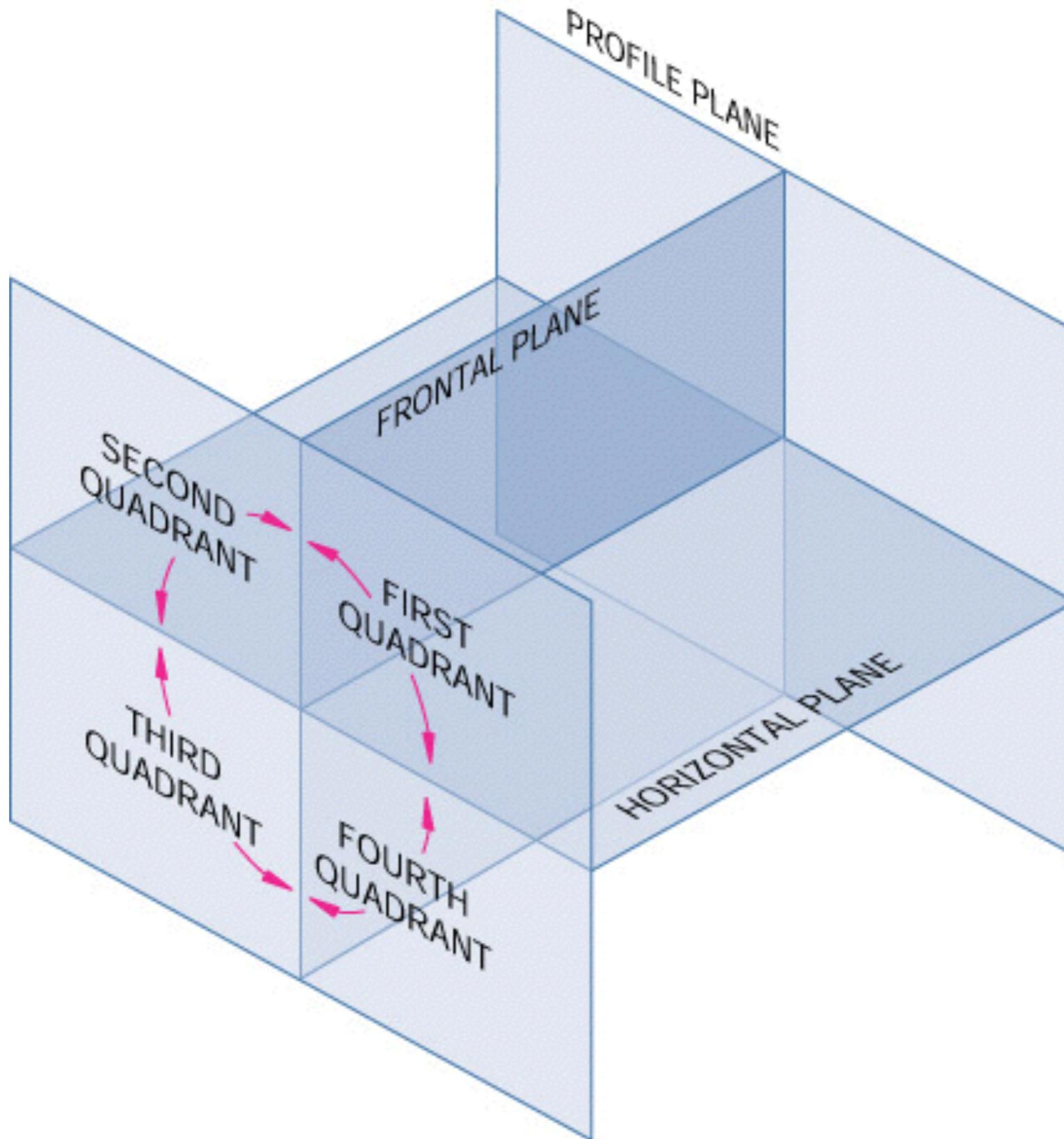
Parts could take only 2 views or many views to describe



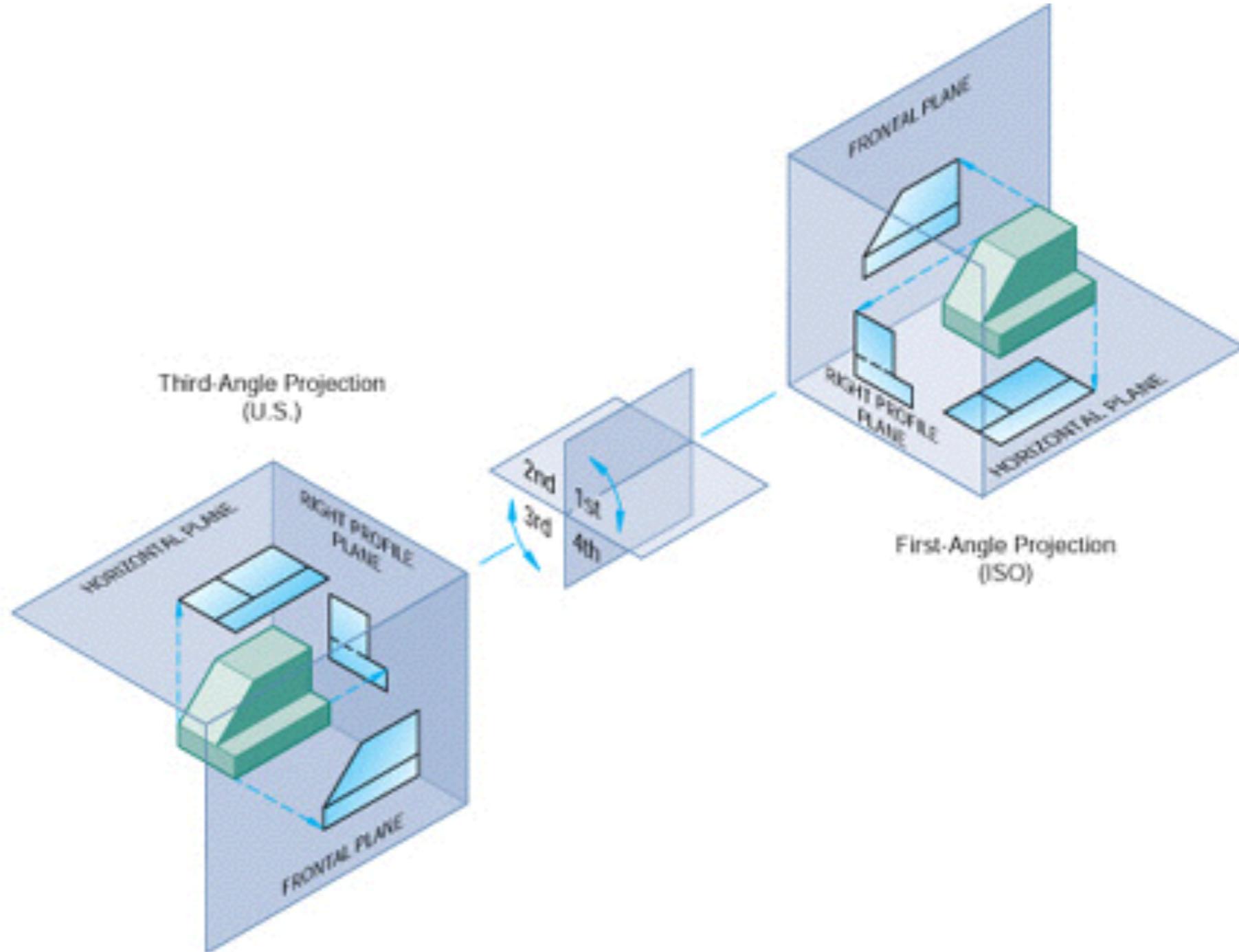
Not all angles will be required for most parts



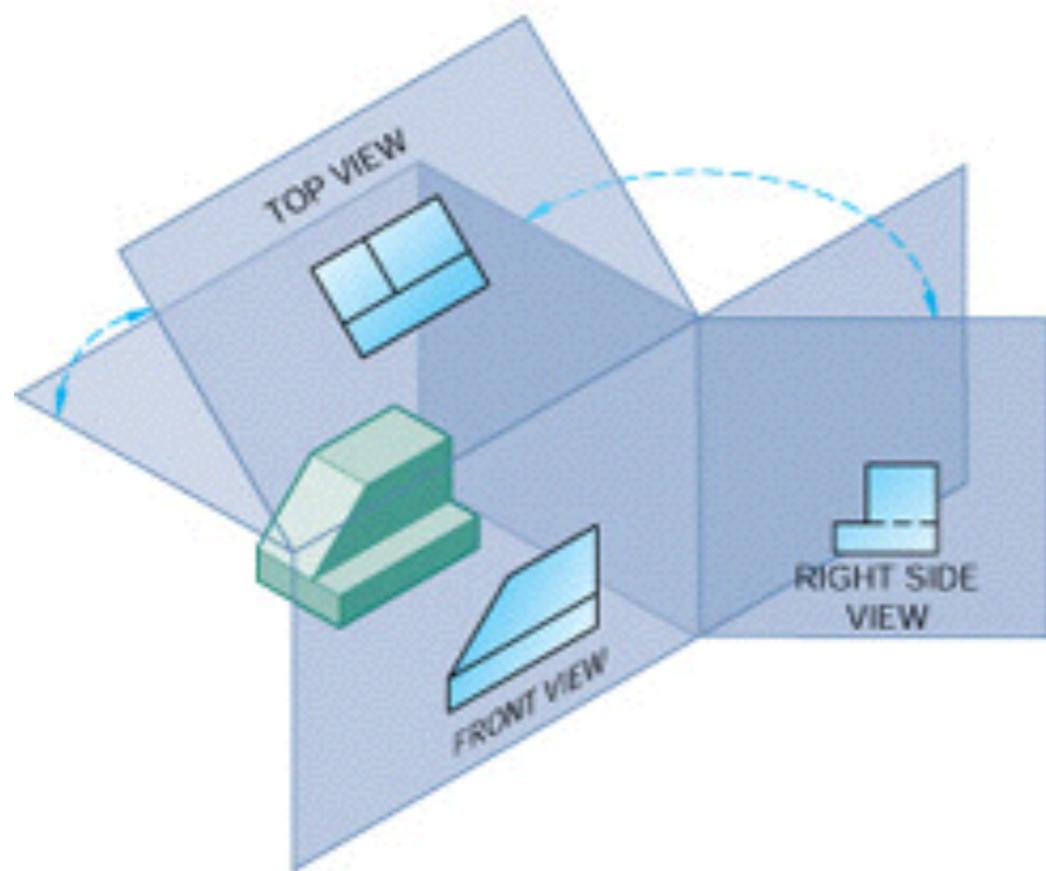
We generally prefer the third-angle projection in the US



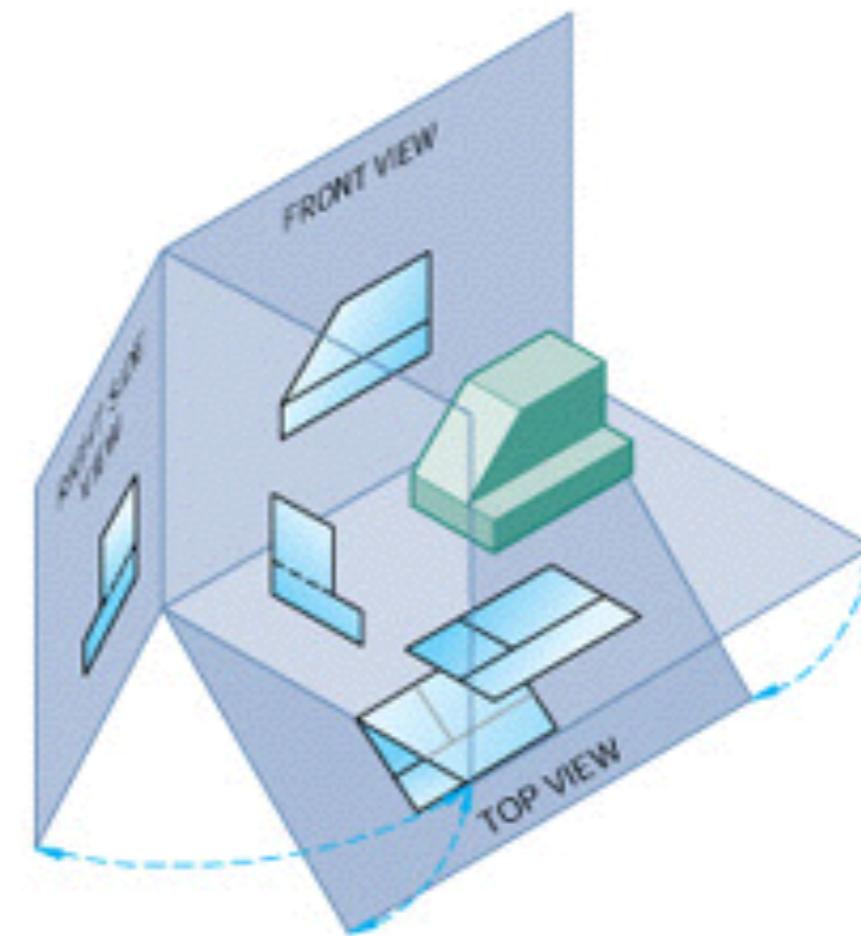
We generally prefer the third-angle projection in the US



We generally prefer the third-angle projection in the US

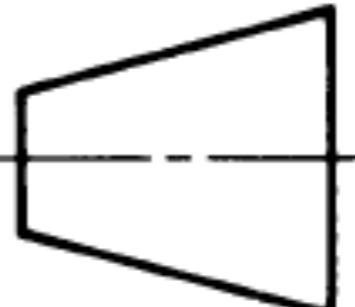
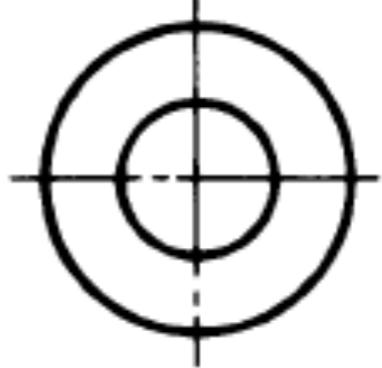
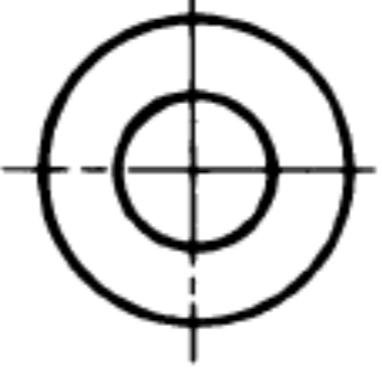
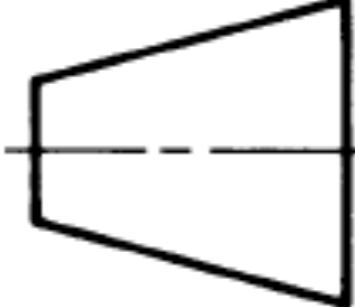


(A) Third-Angle Projection

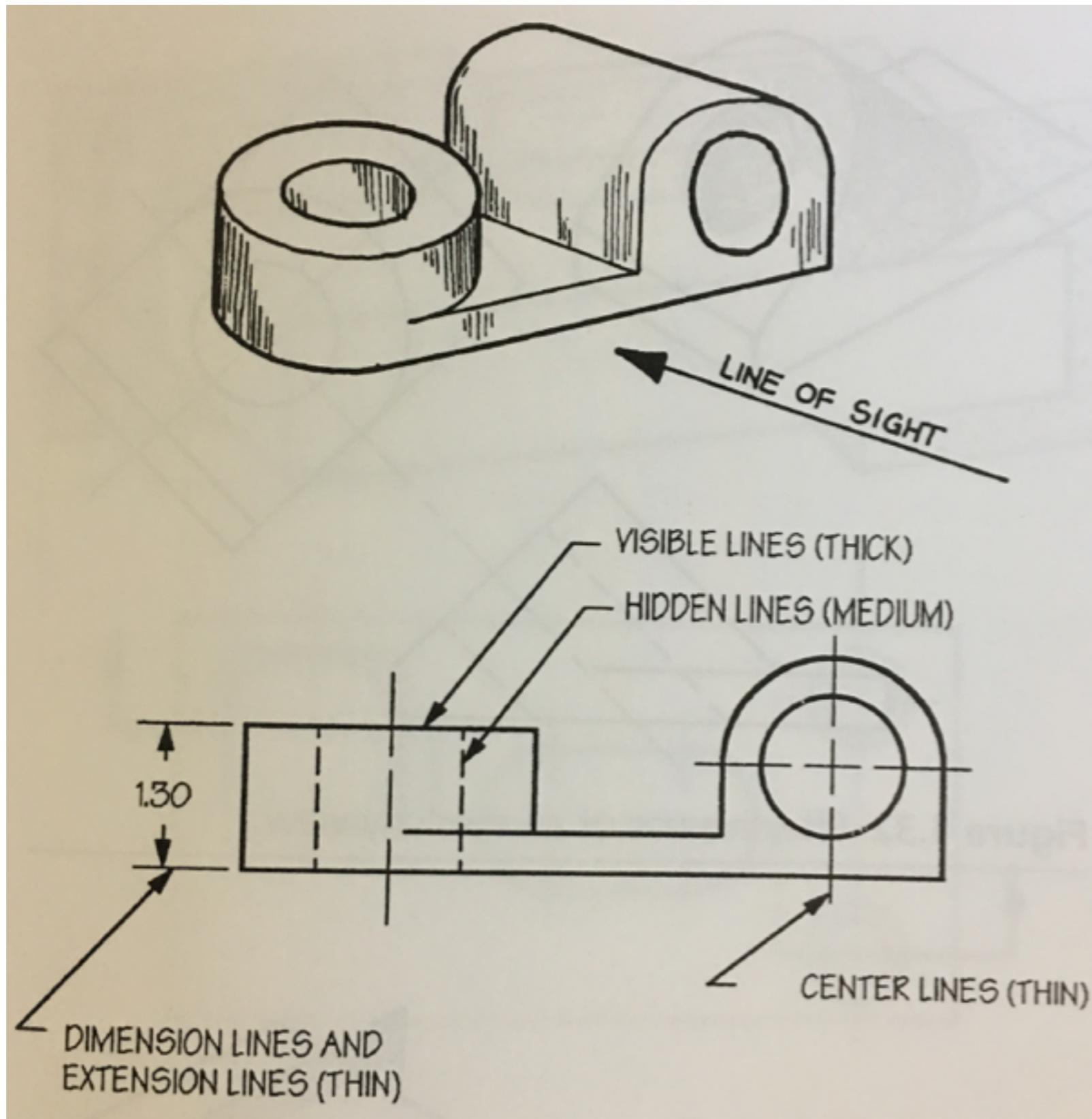


(B) First-Angle Projection

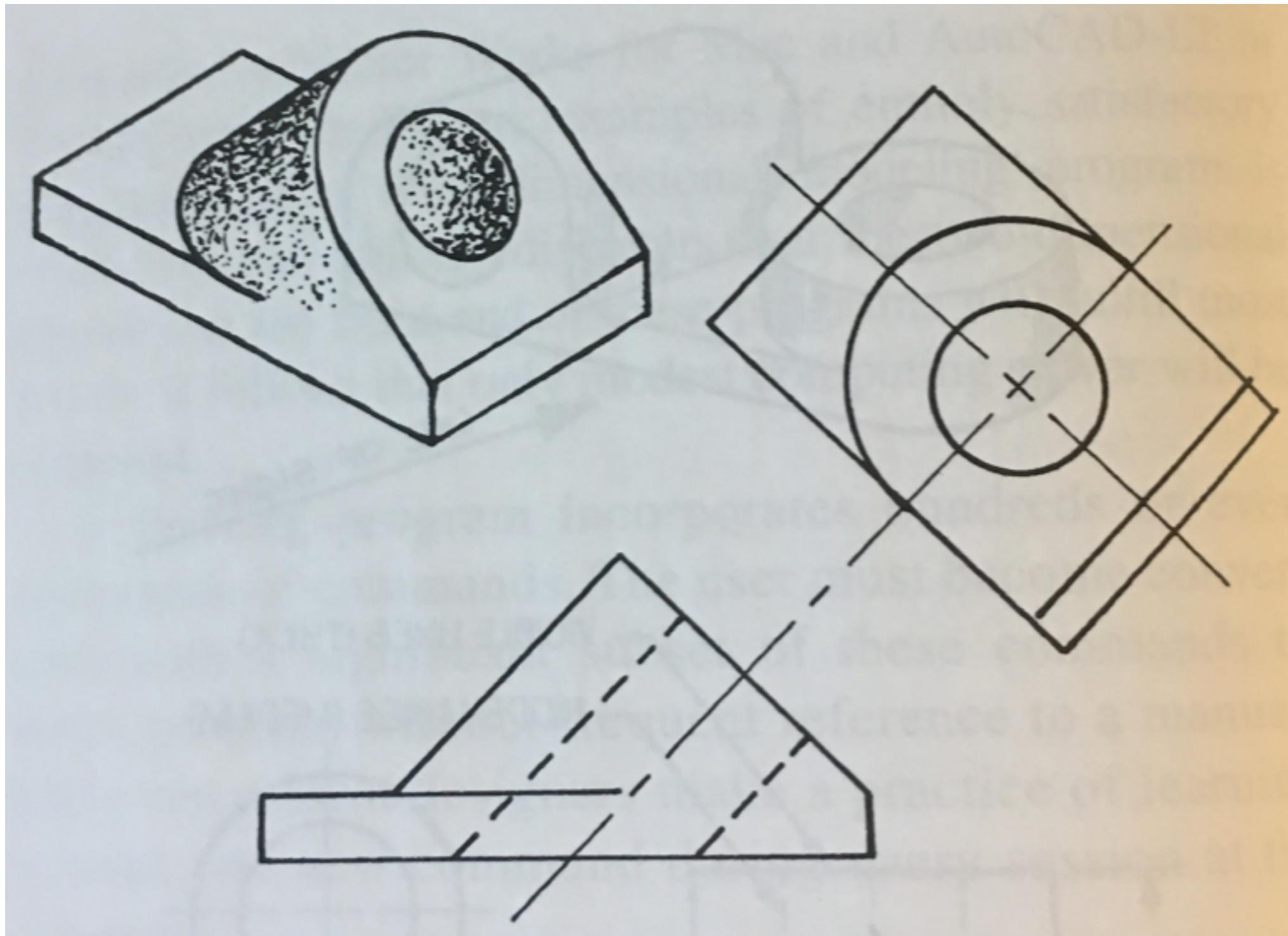
We generally prefer the third-angle projection in the US

Projection	Symbol
First angle	 
Third angle	 

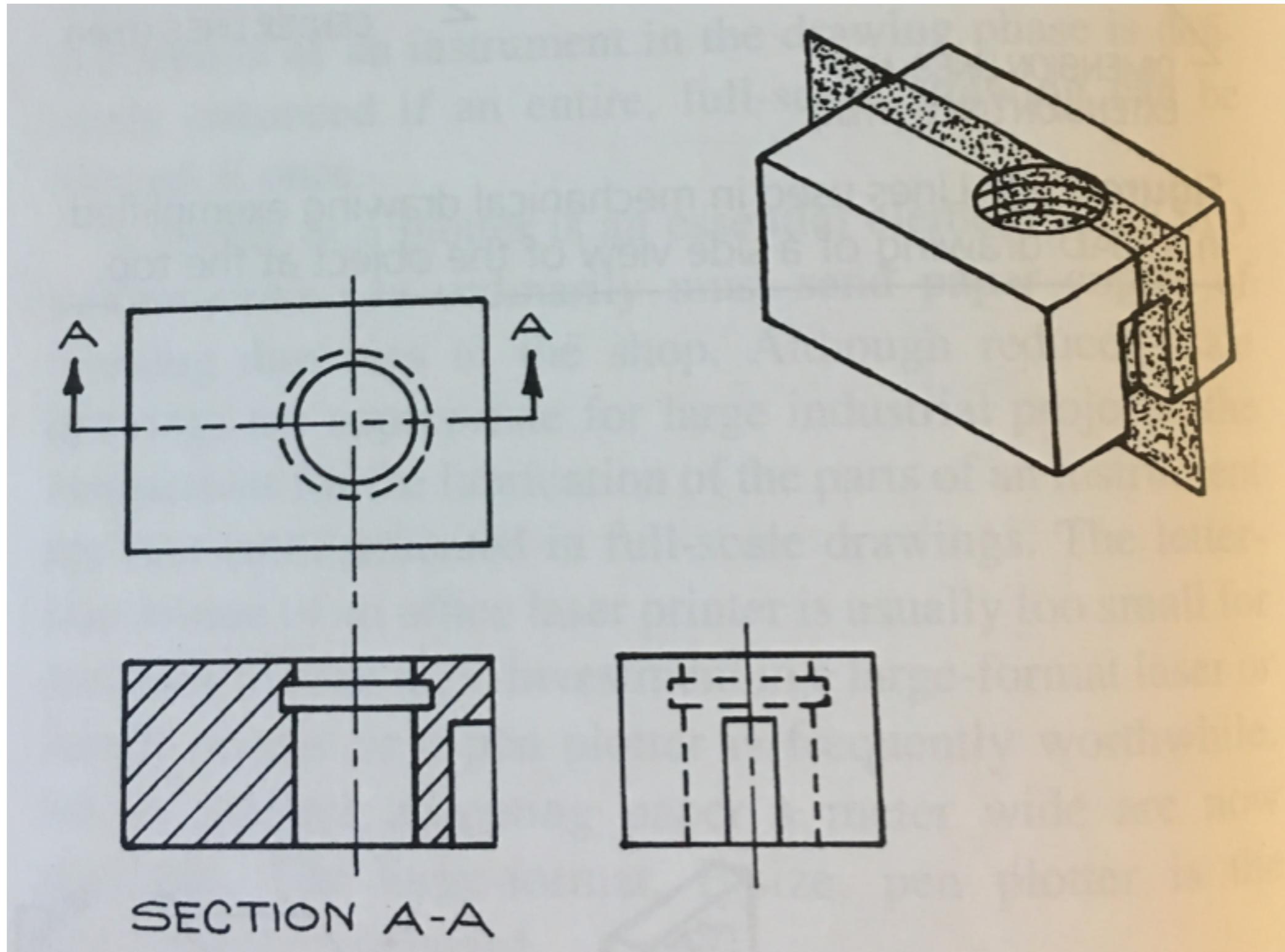
We use different line weights and styles in drawings



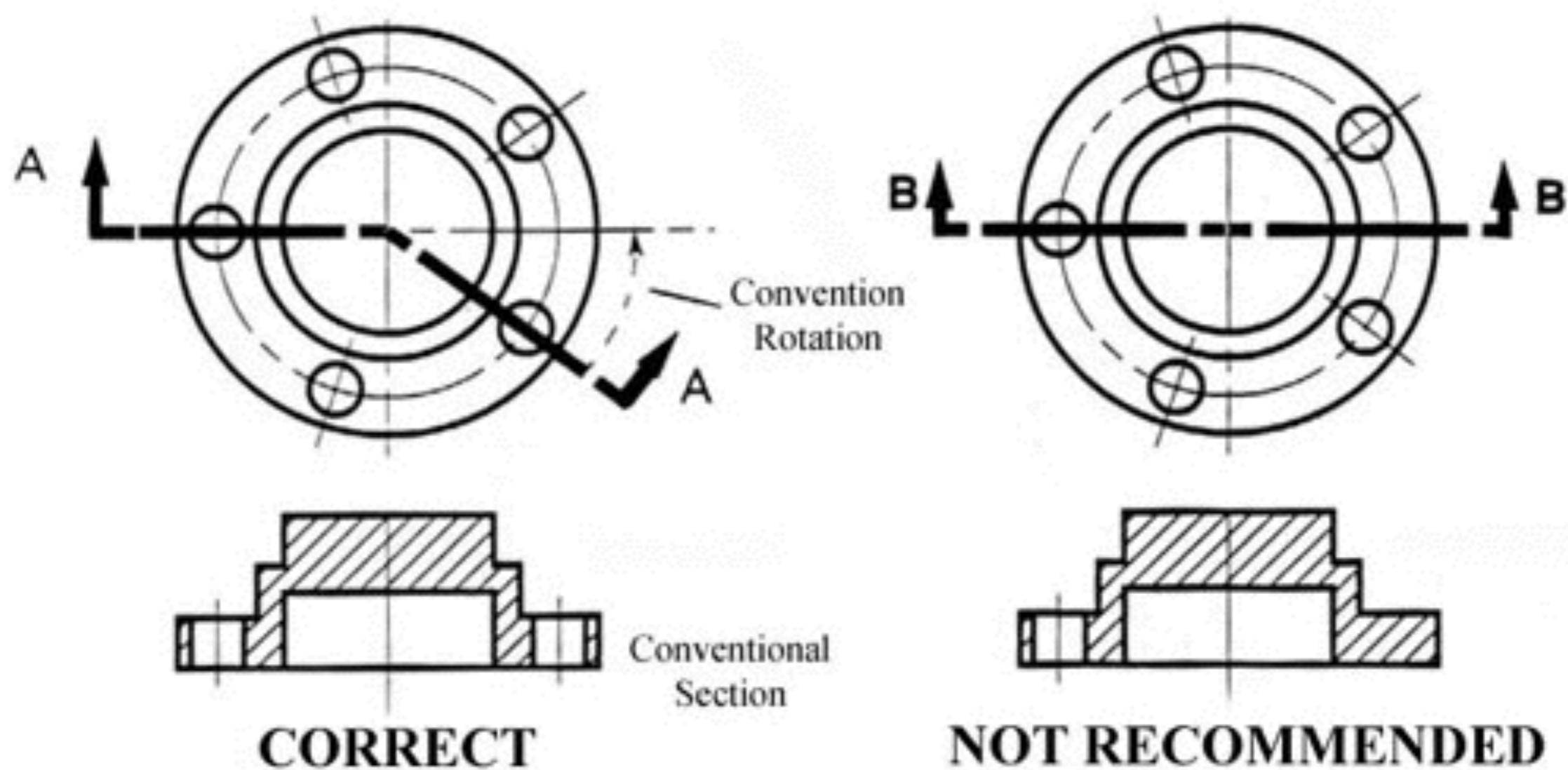
Auxiliary views can be used on strange surfaces/angles



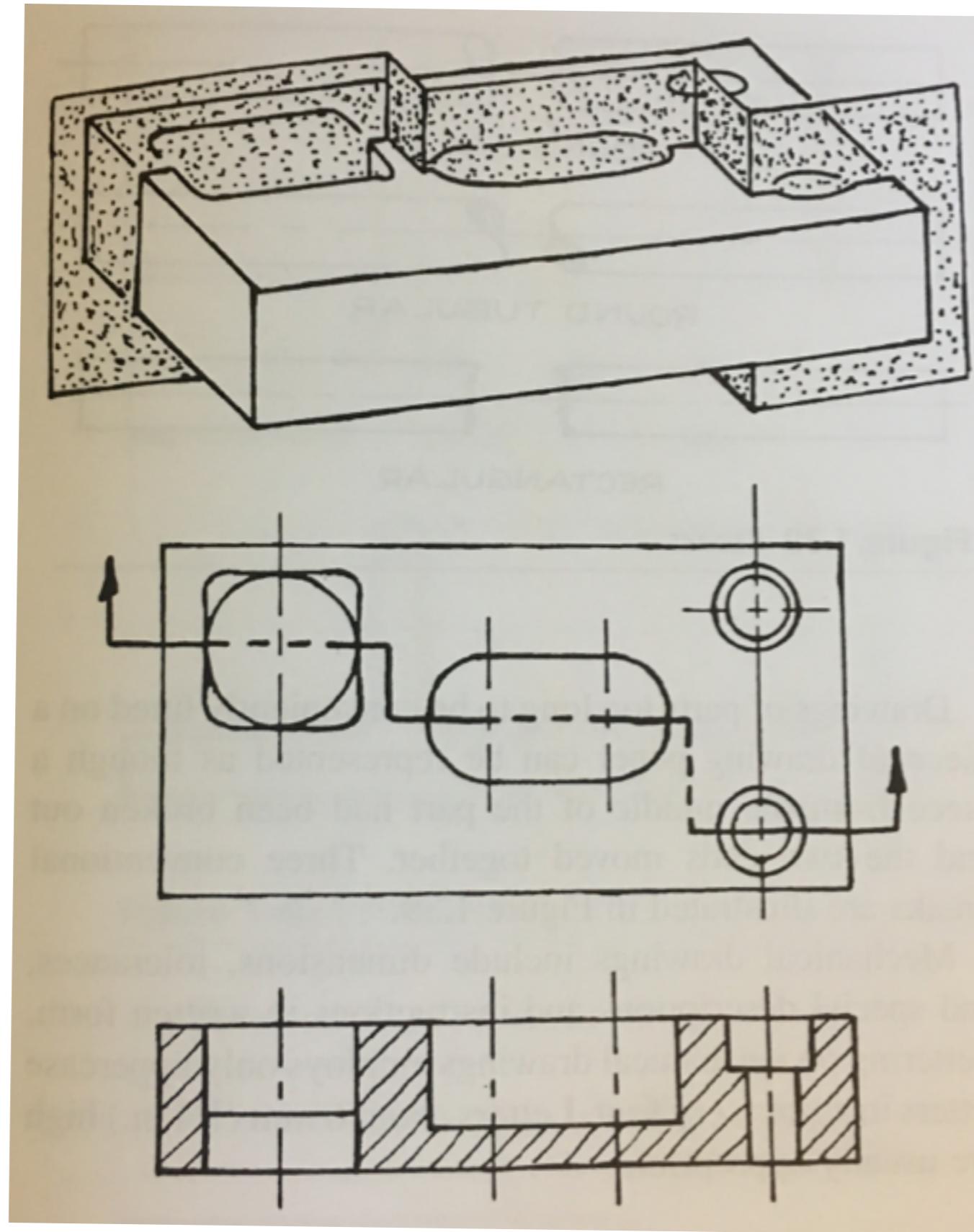
A full section is similar to sawing the part along the section line



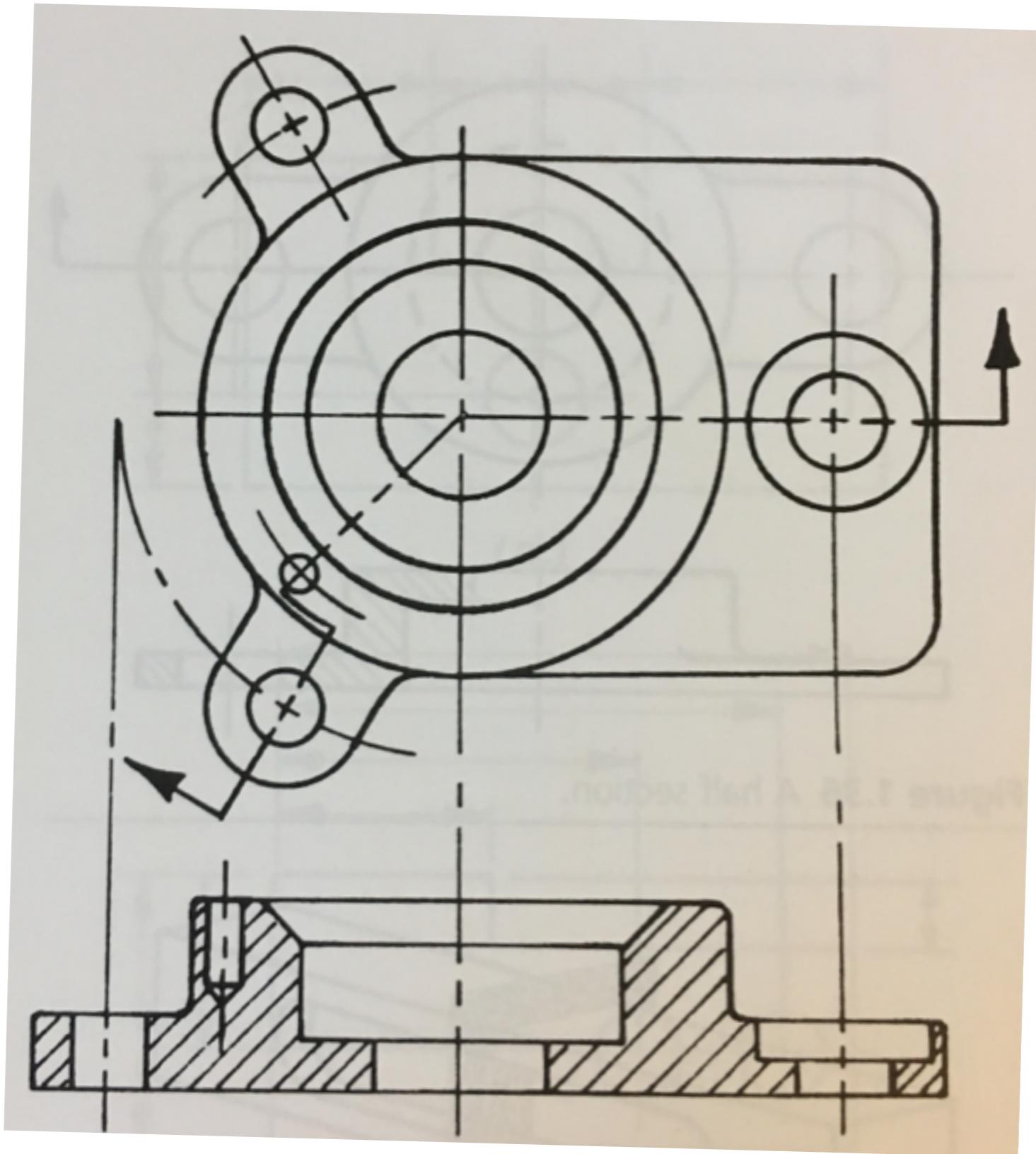
Using bent sections is often advised on cylindrical parts



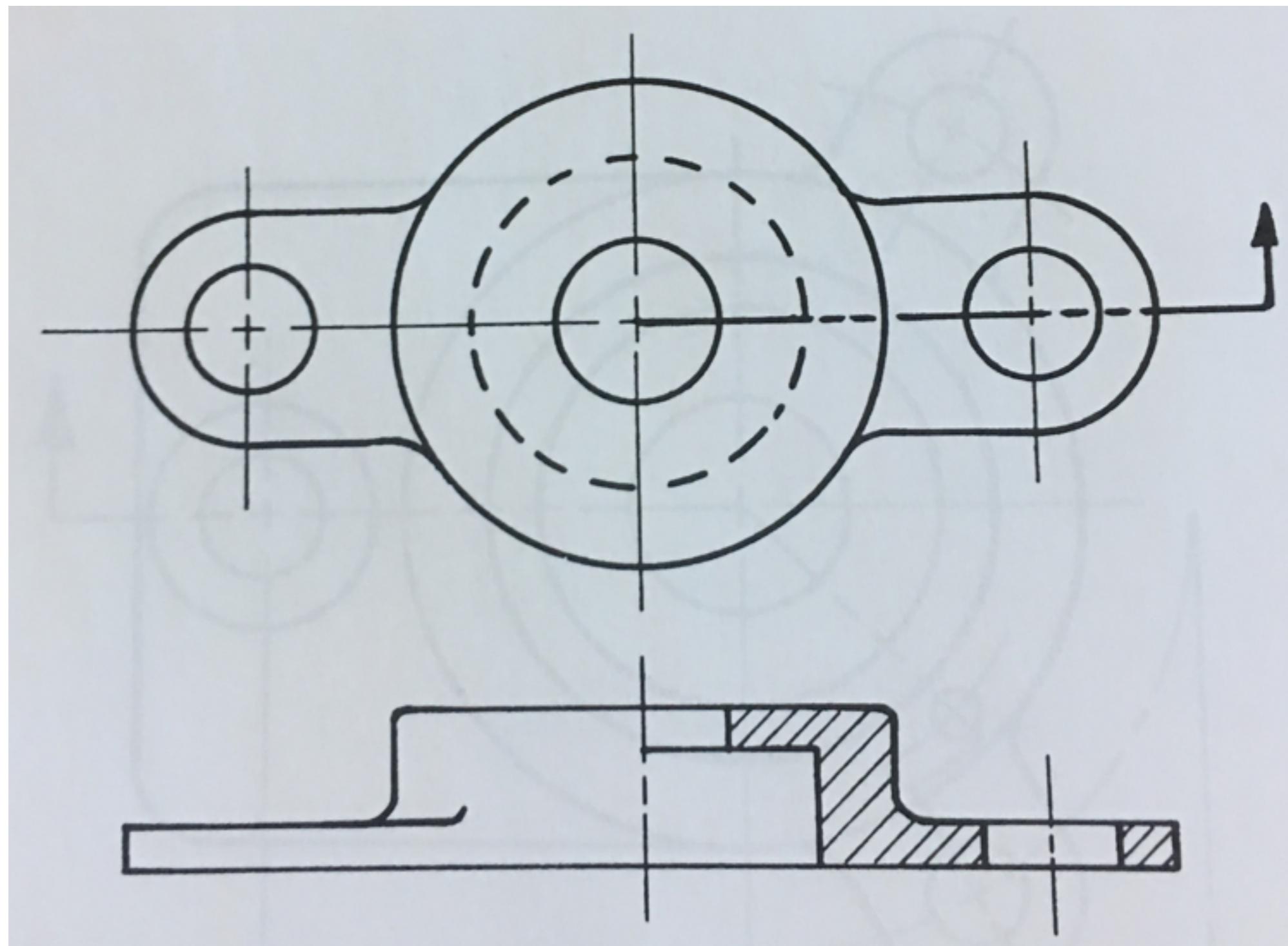
Aligned views/sections reduce the number of sections needed



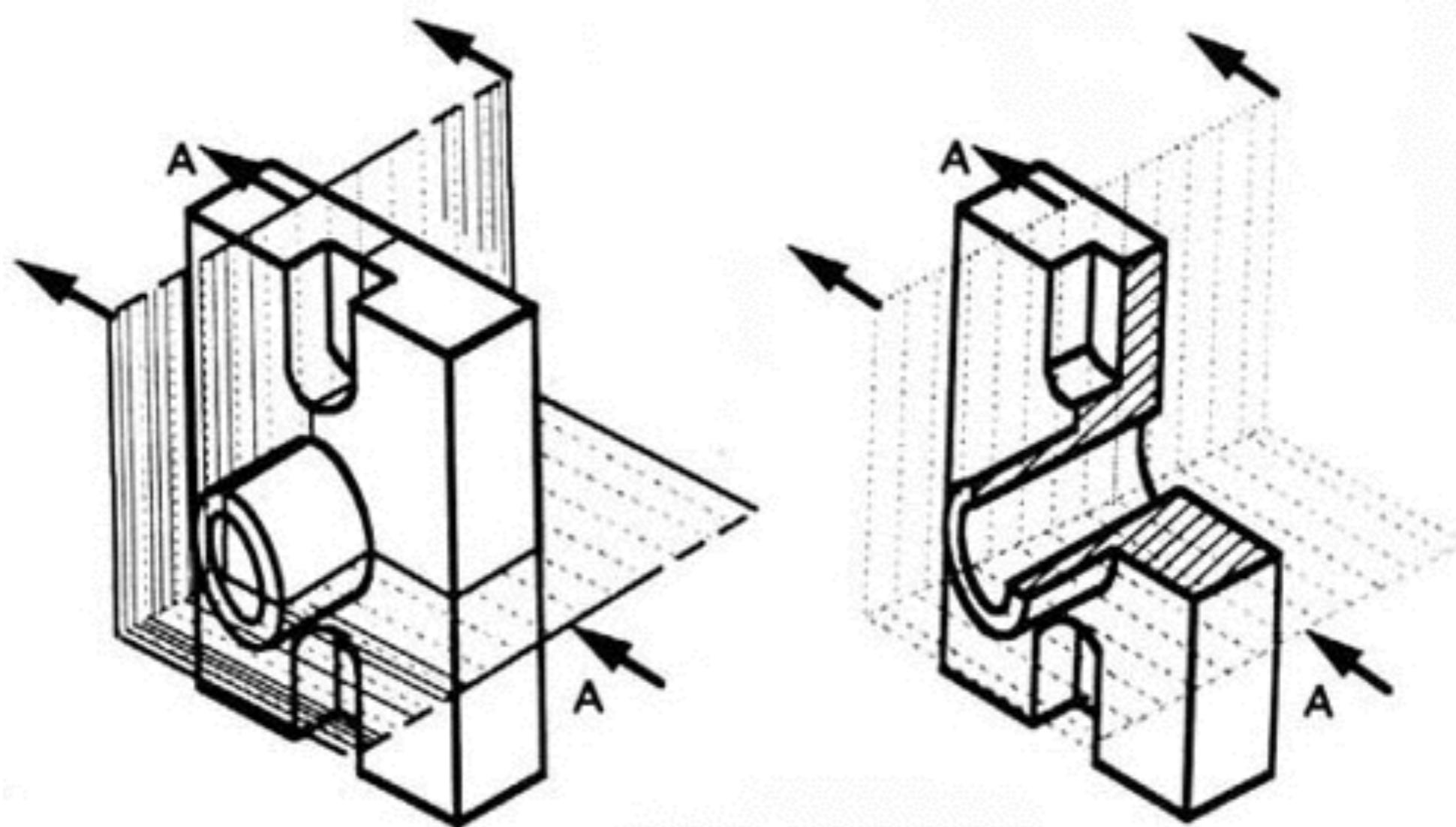
We can also rotate features in aligned sections



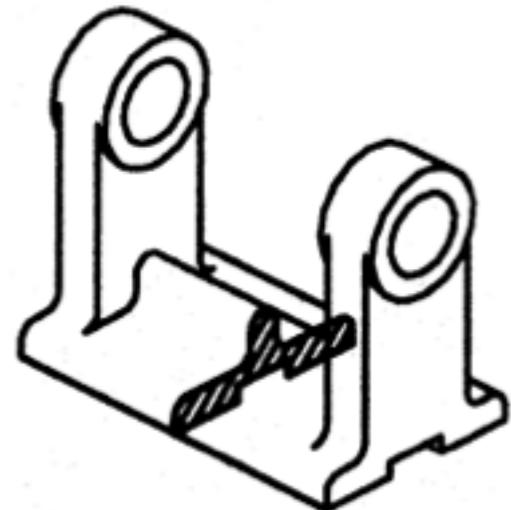
Half sections can show complex geometry easily



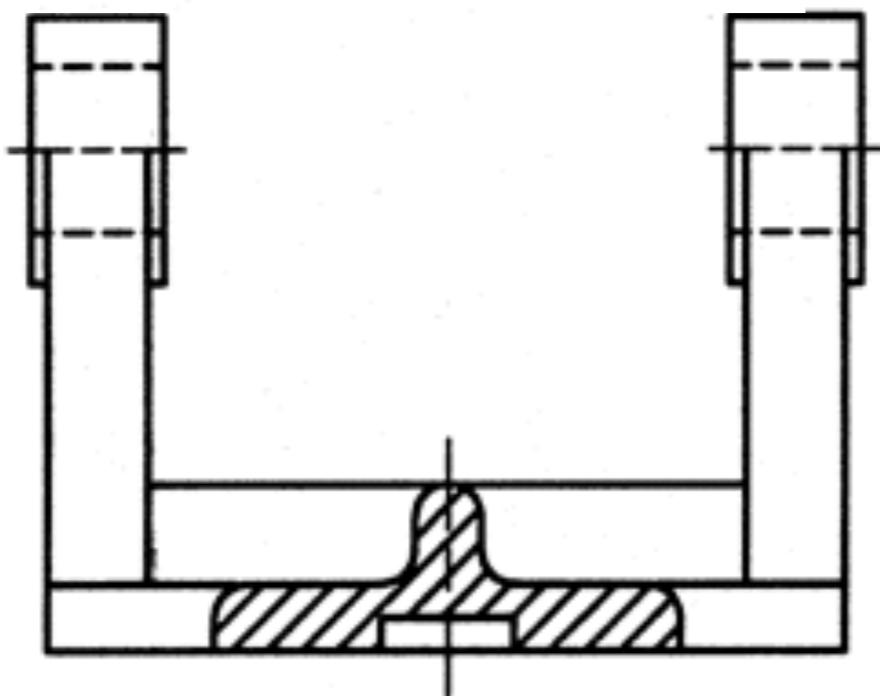
Half sections can show complex geometry easily



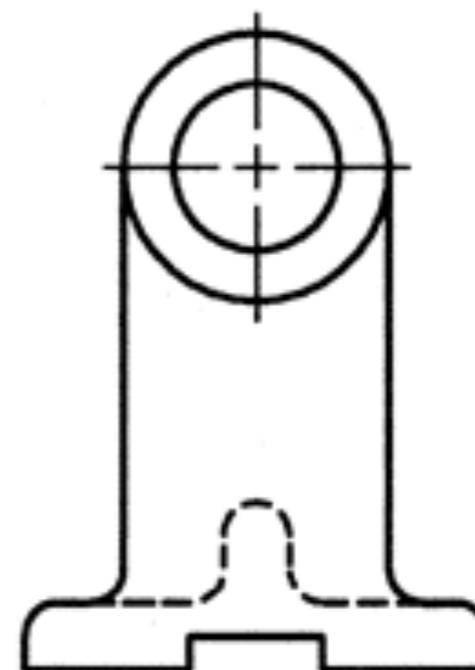
Revolved sections are in a different plane than the rest of the drawing



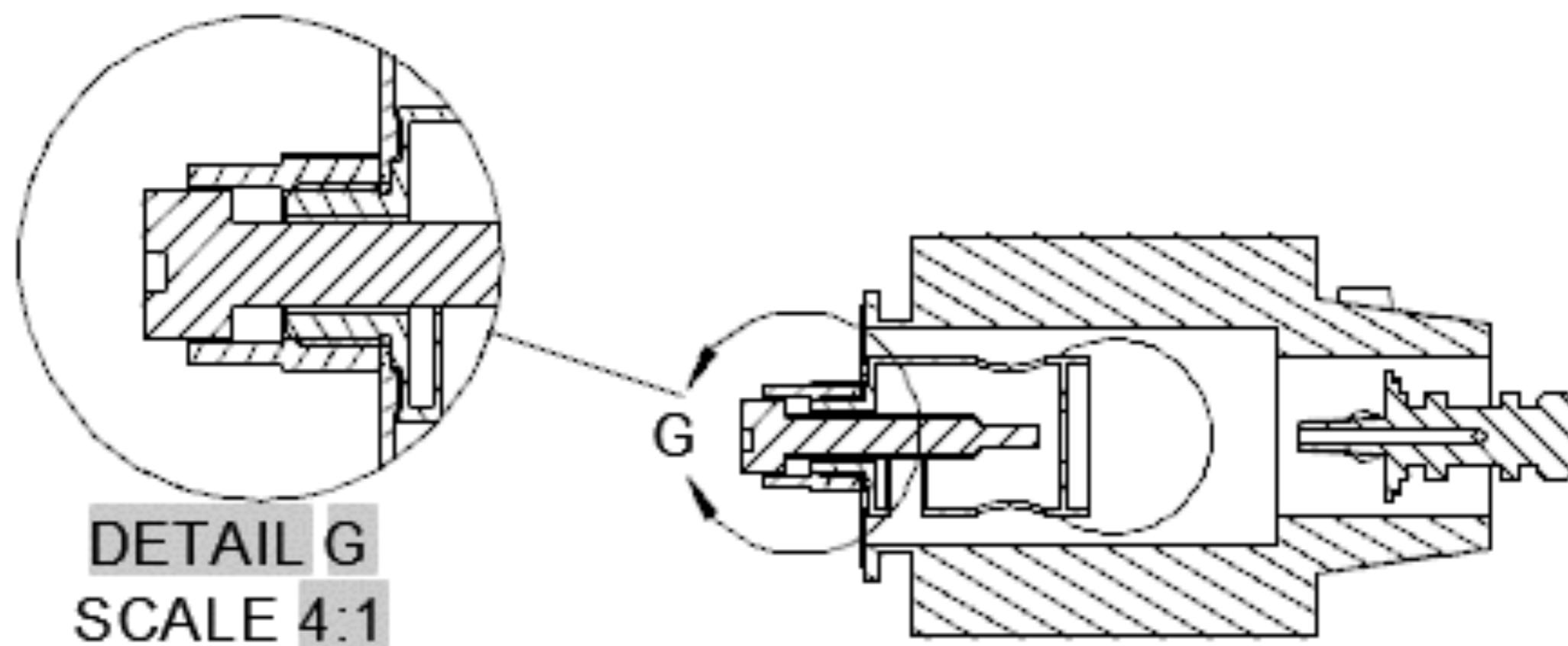
CUT SECTION OF
SOLID MODEL



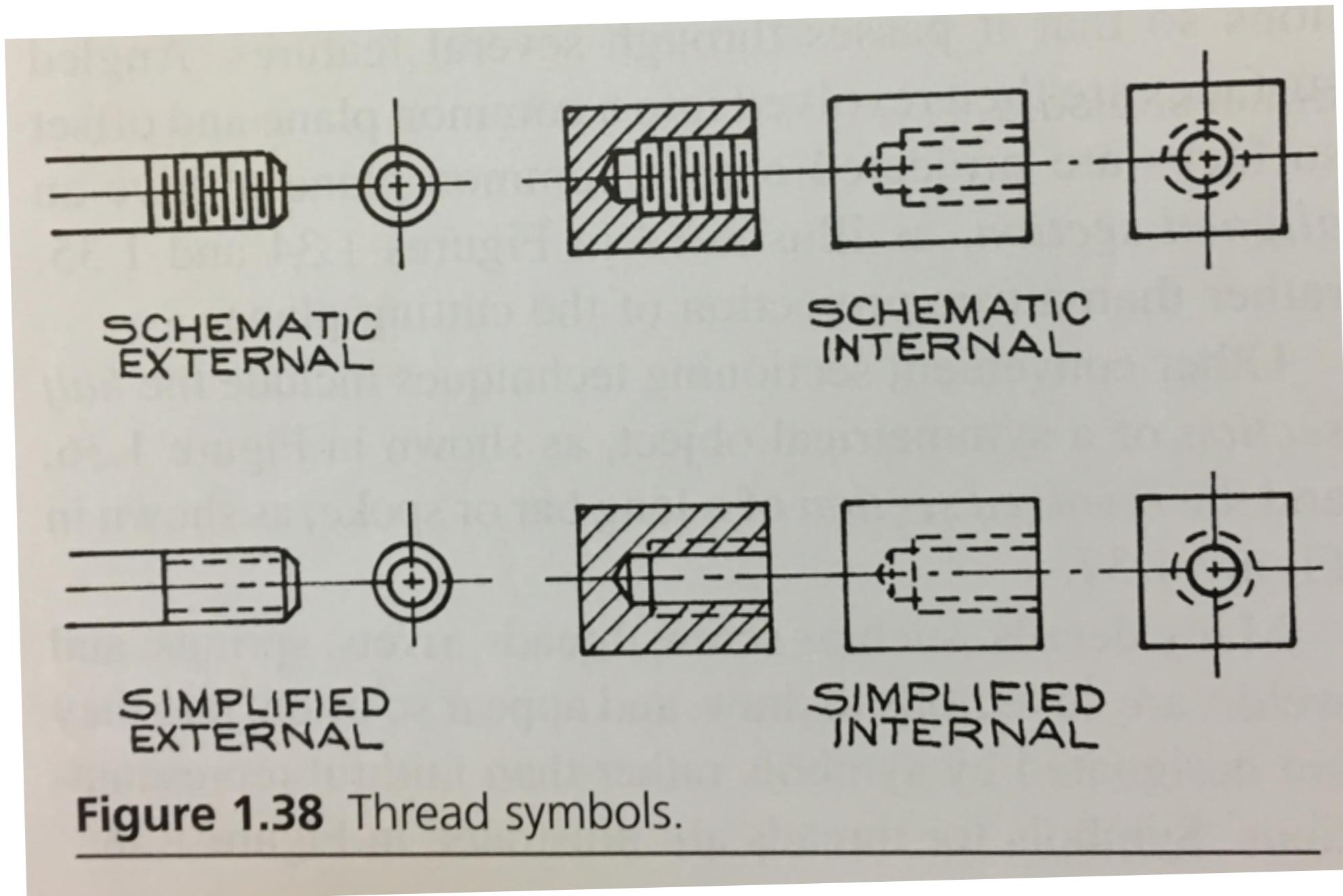
REVOLVED SECTION



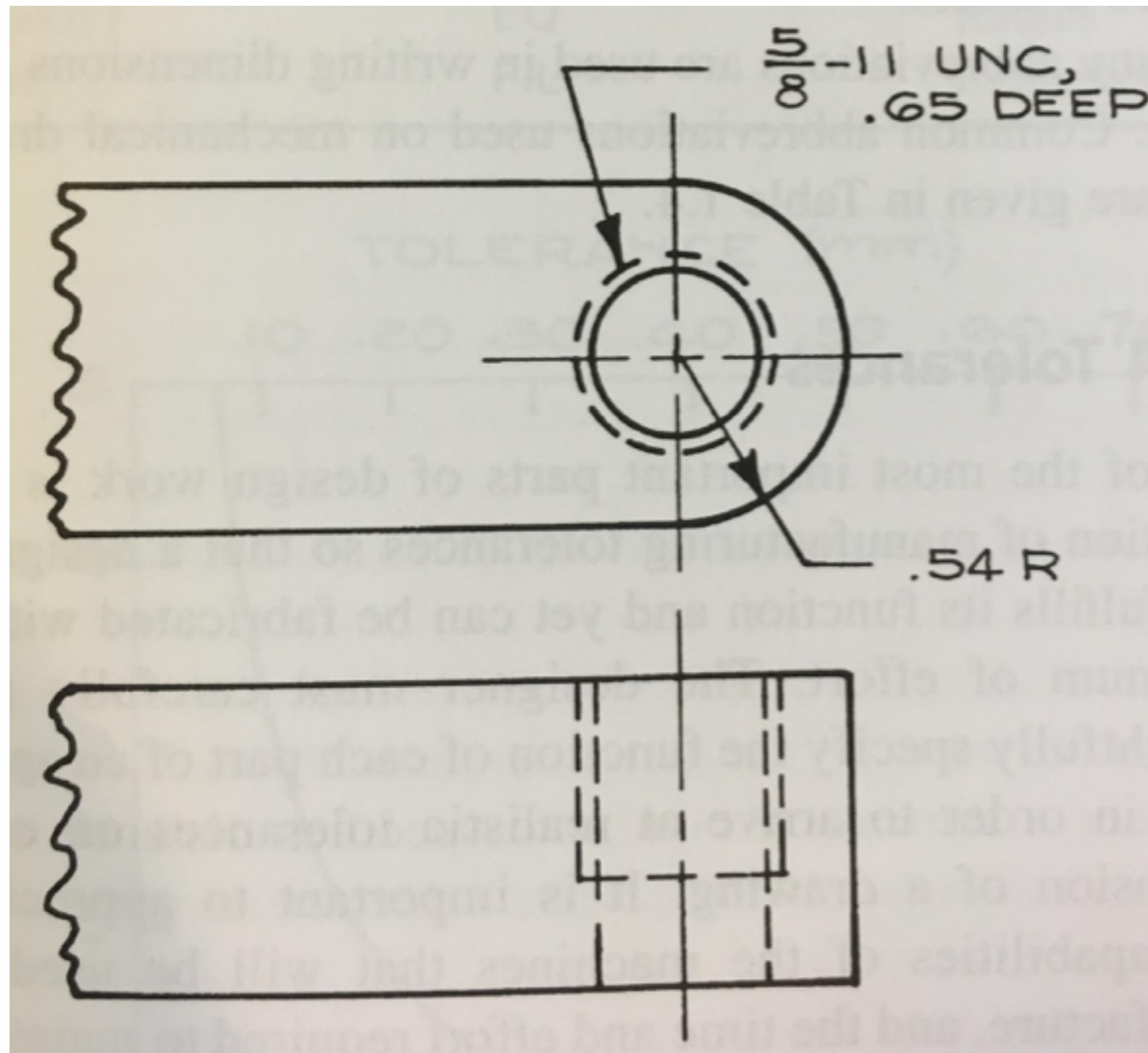
Detail views can show complex areas of parts



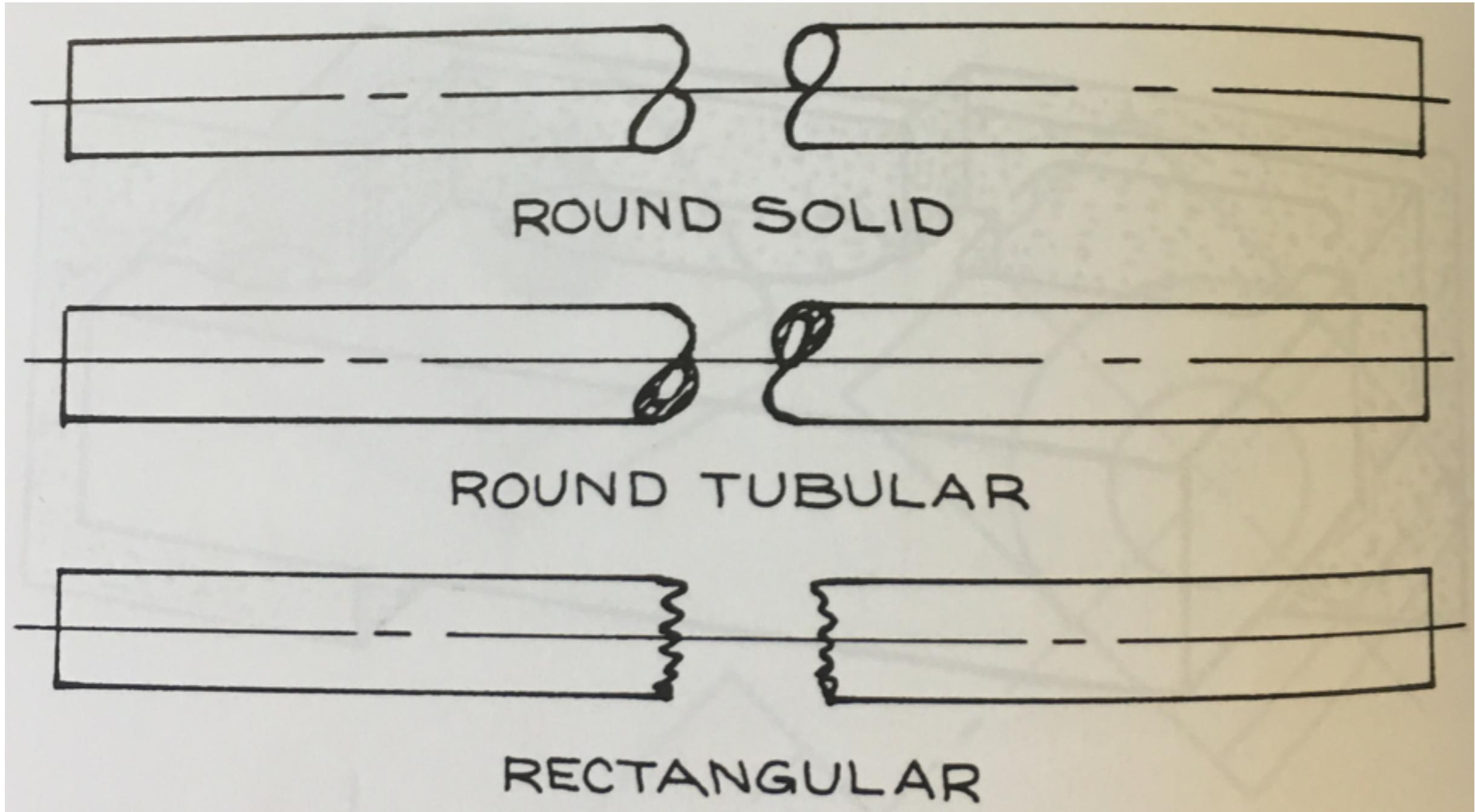
We often don't draw threads accurately, its unnecessary



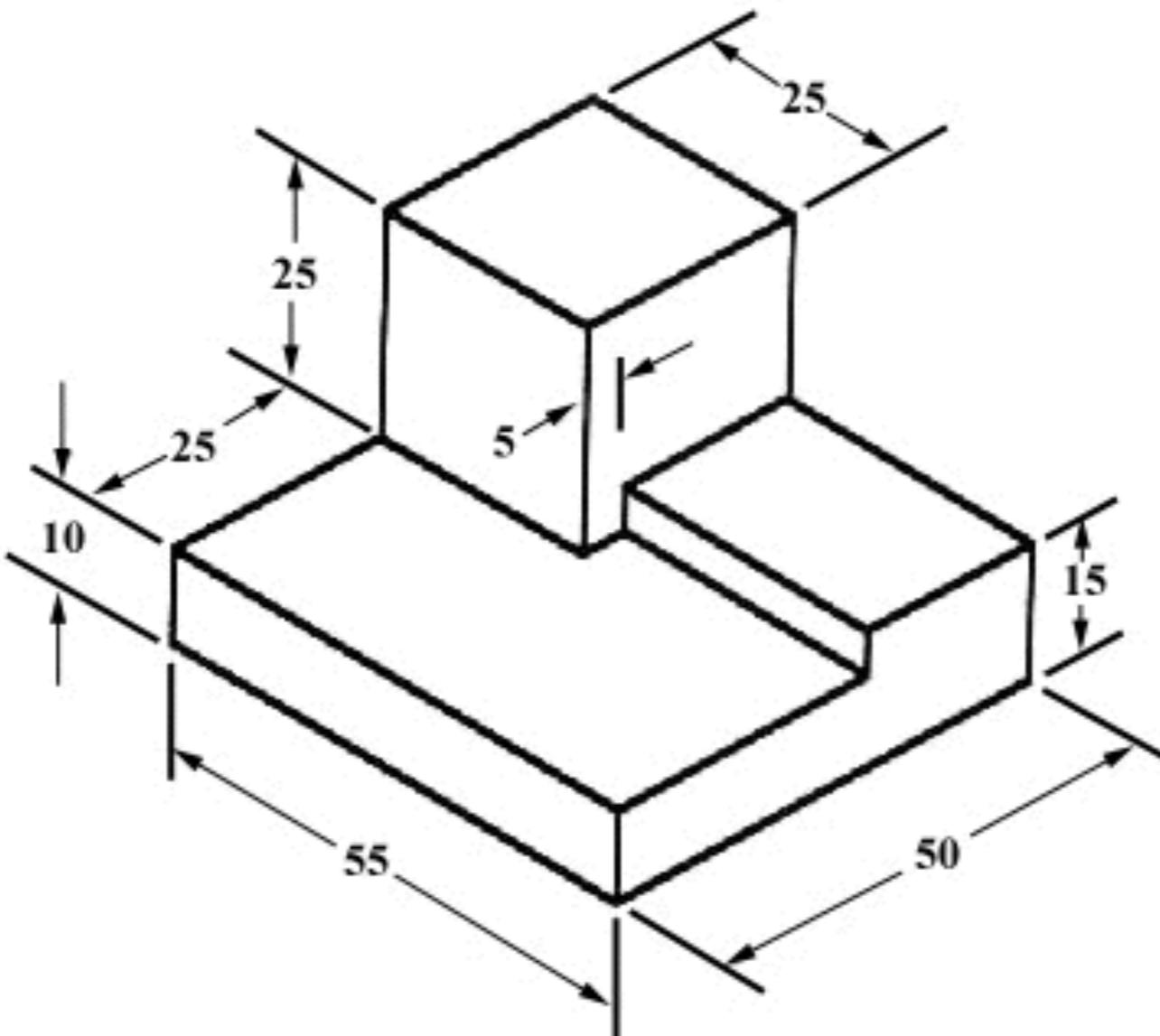
We often don't draw threads accurately, its unnecessary



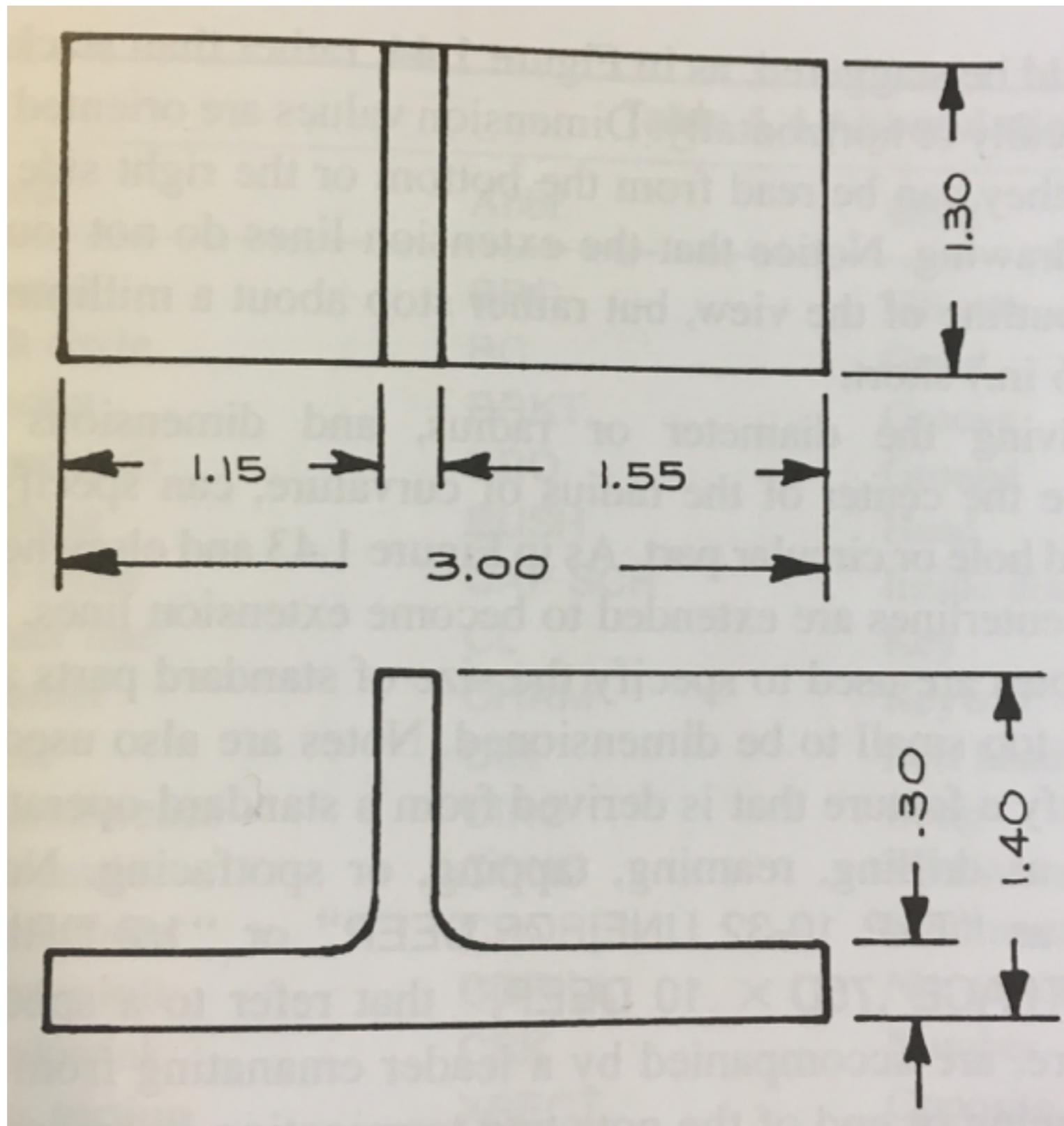
Breaks eliminate large sections of material



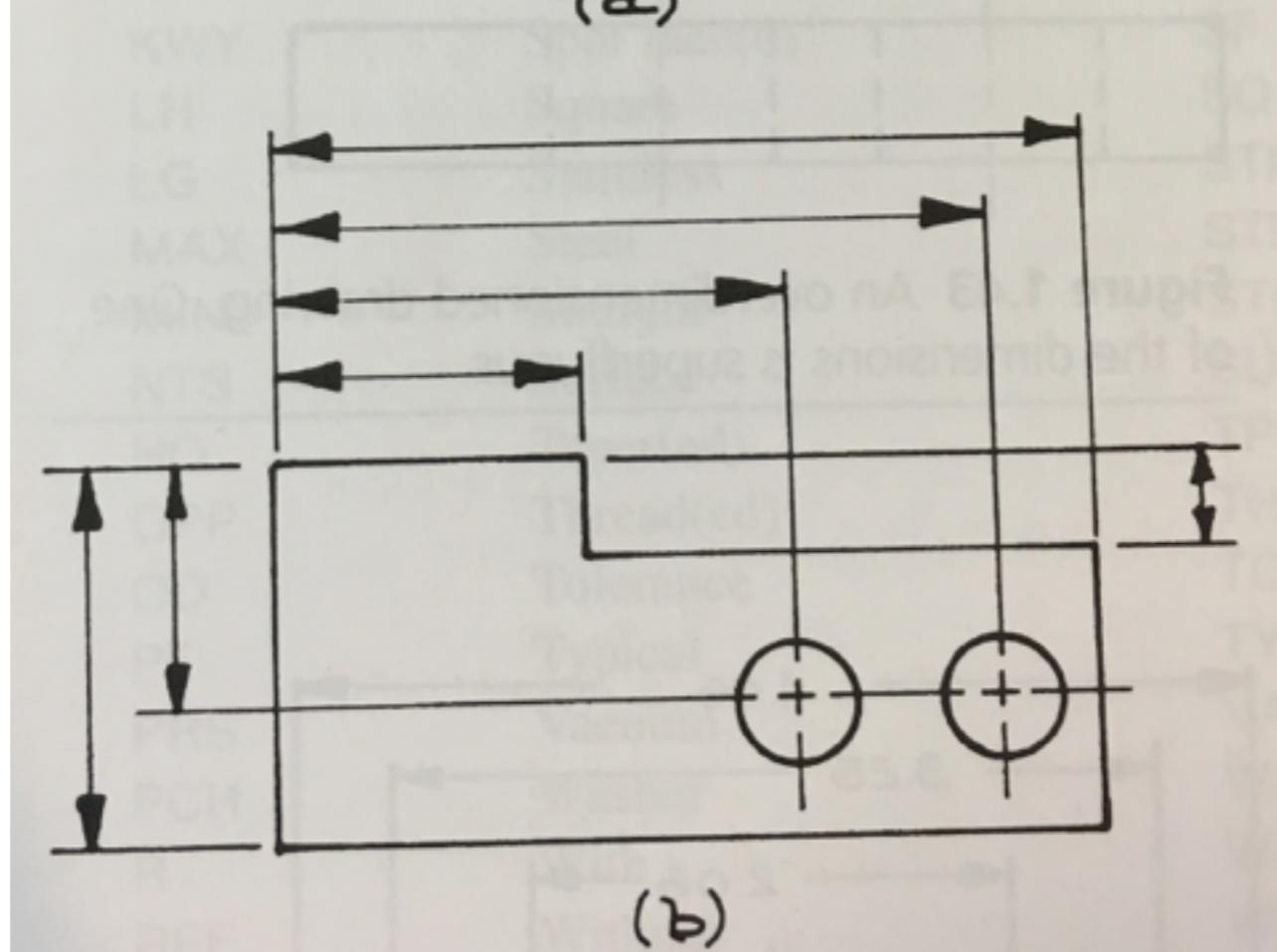
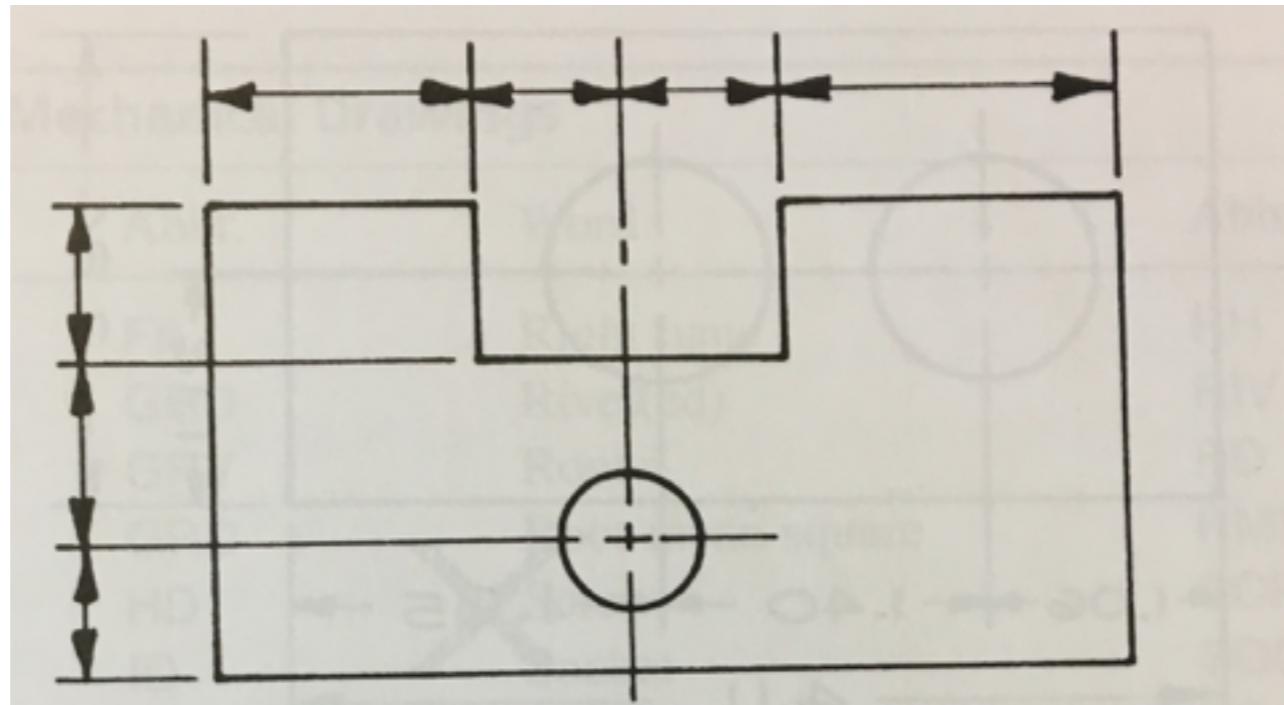
Dimensioning is how we show what size features are



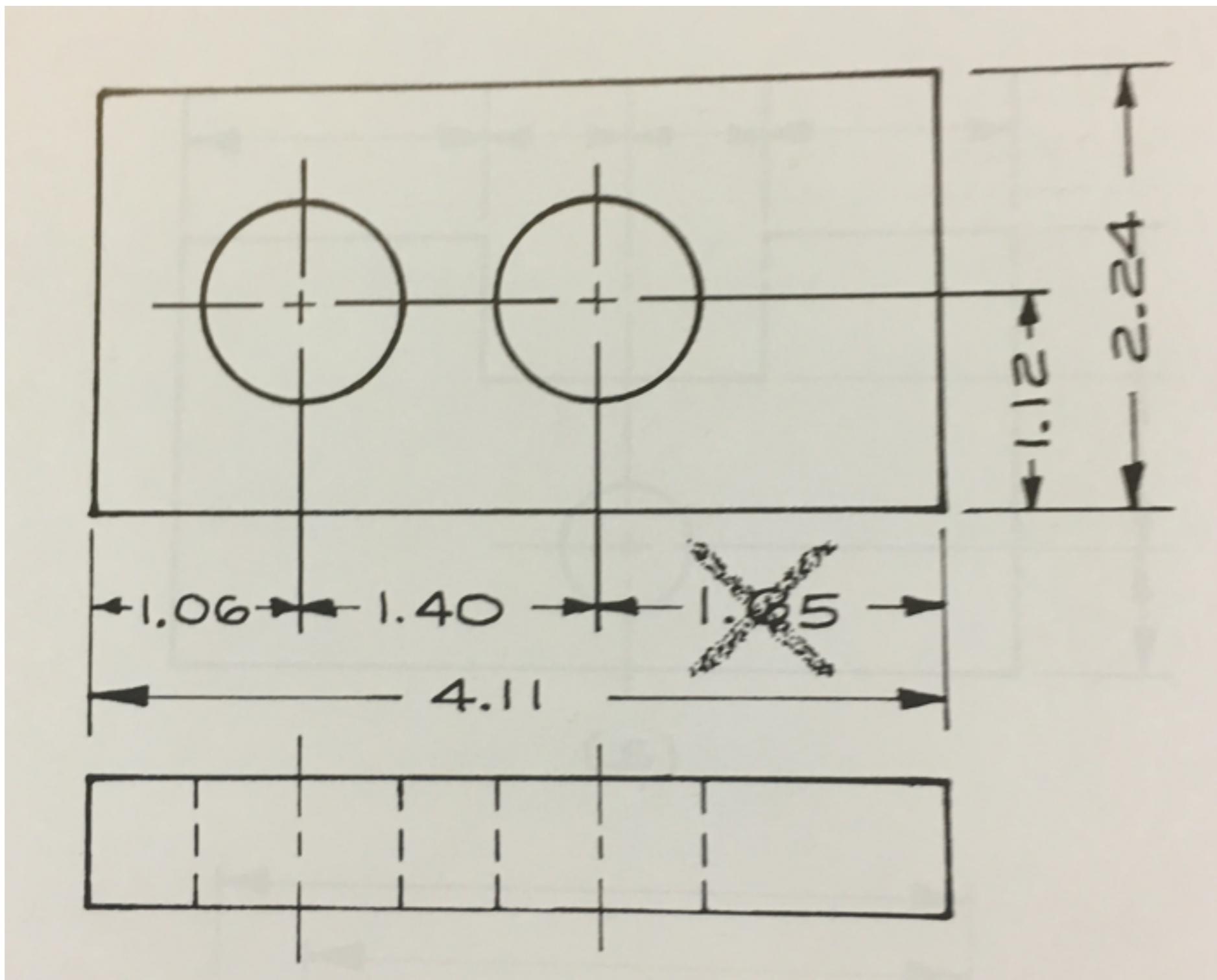
Dimensions should completely describe the part



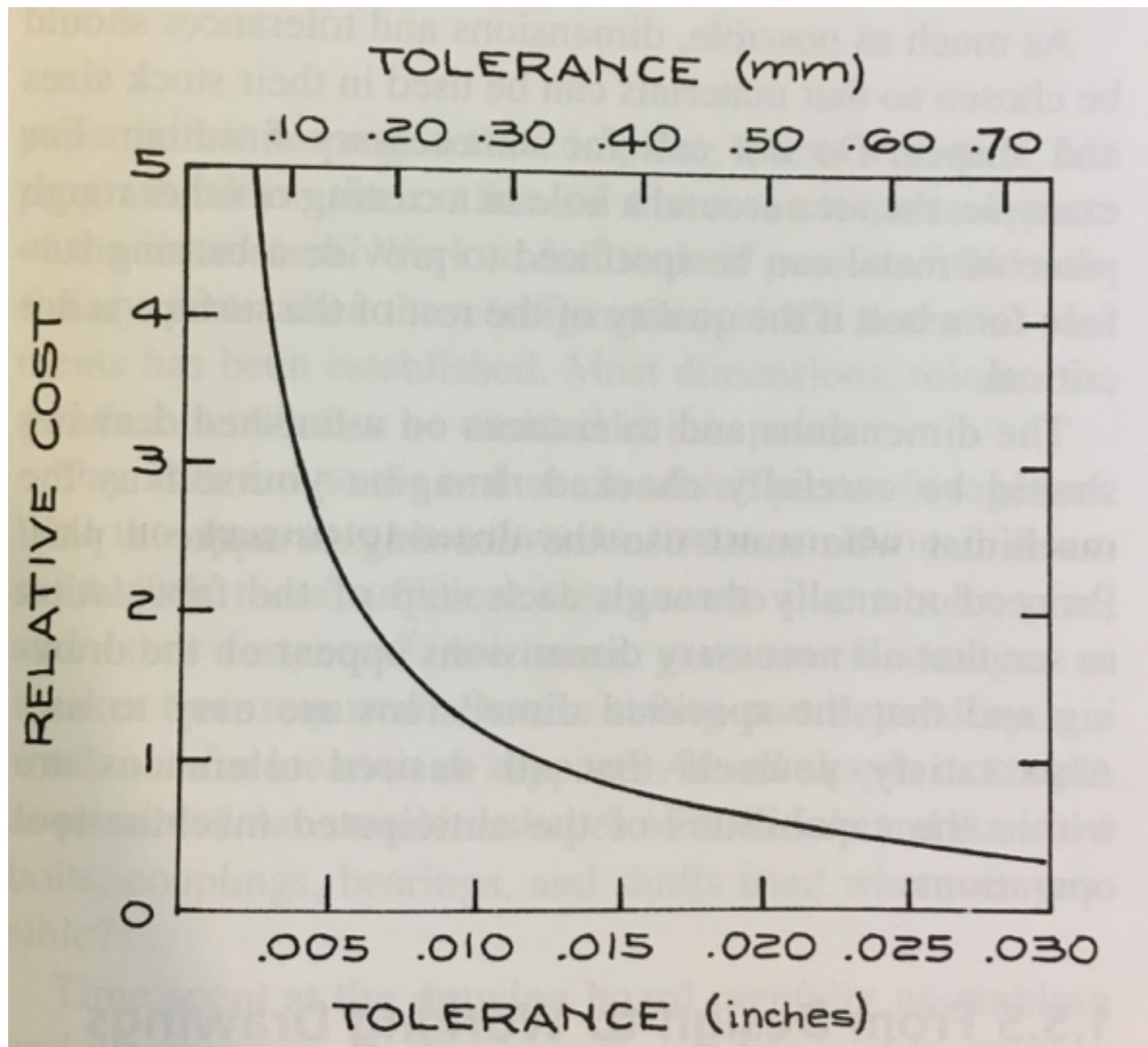
Dimensioning can be series or parallel depending on your needs



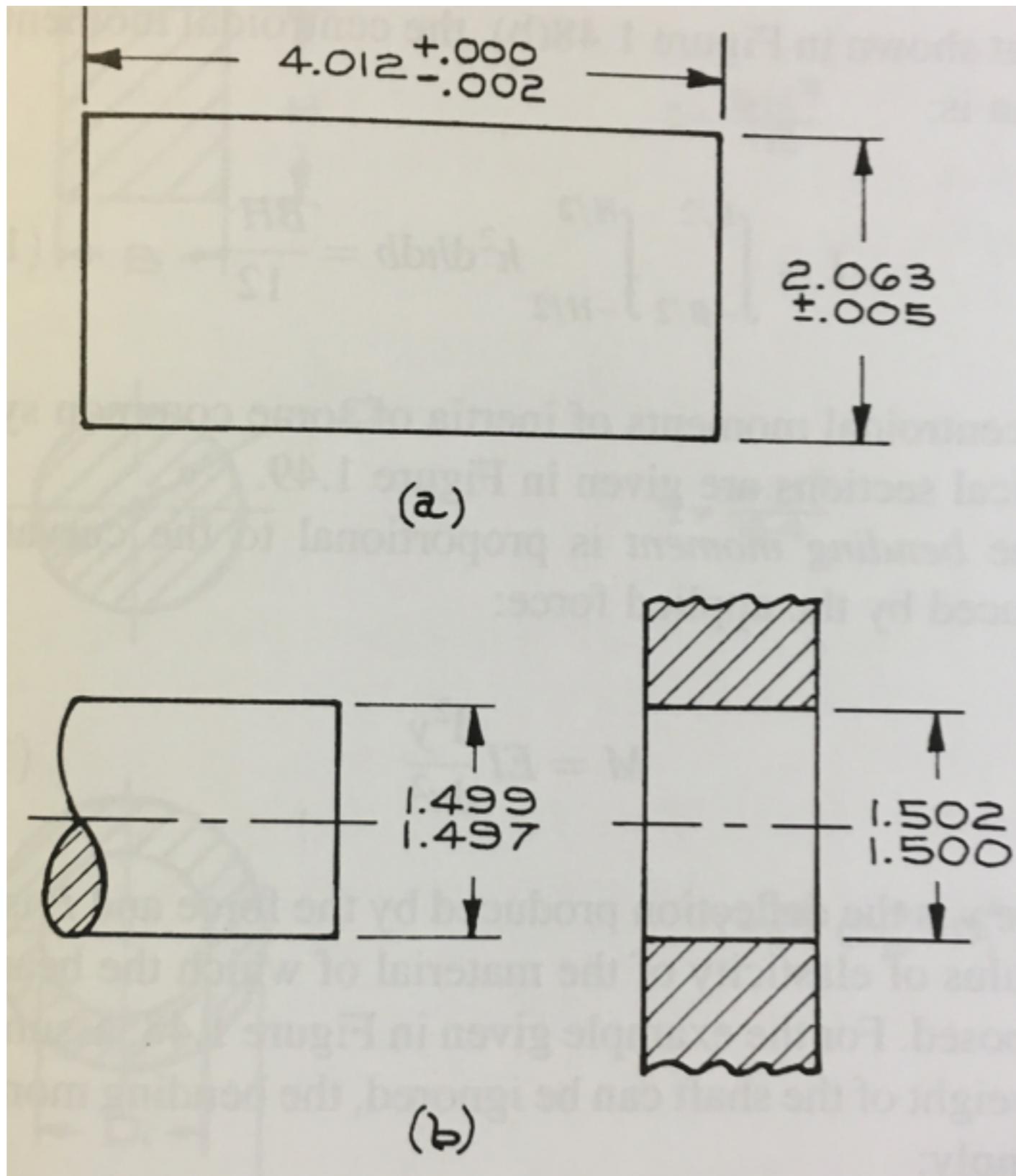
Do not over define parts



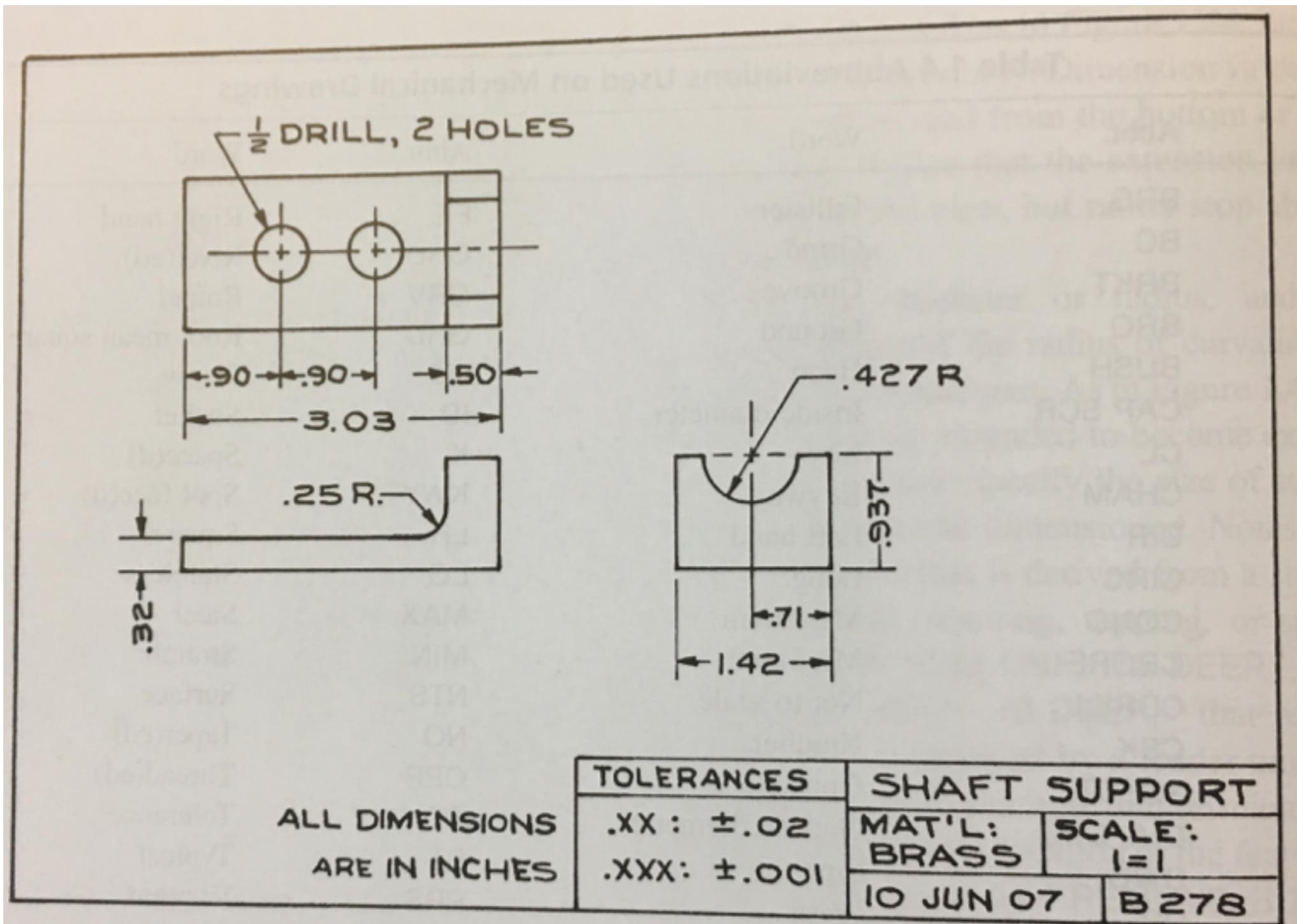
Tolerance can greatly change the price of your part



Tolerance can be specified in three ways



Tolerance can be specified in three ways



Assignment: Sign up for OnShape

The OnShape homepage features a dark blue background with a pattern of small, semi-transparent CAD-related icons. At the top right, there are buttons for "CREATE ACCOUNT" and "SIGN IN". Below these, the "Onshape" logo is displayed, followed by navigation links for "CAD", "LEARN", "CUSTOMERS", "PARTNERS", "COMMUNITY", "ABOUT", and "BLOG".

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On the right side of the page, there is a sign-up form with fields for "FIRST NAME", "LAST NAME", and "EMAIL", each with a corresponding input field. A large yellow "CREATE ACCOUNT" button is centered below the email field. Below the button, a link reads "Are you an Engineering Executive? Click Here >>".

Two mobile device screenshots are shown at the bottom. The left screenshot shows the OnShape CAD interface on a tablet, displaying a "Cylinder Shell - Main" part with a feature tree on the left and a sketch with dimensions on the right. A modal dialog box is open, showing a numeric keypad and a "Delete Dimension" button. The right screenshot shows a smartphone displaying a "Bevel Gear Assembly" with a 3D model of various colored gears and bolts.

DUE: 9/27/16

Activity: Make a mechanical drawing



DUE: 9/27/16

Image: [wikipedia.com](https://en.wikipedia.org)