

List of Problems to be solved in Sketch book

Sheet:-1

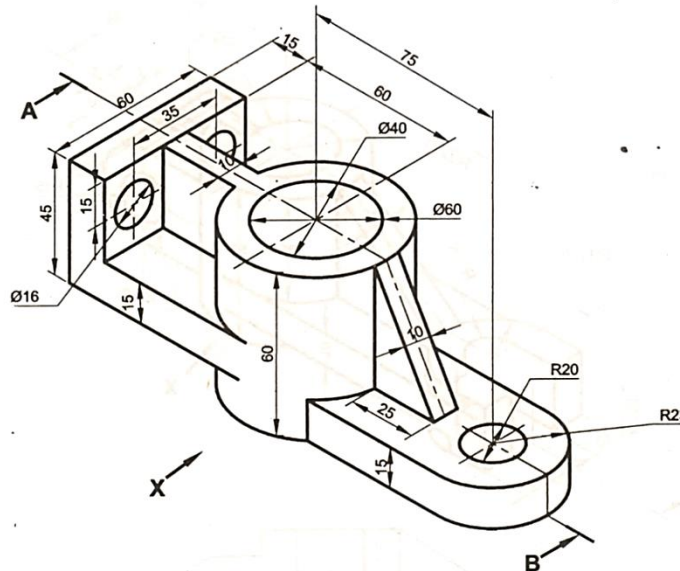
CO₁: Projection of lines and planes.

1. The FV of line AB 70 mm long is inclined at 45° to XY, measures 50 mm. The end point A is 10mm above HP and 20 mm in front of VP. Draw projections of line AB and find inclination with HP and VP. Point B lies in first quadrant.
2. A line PQ 100 mm long is inclined at 40° to the HP and 30° to the VP. Its end P is 30 mm above the HP and 40 mm in front of VP. The end Q is in the first quadrant. Draw the projection of the line.
3. ABC is a thin triangular plate having its edges AB, BC and CA equal to 52mm, 70mm and 44mm respectively. The edge AB rests on HP and has point A towards VP and 20 mm away from it. The plane of plate is inclined to HP at 30° . Draw the projections of plate.
4. Draw the projections of a circle of 70 mm diameter having end A on a diameter AB in HP and the plane of circle is inclined at 30° to HP.

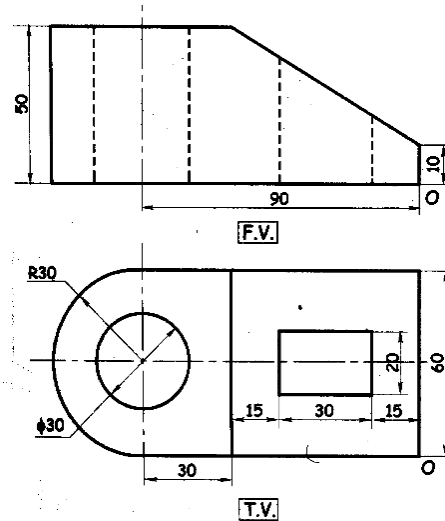
Sheet:-2

CO₂: Orthographic and sectional views of any 3D object.

1. Using First angle Projection method draw F.V. in the direction of arrow X, T.V., and R.H.S.V. of diagram shown below.



2. Figure shows the front view and Top view of an object. Draw isometric drawing about an origin 'O'.



Sheet:-4

CO₄: Projection of regular solids.

1. A pentagonal pyramid, 50 mm side of base and 80 mm height, rests on one of its corner of the base on the H.R.P. with axis making an angle of 30° to the HP. Draw the projection of pyramid.
2. A cone of 50 mm diameter of the base and 65 mm length of the axis is having one of its generators in the VP. Draw projections of solid.

Sheet:-5

CO₅: Section and lateral development of regular solids.

1. A pentagonal prism has one of the rectangular face normal to HP and VP. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 45° to HP cuts the axis of prism at a point 20 mm from the top. If base of prism is of 30 mm side and axis 70 mm long, draw its FV, sectional TV, and true shape of section.
2. A Right circular cylinder 50 mm diameter base, 70 mm length of axis, has its base inclined 30 degrees to H.P and perpendicular to V.P. It is cut by a section plane perpendicular to V.P and inclined to the H.P such that the angle between the axis of cylinder and cutting plane is 30 degrees. Assume that the cutting plane is passing through the point on the axis 20 mm from the top. Draw front view, sectional top view, and true shape of section. Also draw the development of lateral surface of cylinder.