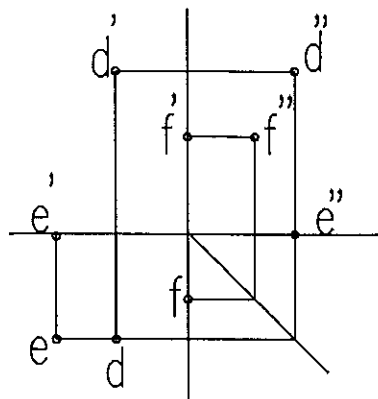
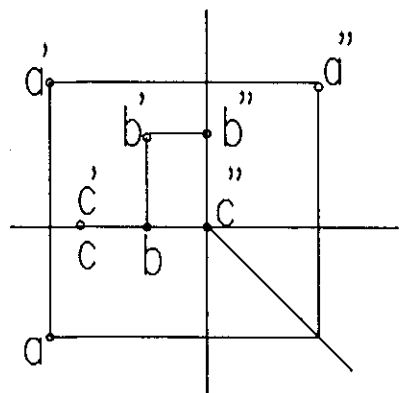
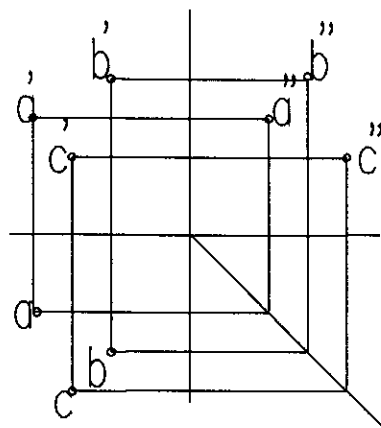


3-1 点的投影

影¹

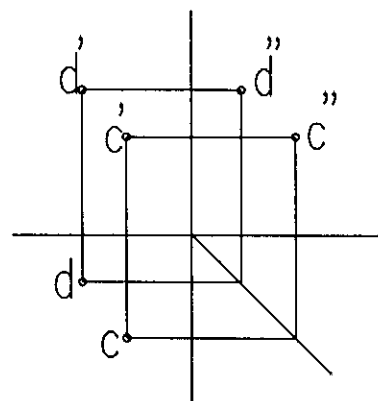
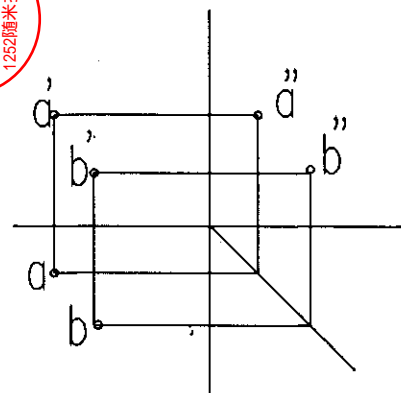


2

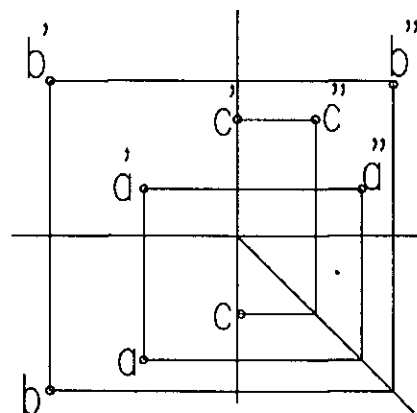


	距 V 面	距 H 面	距 W 面
A	10	15	20
B	15	20	10
C	20	10	15

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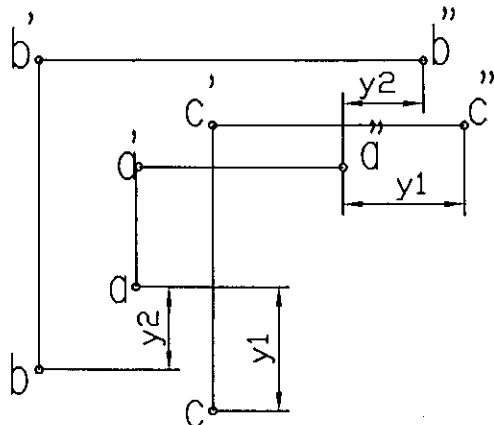


4

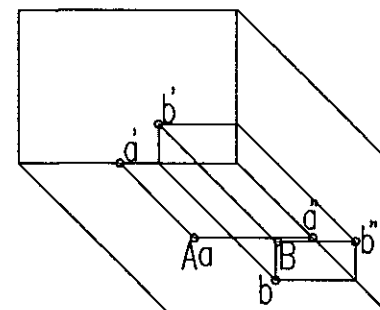
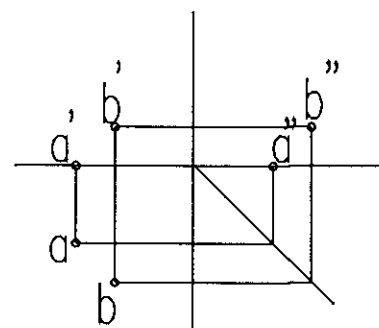


	距 V 面	距 H 面	距 W 面
A	16	6	12
B	20	20	24
C	10	15	0

5

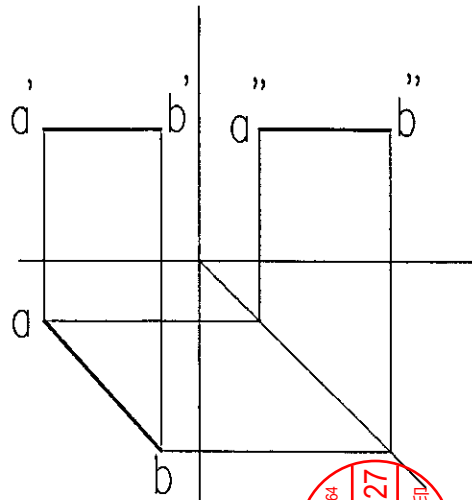


6

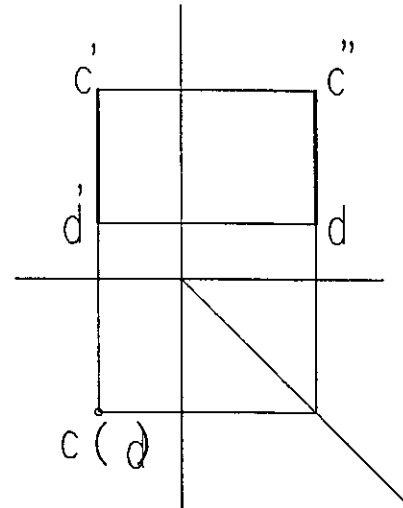


3-2 直线的投影

1

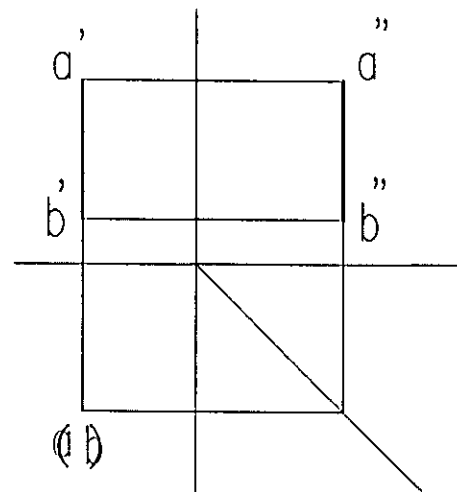


AB是水平线

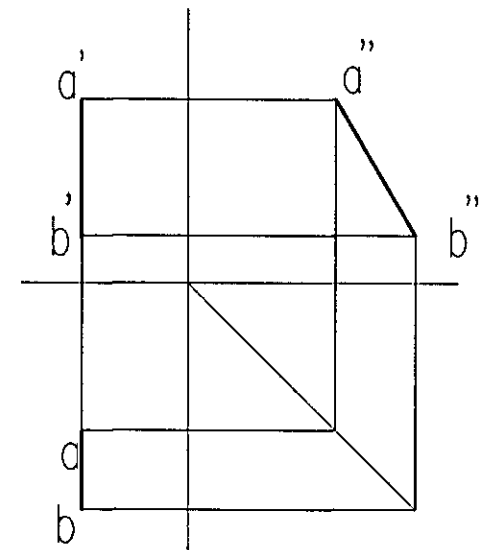


CD是铅垂线

2

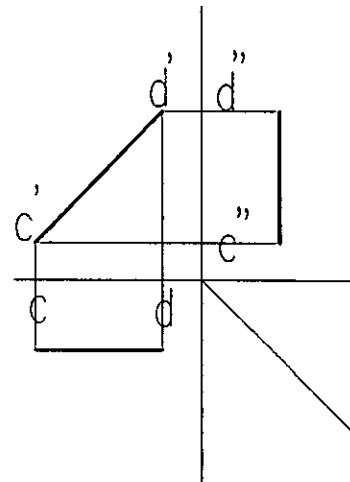
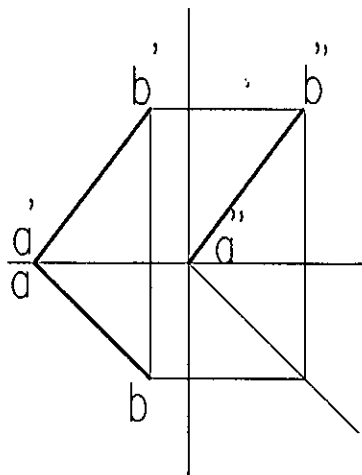


$AB \perp H$

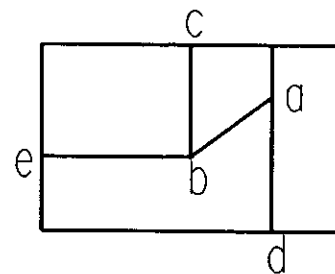
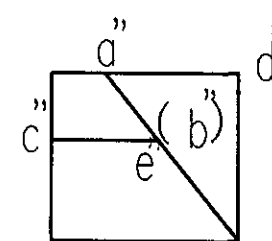
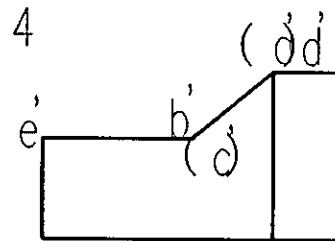


$AB / V \quad \beta = 30^\circ$

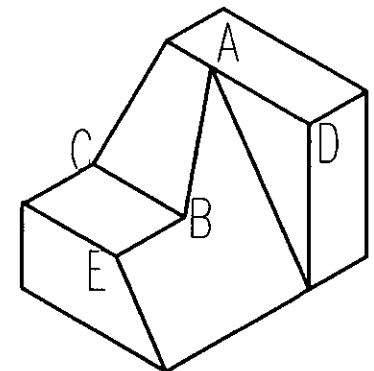
3



4

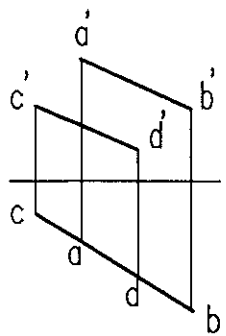


AB是般位置直线 BC是正垂线
BE是侧垂线 AD是正垂线

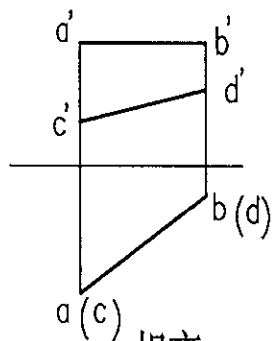


3-3 直线的投

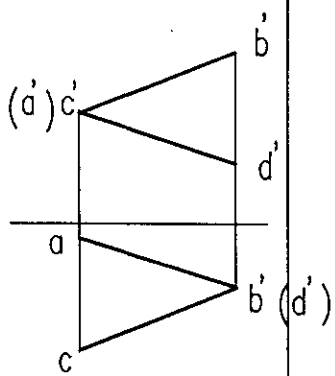
影



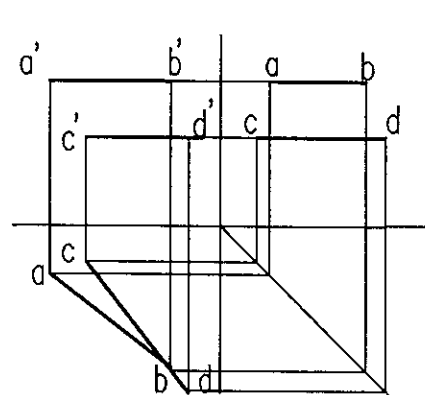
平行



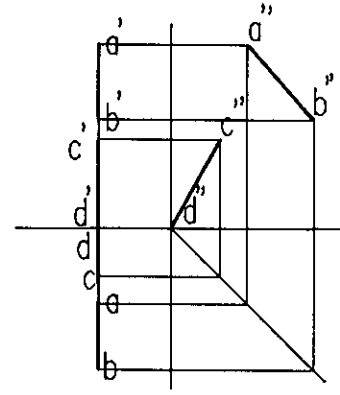
相交



交叉



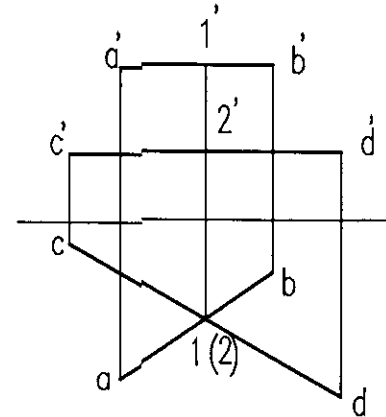
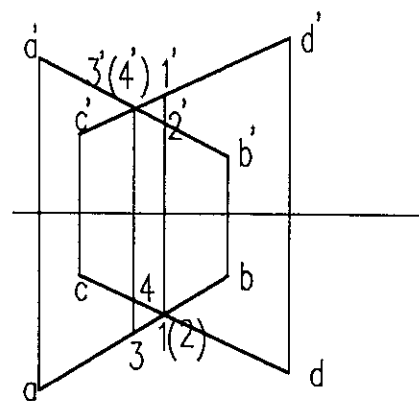
交叉



相交

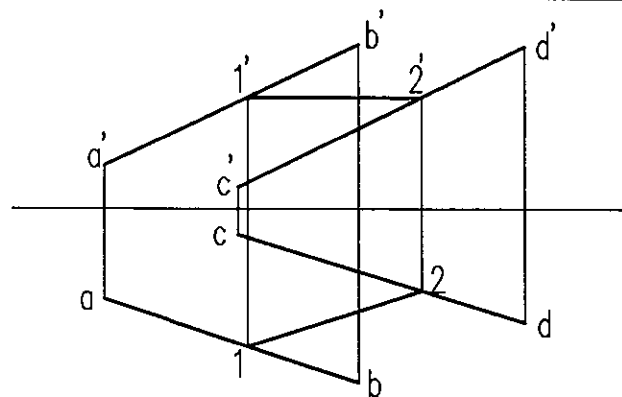
2

3



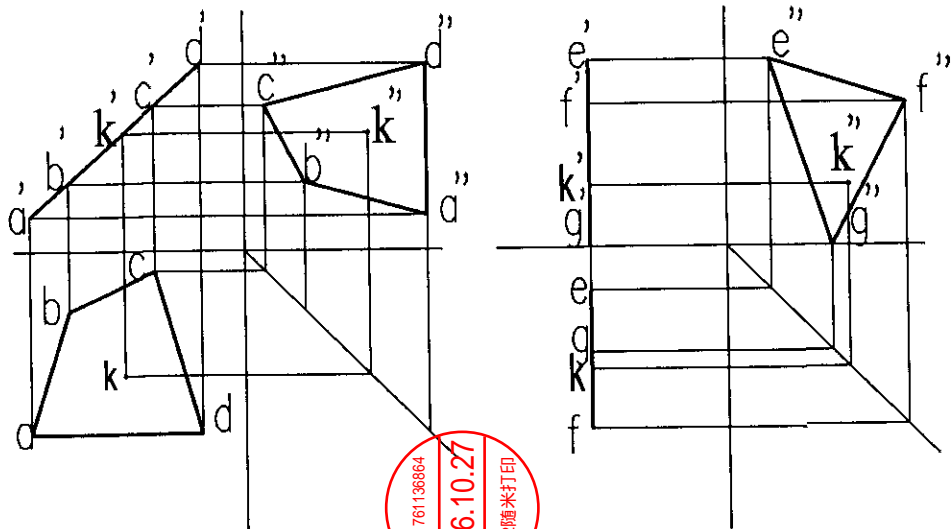
4

5



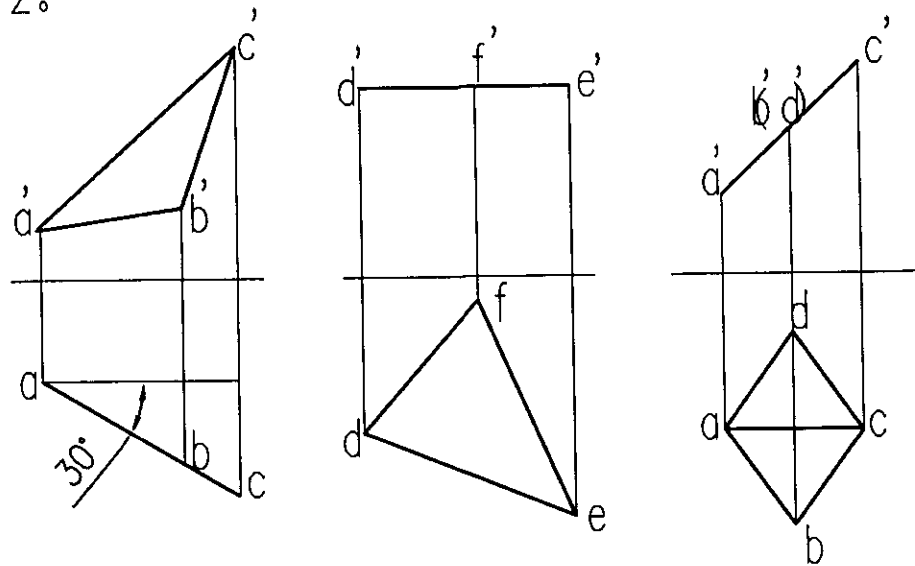
3-4 平面的投影

1.

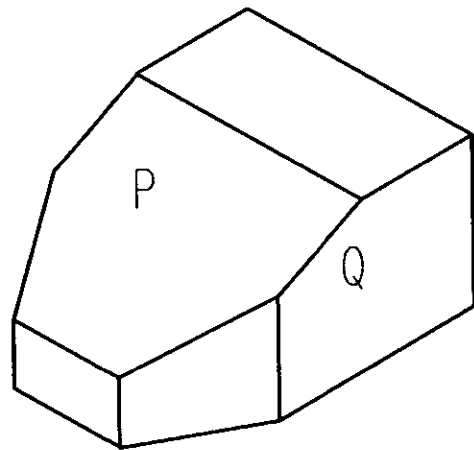
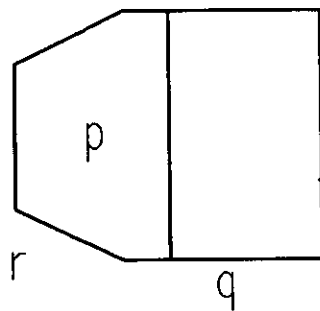
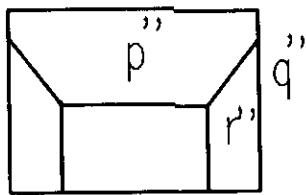
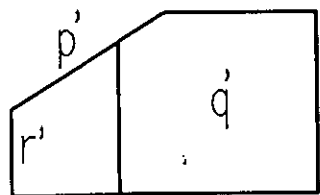


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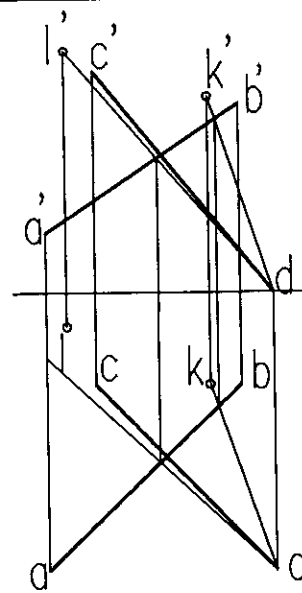
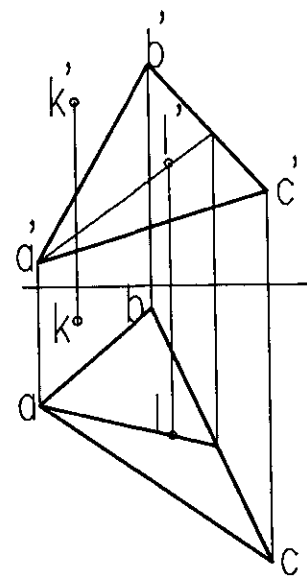
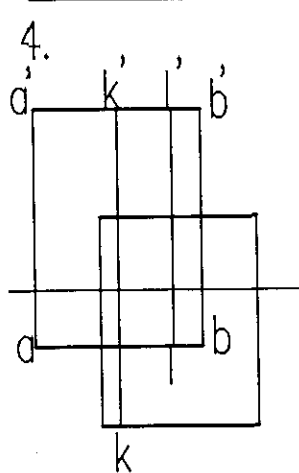
2.



3.

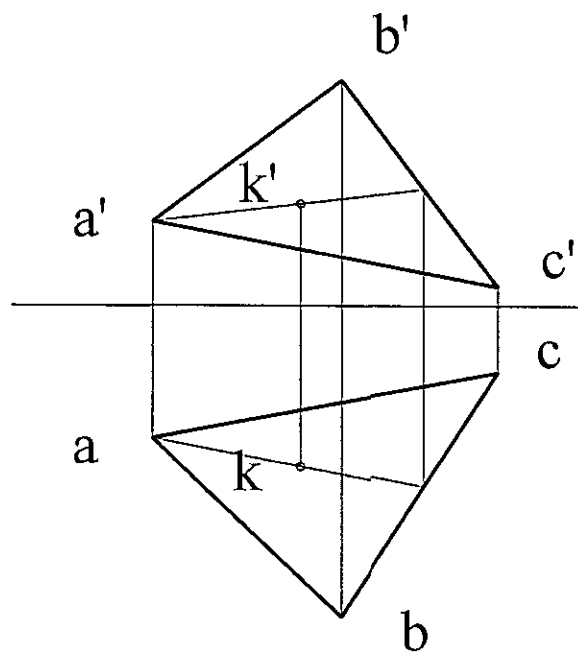


4.

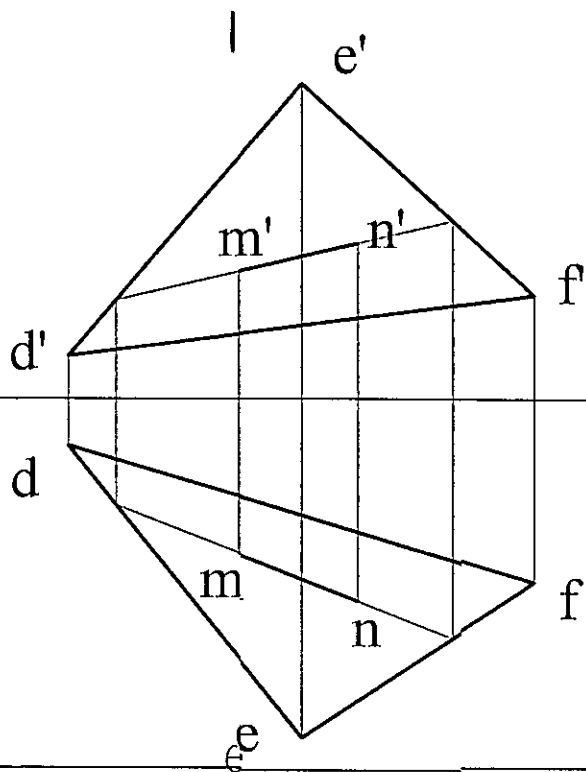


2-5 平面的投影

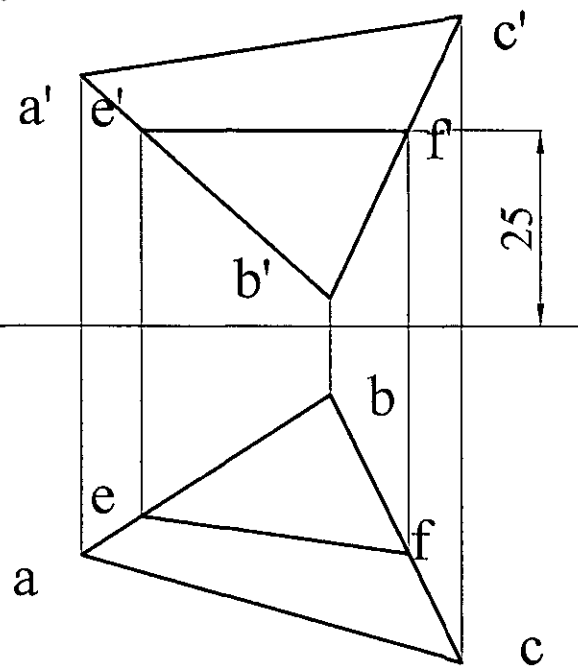
1.



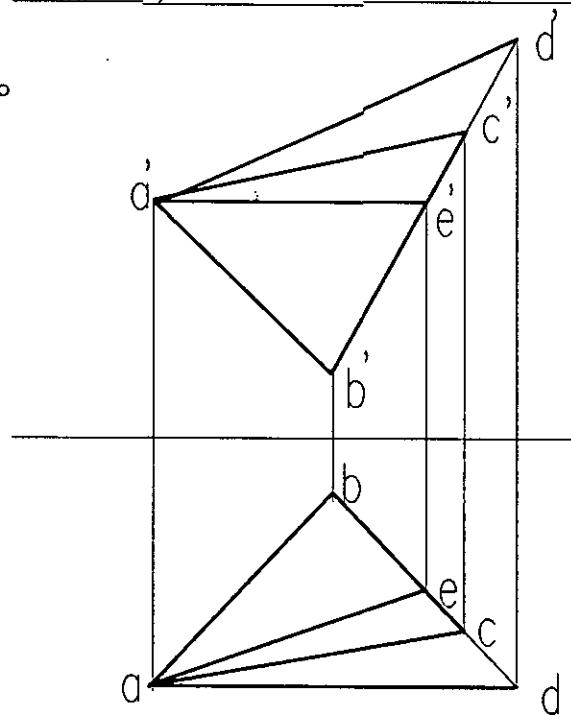
2.



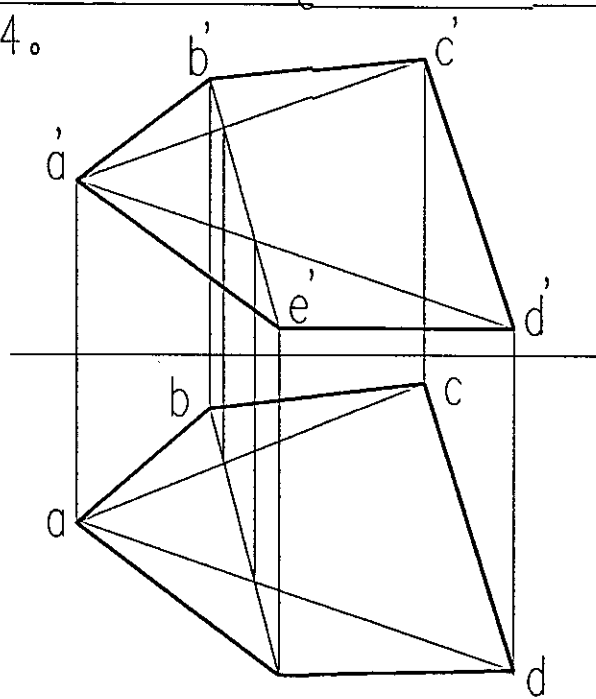
3.



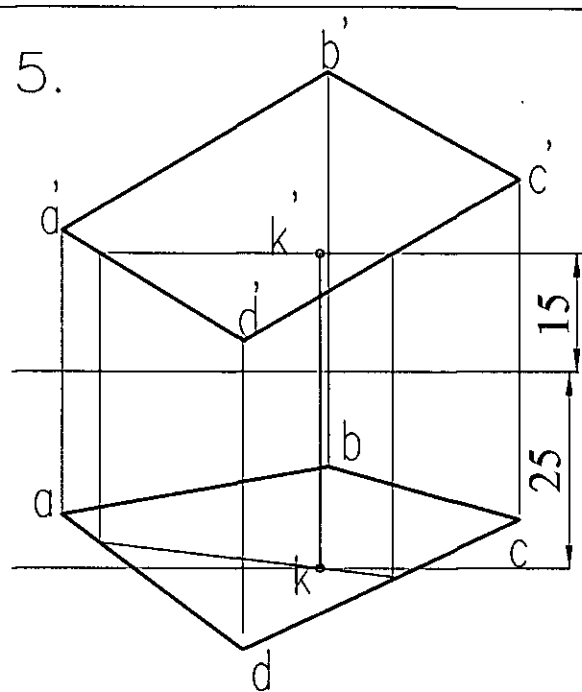
3.



4.



5.

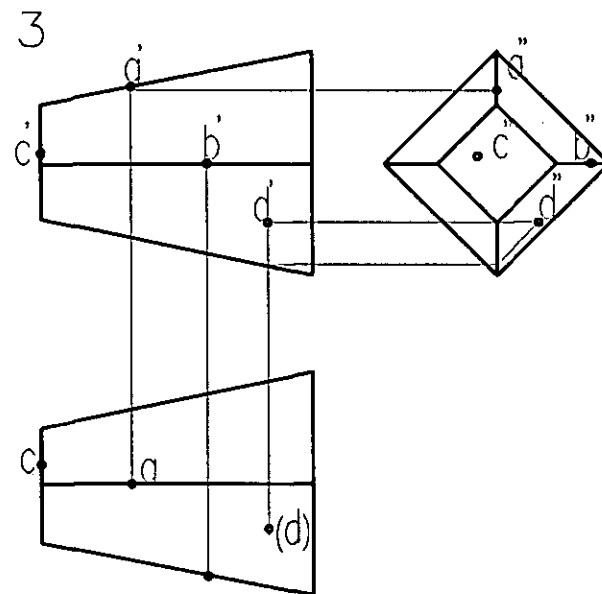
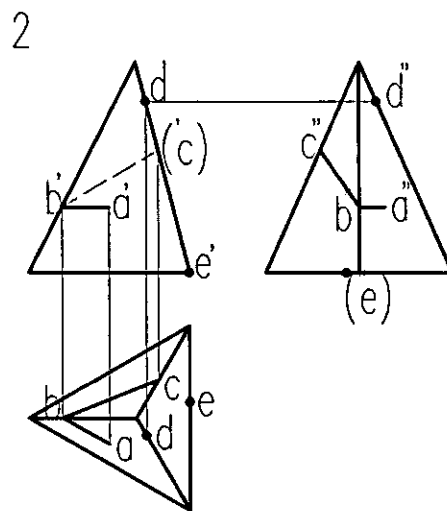
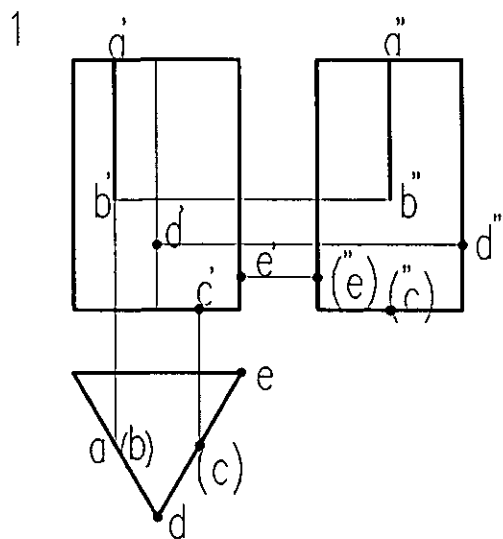


3-1 补全平面立体的三面投影; 并求其表面上点、线的投影

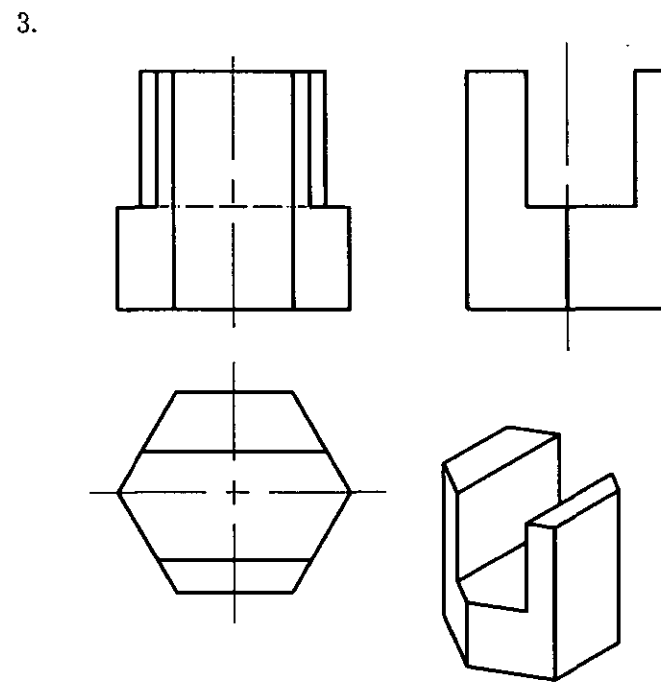
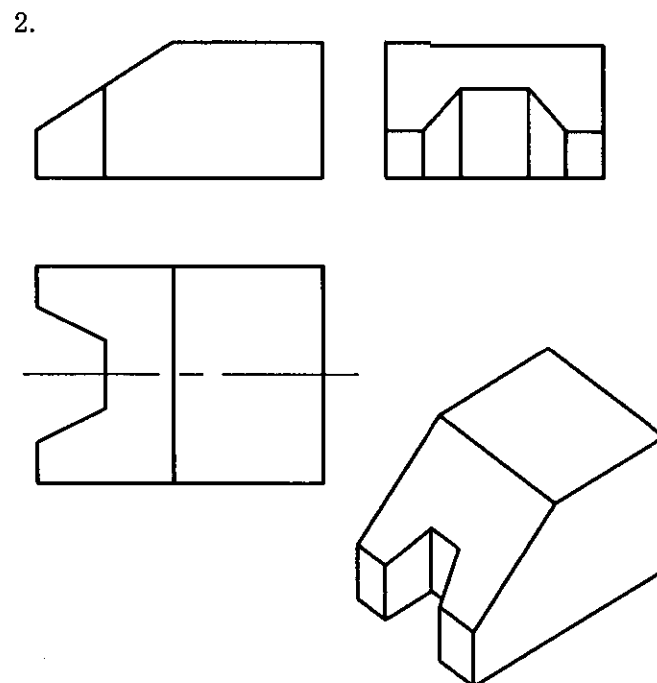
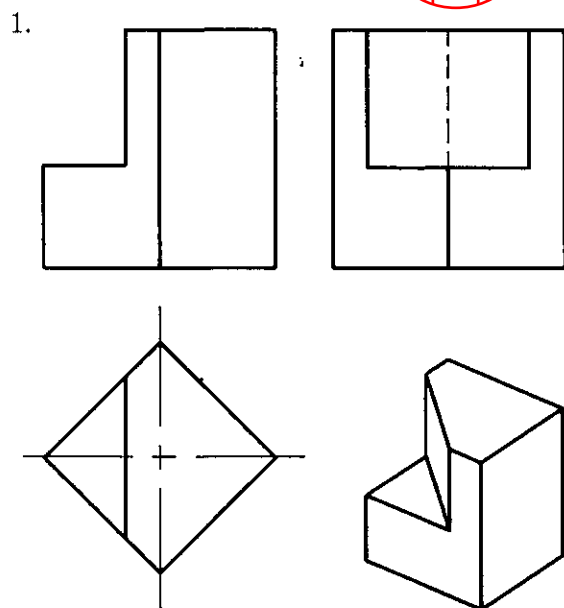
班级

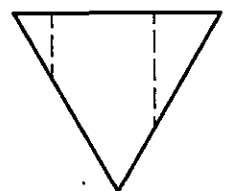
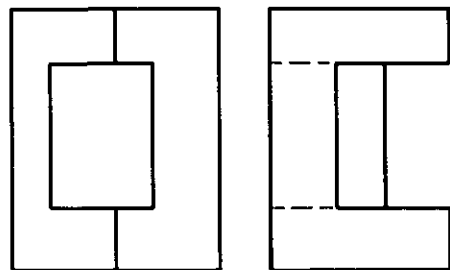
学号

姓名

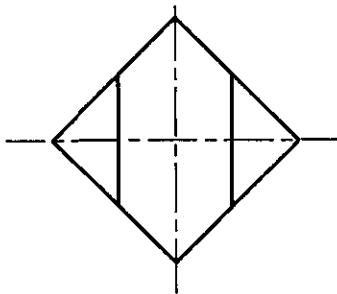
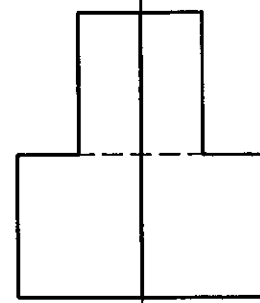
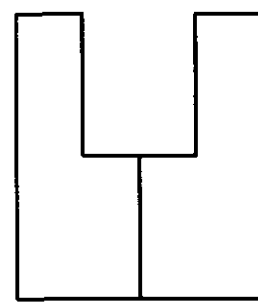
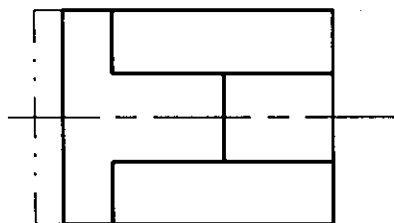
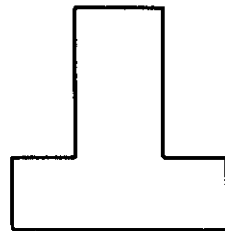
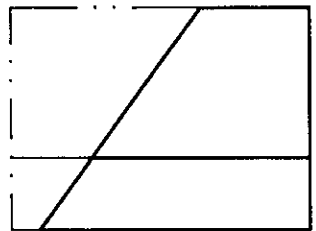
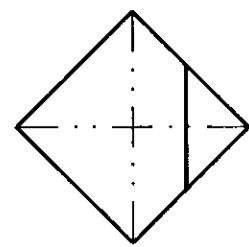
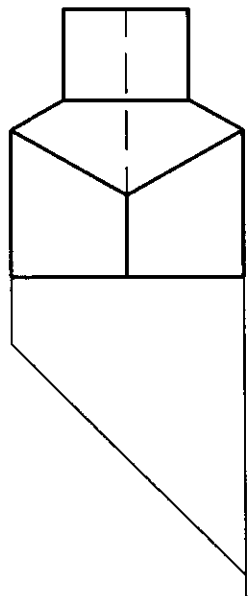
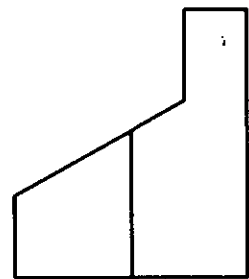
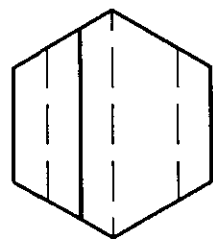
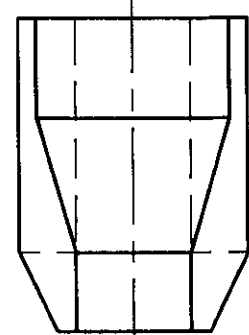
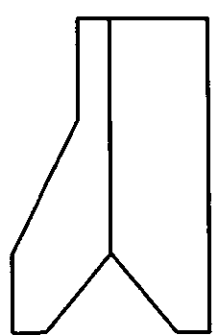
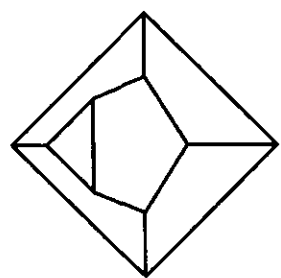
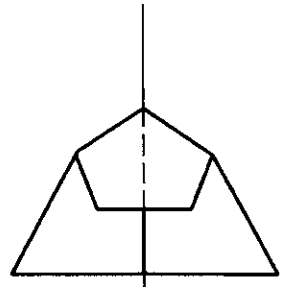
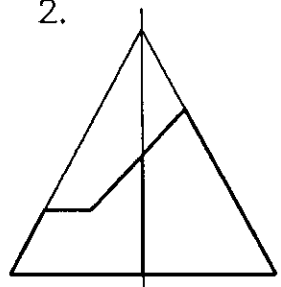


3-2 求平面切割体的投影

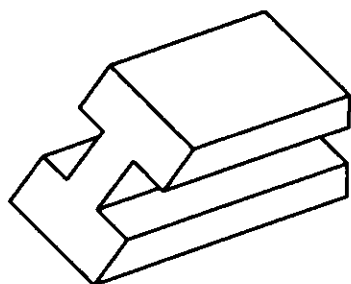
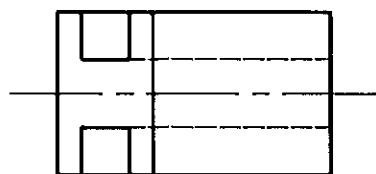
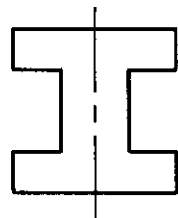
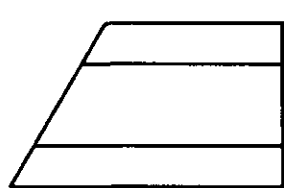




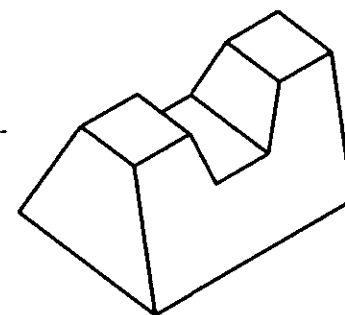
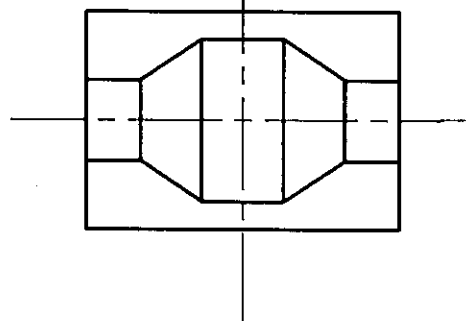
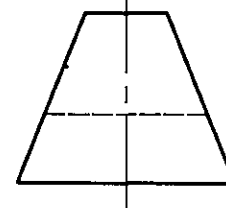
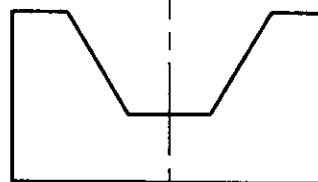
2.



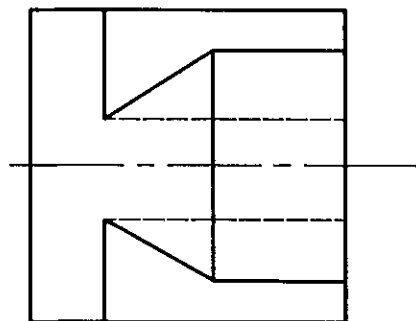
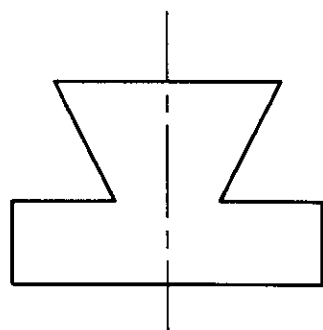
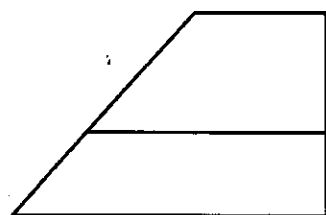
1.



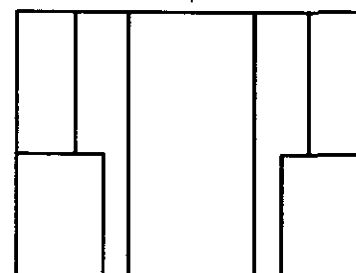
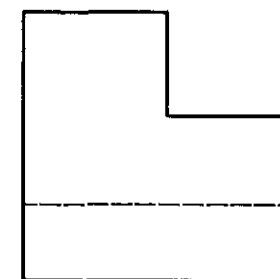
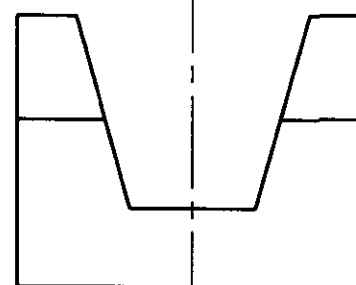
2.



3.



4.



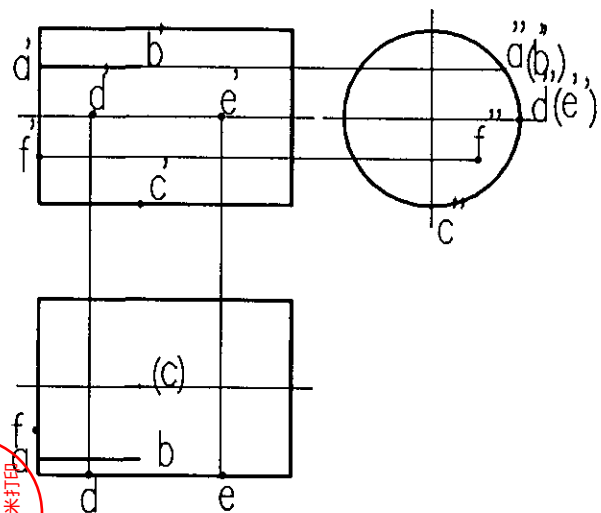
3-3 曲面立体及其表面上的点和线

班级

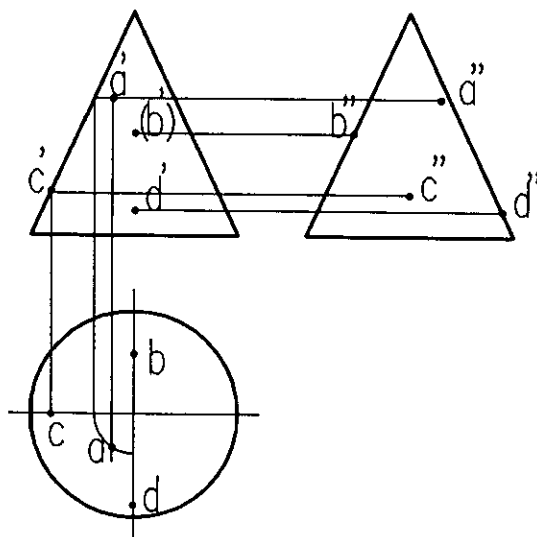
学号

姓名

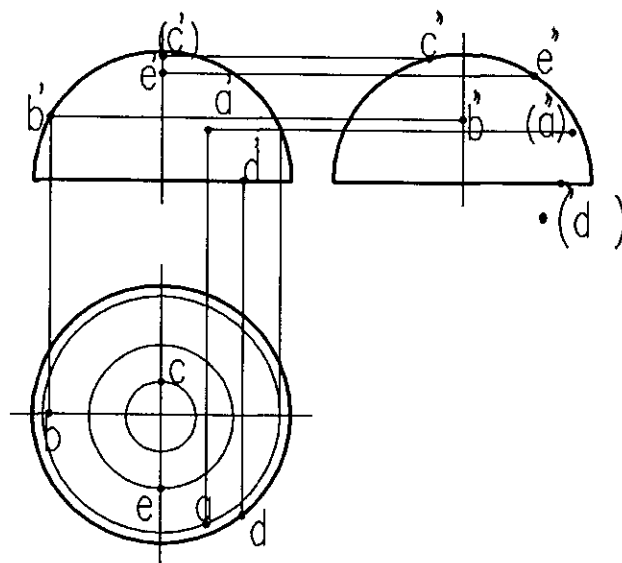
1.



2.

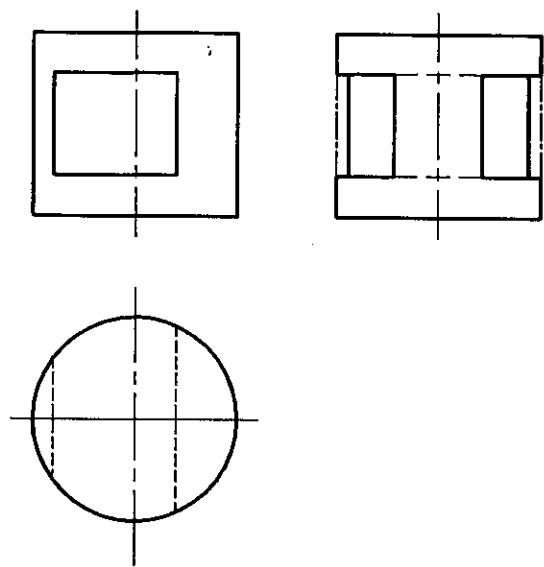


3.

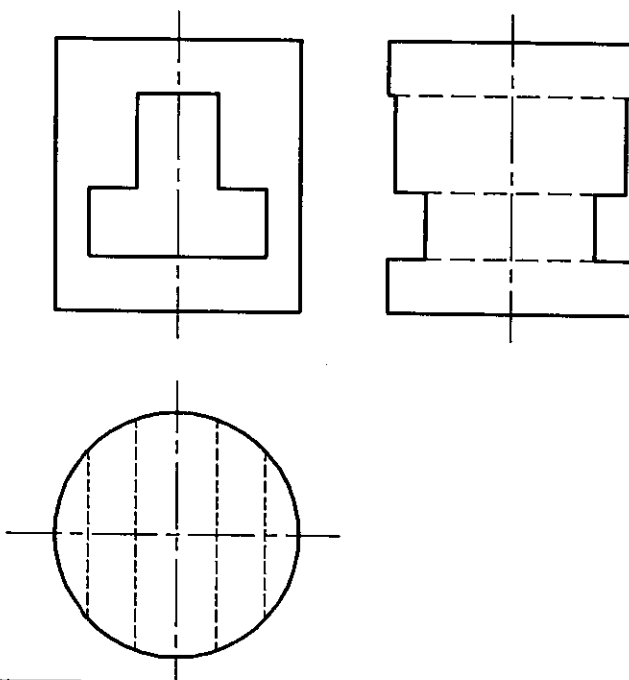


3-4 补全曲面立体的投影（保留作图线）

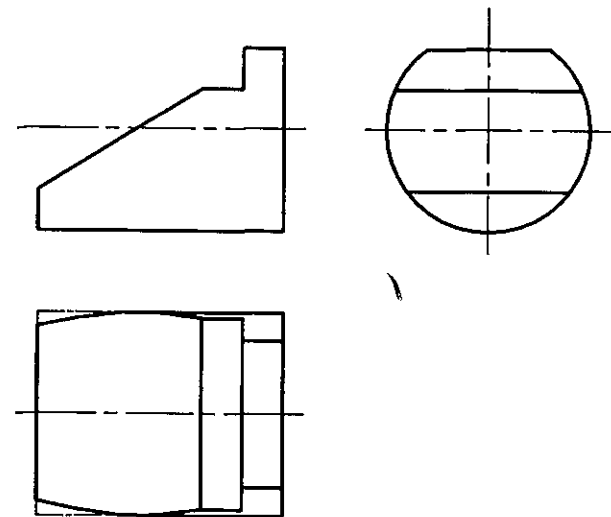
1.



2.

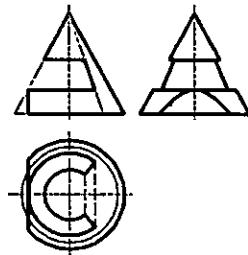
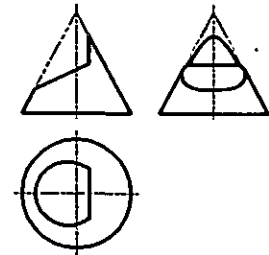
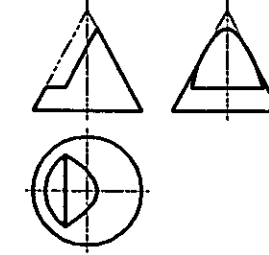
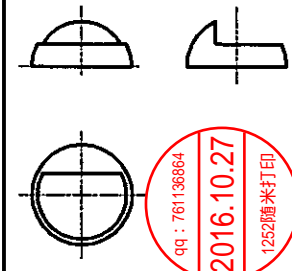
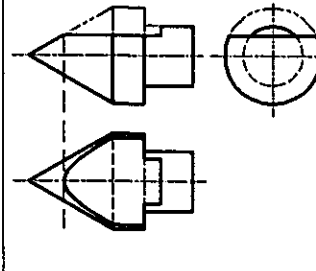
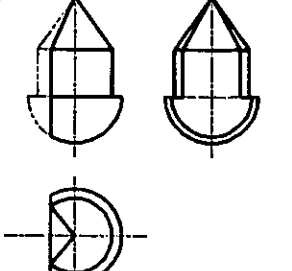


3.



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4-1 补全面立体的投影 (保留作图线)		班级	姓名		
1		2		3	
4		5		6	

4-2完成曲面立体及其截交线的投影		班级	姓名
1.	2.	3.	
			
4.	5.	6.	
			

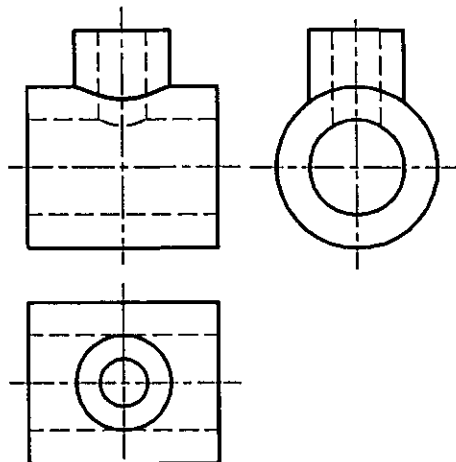
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4-3补全曲面立体的相贯线或截交线的投影（保留作图线）

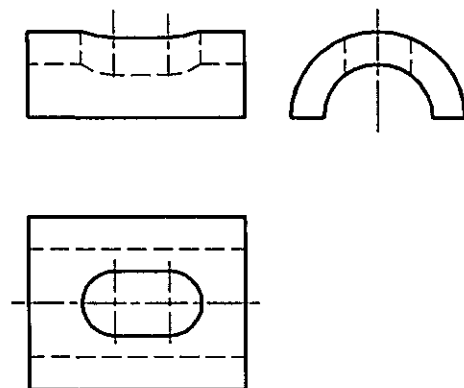
班级

姓名

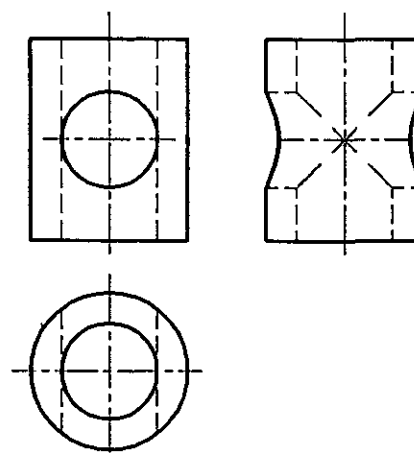
1



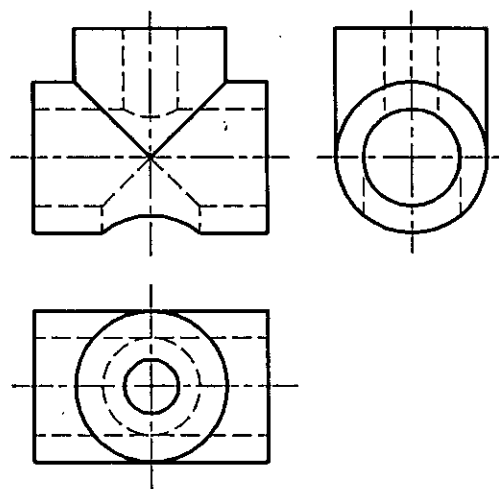
2



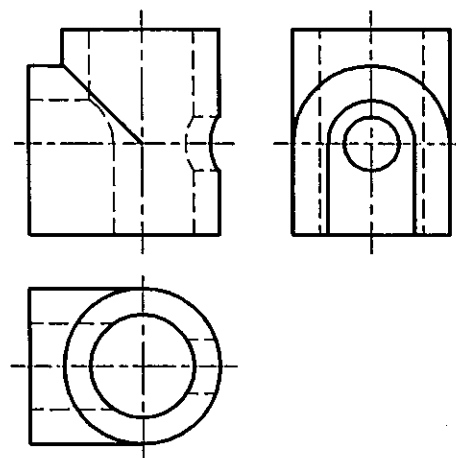
3.



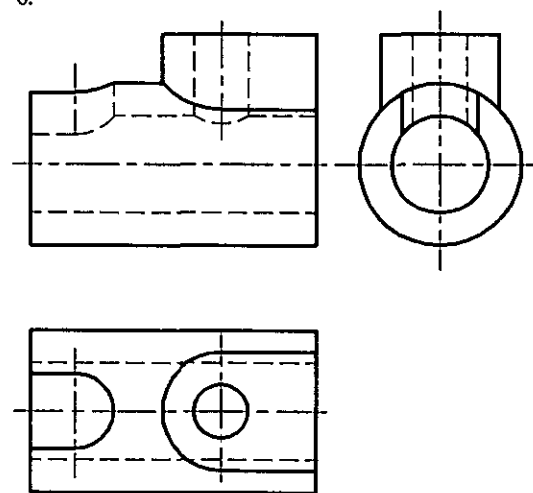
4.



5.

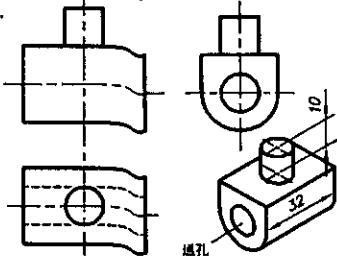
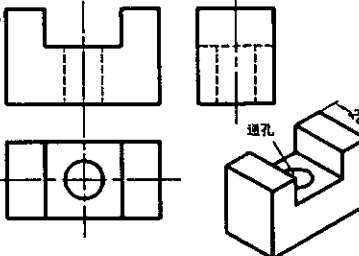
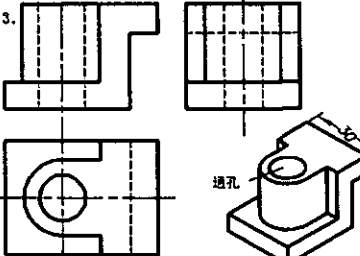
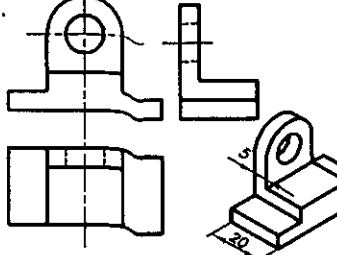
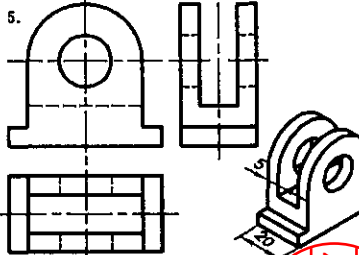
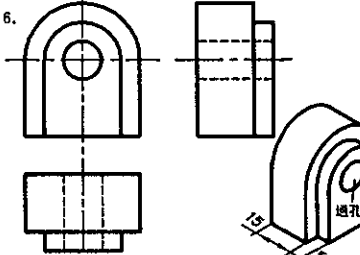
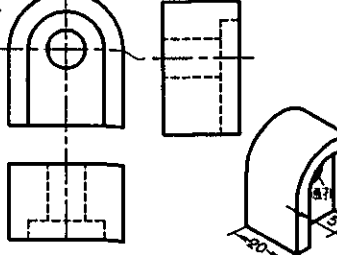
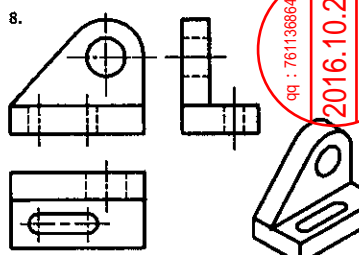
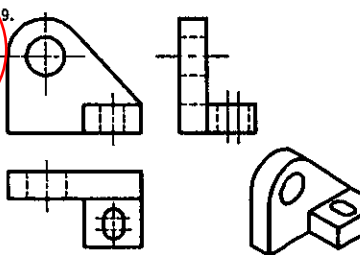


6.



5-1 根据立体图补画三视图

班级 学号 姓名

<p>1.</p> 	<p>2.</p> 	<p>3.</p> 
<p>4.</p> 	<p>5.</p> 	<p>6.</p> 
<p>7.</p> 	<p>8.</p> 	<p>9.</p> 

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5-2 根据立体图补齐视图中所缺的线条

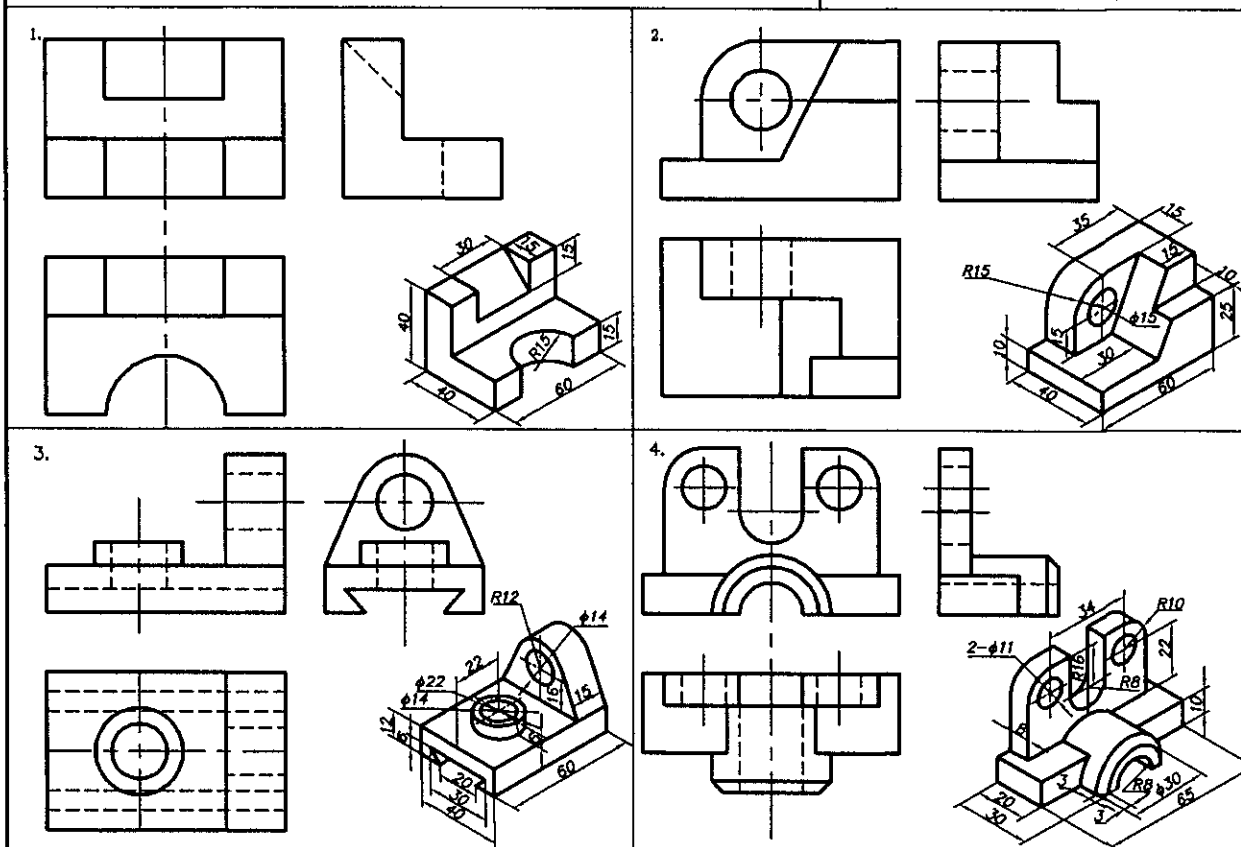
		班级	学号	姓名	
1.		2.		3.	
4.		5.		6.	
7.		8.		9.	

5-3 根据轴测图上所注尺寸, 用1:1画出组合体的三视图

班级

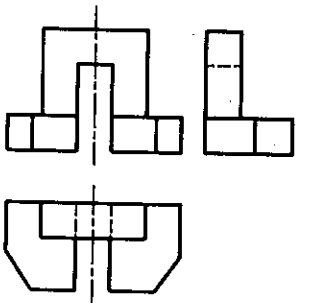
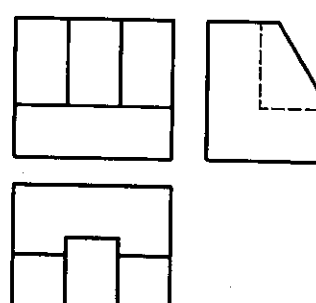
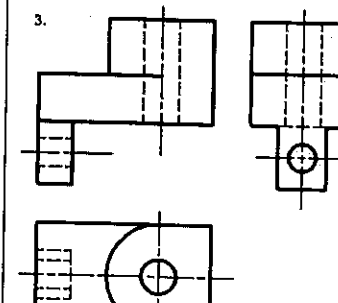
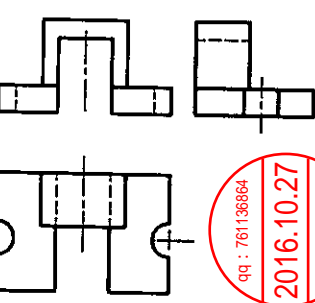
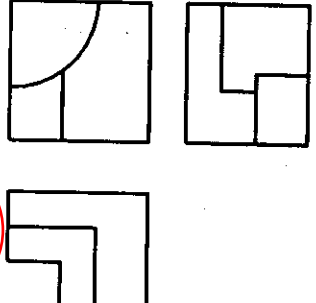
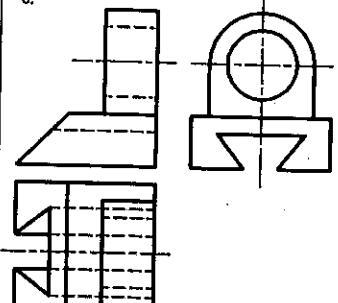
学号

姓名



5-5 根据两视图，想象物体形状，补画第三视图。

班级 学号 姓名

<p>1.</p> 	<p>2.</p> 	<p>3.</p> 
<p>4.</p> 	<p>5.</p> 	<p>6.</p> 

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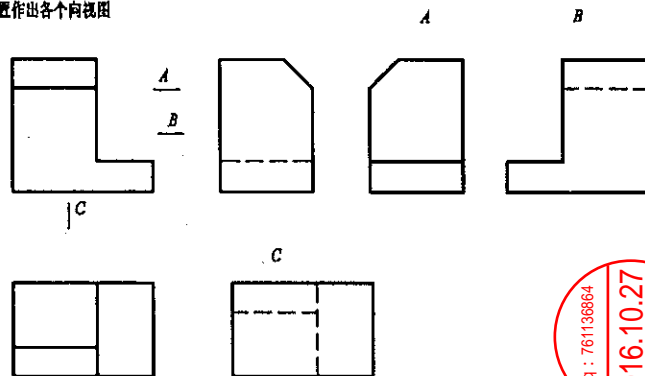
5-6 根据两视图，想象物体形状，补画第三视图。		班级	学号	姓名
1.	2.	3.		
4.	5.	6.		

7-1 基本视图、斜视图和局部视图

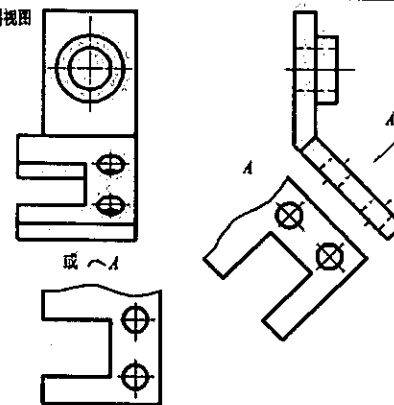
学号

姓名

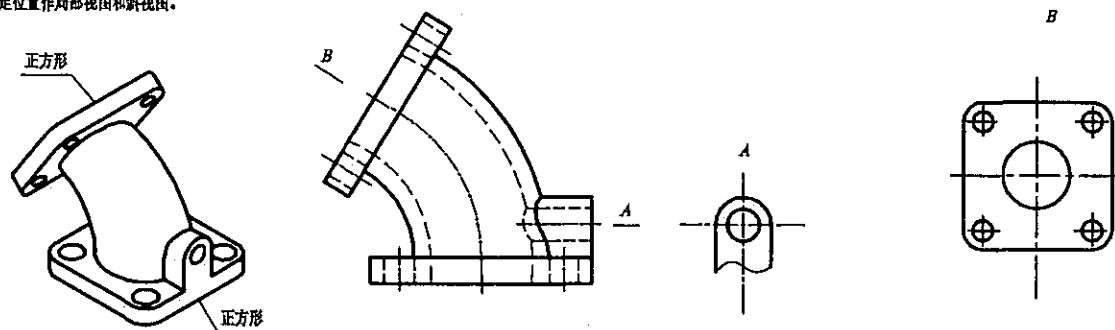
1 在指定位置作出各个向视图



2 作A向斜视图



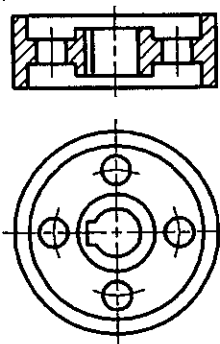
3. 在指定位置作局部视图和斜视图。



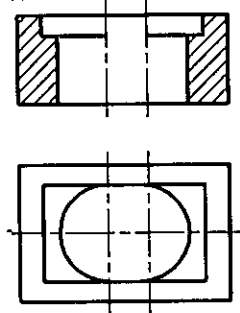
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1 补全剖视图中所缺的图线

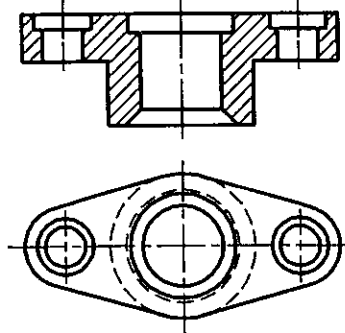
(1)



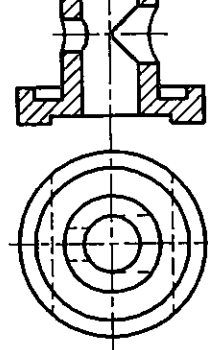
(2)



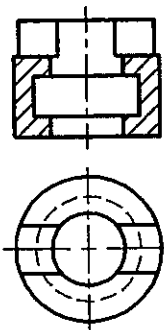
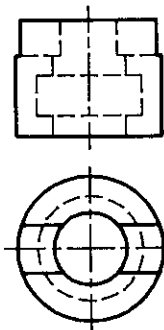
(3)



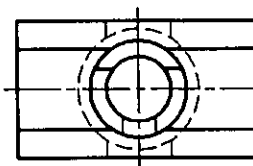
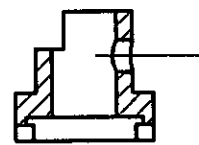
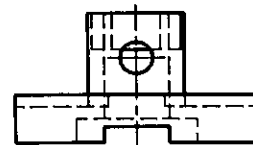
(4)



2 在指定位置把主视图画成全剖视



3. 把左视图画成全剖视图。

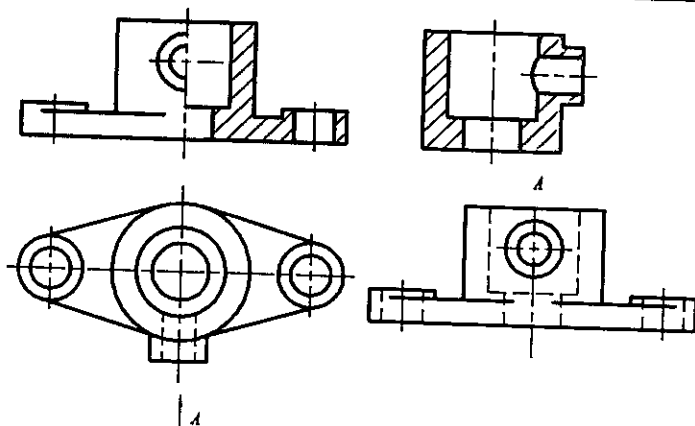


7-3 全剖视与半剖视

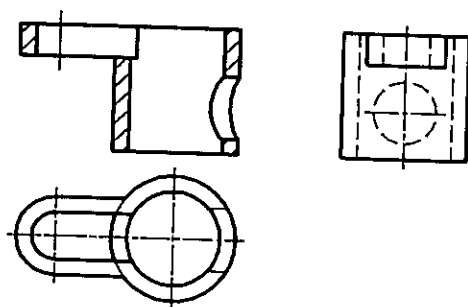
班级

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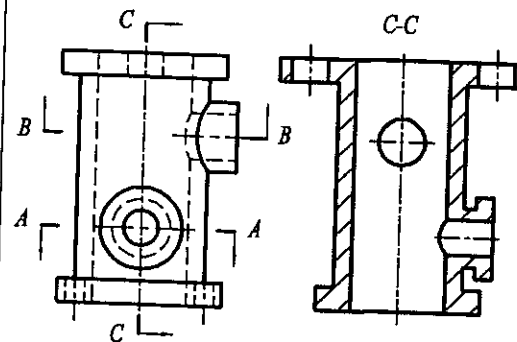
姓名



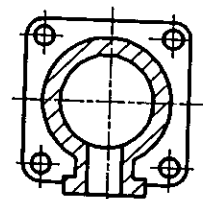
2. 将主视图画成全剖视图。



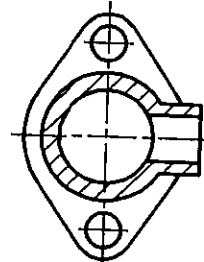
2 作C-C剖视图

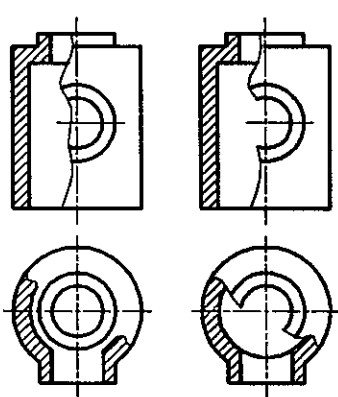
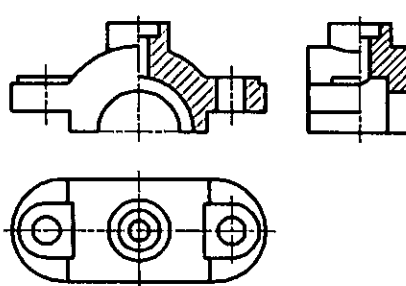
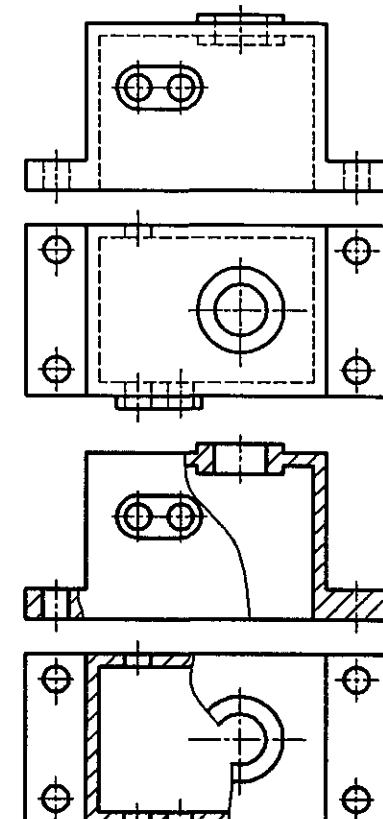
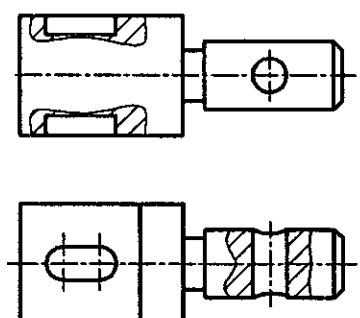
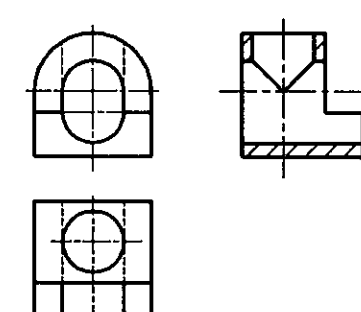


A-A



B-B



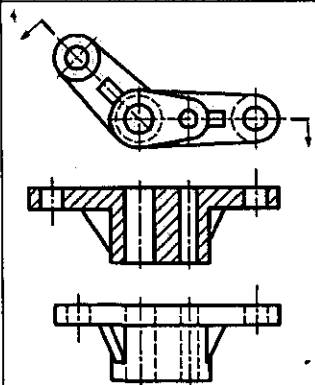
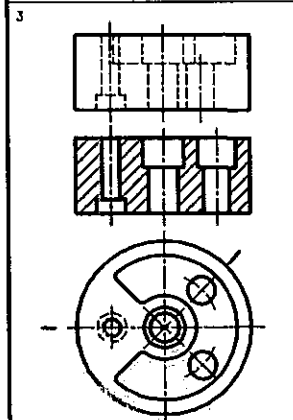
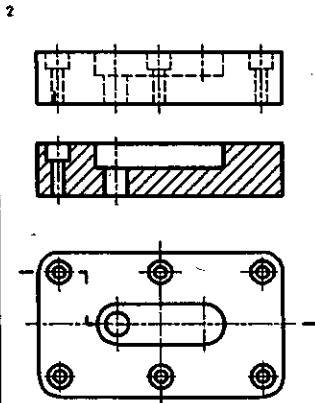
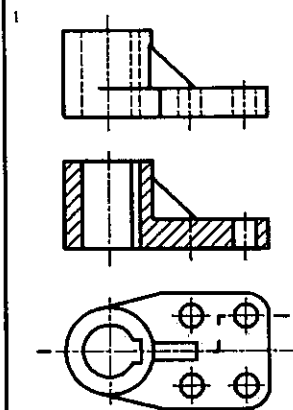
7-4 局部剖视图		班级	学号	姓名
<p>1. 分析视图的错误，在右面画出正确的局部剖视图</p> 	<p>2. 补画主、左视图中所缺投影线或剖面线。</p> 	<p>4. 在指定位置把主视图、俯视图画成局部视图</p> 		
<p>2. 将视图改成局部剖视图</p> 	<p>4. 将左视图画成全剖视图。</p> 			

7-5 用两个平行的或相交的剖切平面剖开物体后，按主视图画成全剖视图。

班级

学号

姓名



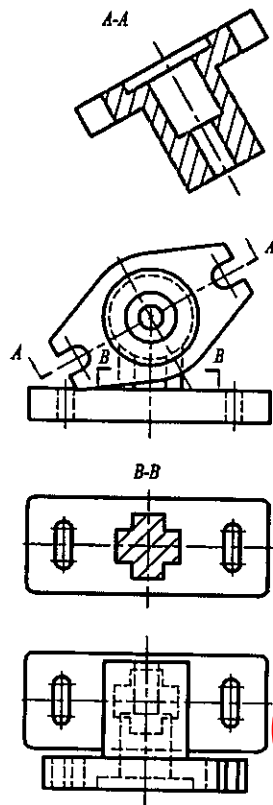
7-6 斜视图中和练习

班级

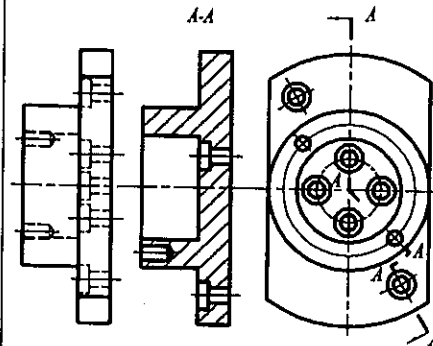
学号

姓名

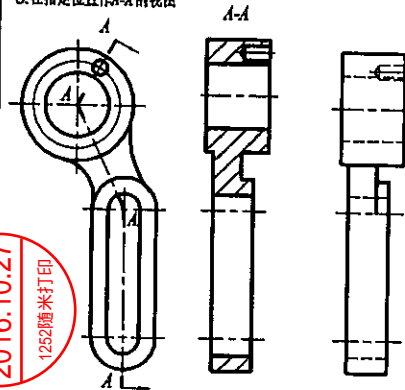
1. 作A-A和B-B斜视图



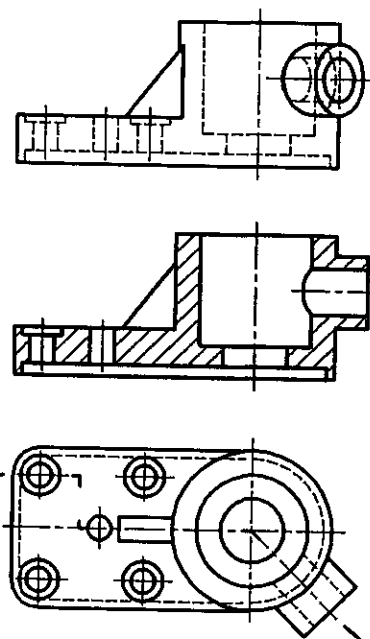
2. 作A-A斜视图



3. 在指定位置作A-A斜视图



4. 在指定位置将主视图画成全剖视



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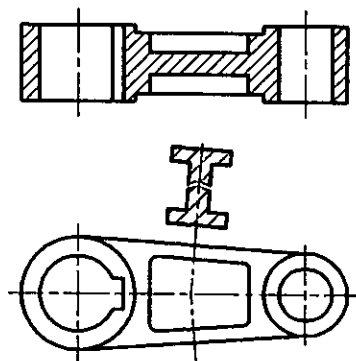
7-7 移出剖面、局部放大图

班级

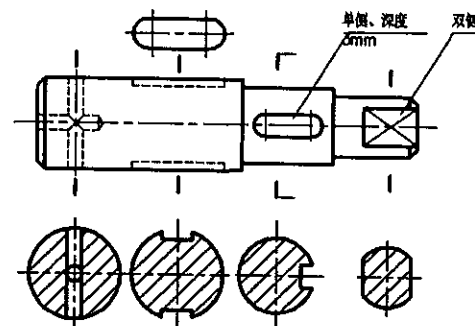
学号

姓名

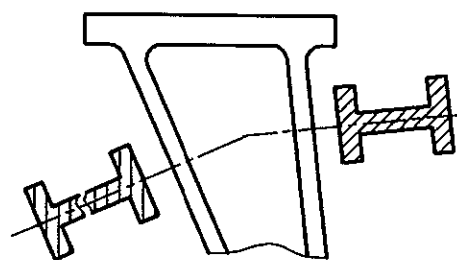
1. 在两个相交剖切平面迹线的延长线上，作移出剖面



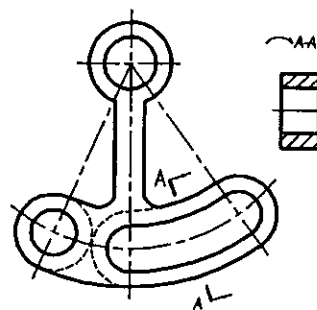
2. 作指定位置的移出剖面



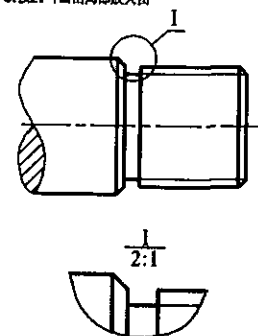
3. 分析右图错误的剖面画法，将正确的画在左面

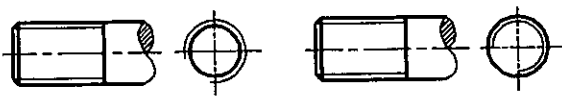
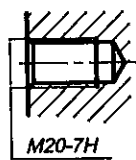
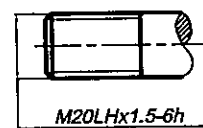
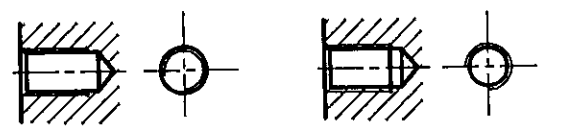
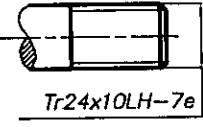
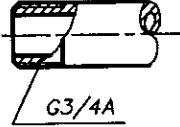

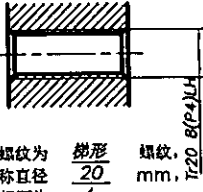
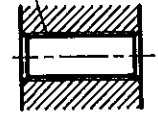


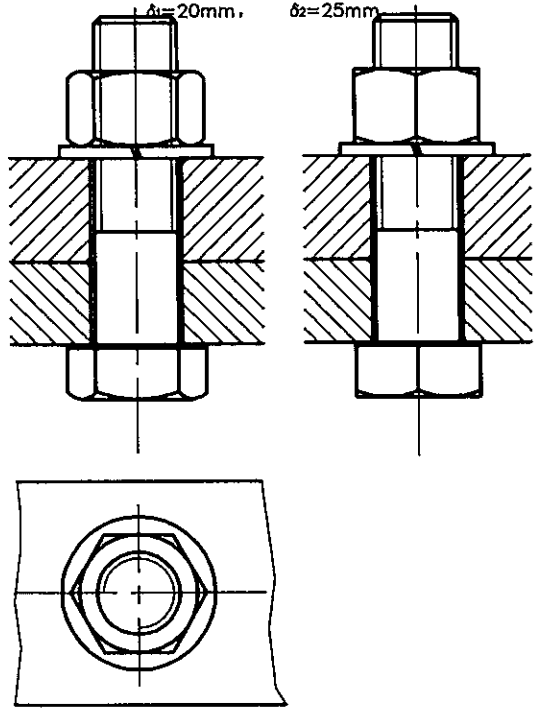
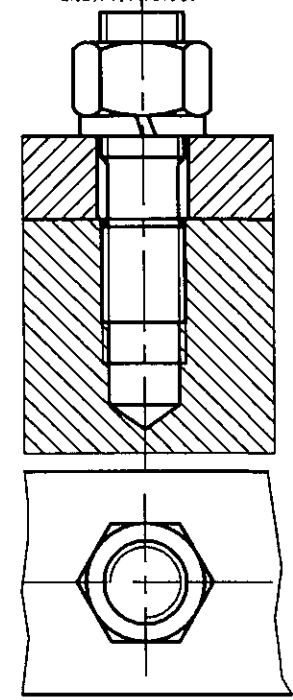
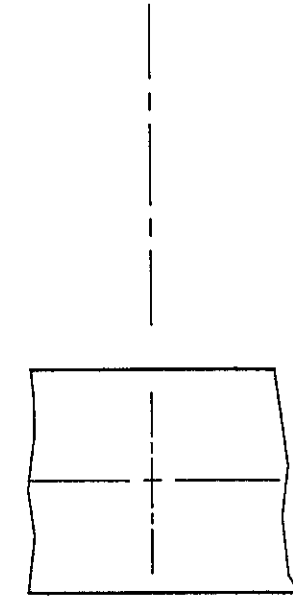
4. 改正图中错误的剖面画法和标注方法



5. 按2:1画出局部放大图



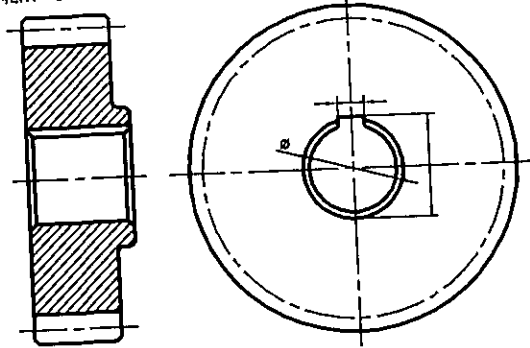
8-1 分析螺纹的错误画法, 在指定处画出正确的图形	8-2 标注螺纹的规定代号	班级 学号 姓名
<p>(1)</p> 	<p>(1) 粗牙普通螺纹, 大径20, 螺距2.5, 中径和顶径的公差带代号为7H, 右旋。</p>  <p>M20-7H</p>	<p>(2) 细牙普通螺纹, 大径20, 螺距1.5, 中径和顶径的公差带代号为6h, 左旋。</p>  <p>M20LHx1.5-6h</p>
<p>(2)</p> 	<p>(3) 梯形螺纹, 公称直径24, 导程10, 双线, 左旋, 中径的公差带代号为7e。</p>  <p>Tr24x10LH-7e</p>	<p>(4) 非螺纹密封的管螺纹, 尺寸代号3/4, A级, 右旋。</p>  <p>G3/4A</p>
<p>(5)</p> 	<p>8-3 根据螺纹代号, 查表并填写螺纹各要素</p> <p>(1)</p>  <p>该螺纹为 <u>梯形</u> 螺纹, 公称直径 <u>20</u> mm, 螺距为 <u>4</u> mm, 线数为 <u>2</u>, 旋向为 <u>左旋</u>。</p>	<p>(2) G1/2B-LH</p>  <p>非螺纹密封的圆柱内螺纹</p> <p>该螺纹为 <u>管</u> 螺纹, 尺寸代号 <u>1/2</u>, 大径为 <u>20.955</u> mm, 小径为 <u>18.631</u> mm, 螺距为 <u>1.841</u> mm, 旋向为 <u>左旋</u>, 公差等级代号为 <u>B</u>。</p>

8-4 螺纹紧固件的连接		班级	学号	姓名
<p>1. 画螺栓连接的三视图（主视图画成全剖视图）。 已知条件：螺栓GB5782-86-M20×L， 螺母GB6170-86-M20， 垫圈GB97.1-85-20-140HV， $\delta_1=20\text{mm}$，$\delta_2=25\text{mm}$</p> 	<p>2. 画双头螺栓连接的两视图（主视图画成全剖视图）。 已知条件：螺栓GB898 M20×L， 螺母GB6170-86-M20， 垫圈GB93-87×20， 光孔件厚度，$\delta=20\text{mm}$， 螺孔件材料为铸铁。</p> 	<p>3. 画螺钉连接的两视图(2:1)。 已知条件：螺钉GB68-85-M8×L， 光孔件厚度$\delta=15\text{mm}$， 螺孔件材料为铸铁。</p> 		

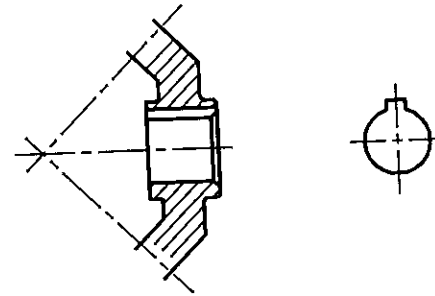
8-5 齿轮和弹簧的画法

班级 学号 姓名

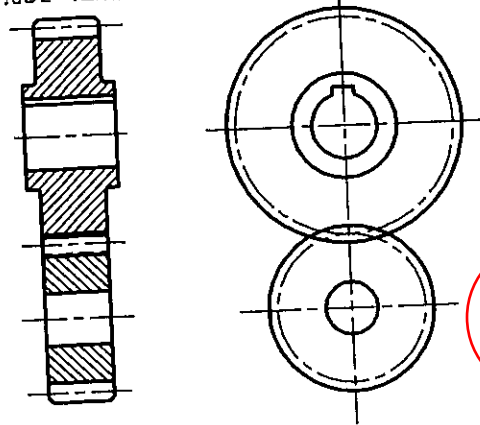
1. 已知一直齿轮 $m=3$ 、 $z=23$ ，画出其两面视图，并标注尺寸。



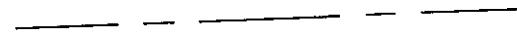
2. 已知直齿圆锥齿轮 $m=3$ 、 $z=23$ ，画出其两面视图，并标注尺寸。



3. 已知两齿轮 $m=2$ 、 $z_1=17$ 、 $z_2=25$ ，画出两齿轮的啮合图（小齿轮为平板式，轴孔 $D_2=12\text{mm}$ ，给出图形为大齿轮）。



4. 已知圆柱螺旋压缩弹簧的簧丝直径 $d=5\text{mm}$ ，弹簧中径 $D_2=36\text{mm}$ ，节距 $t=12\text{mm}$ ，有效圈数 $n=8$ ，支承圈数 $n_0=2.5$ ，右旋，试画出此弹簧的剖视图，并标注 d 、 D 、 D_2 、 t 及 H_0 的尺寸



qq: 761136864
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1252随米打印