

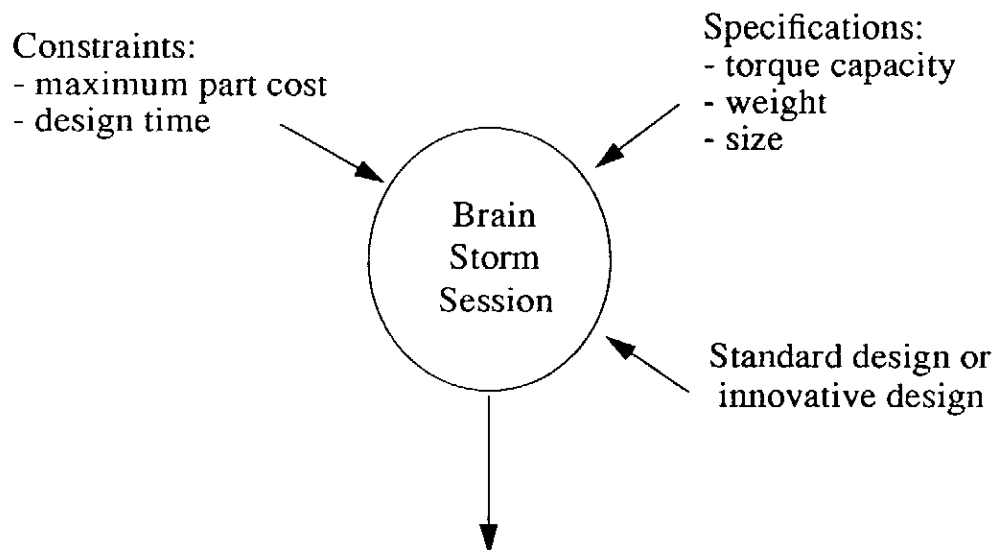
Introduction:

Why is Engineering Drawing important?

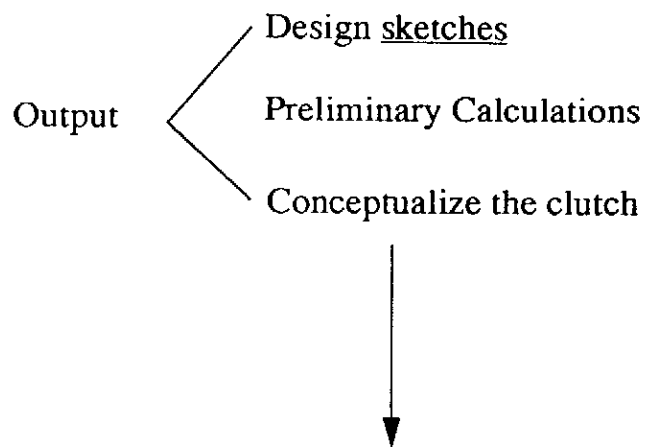
1. To convey information such as in a design
2. To solve problems graphically such as spatial relationships between two objects.

The Design & Manufacturing process:

Example: Design of a Clutch

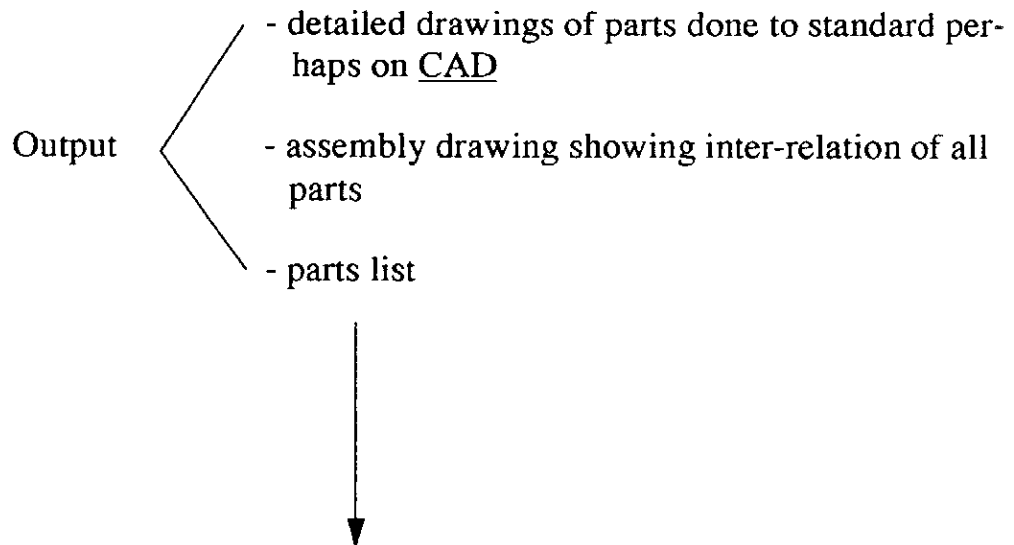


Phase 1



Phase 2

- stress analysis on parts and whole assembly
- select off the shelf parts from catalogs - "spec. out"
- design custom parts which must be manufactured

**Phase 3**

- manufacture parts in shop on m/c tools, molding, forming, etc.
- assemble and test the clutch

Does the clutch meet initial specs?

- If NO, go back to Phase 1

Orthographic Projections

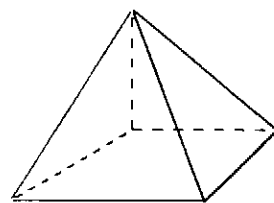
This lecture:

- orthographic views
- the projection box
- multiview projections

Orthographic views

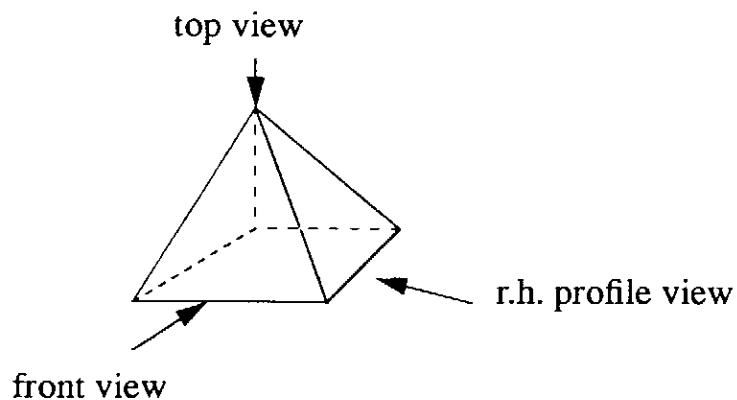
An orthographic view shows the individual faces of an object to define the exact shape.

Example



Pyramid shape

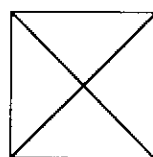
Pictorial diagram showing 3D form



Orthographic
View



Front



Top

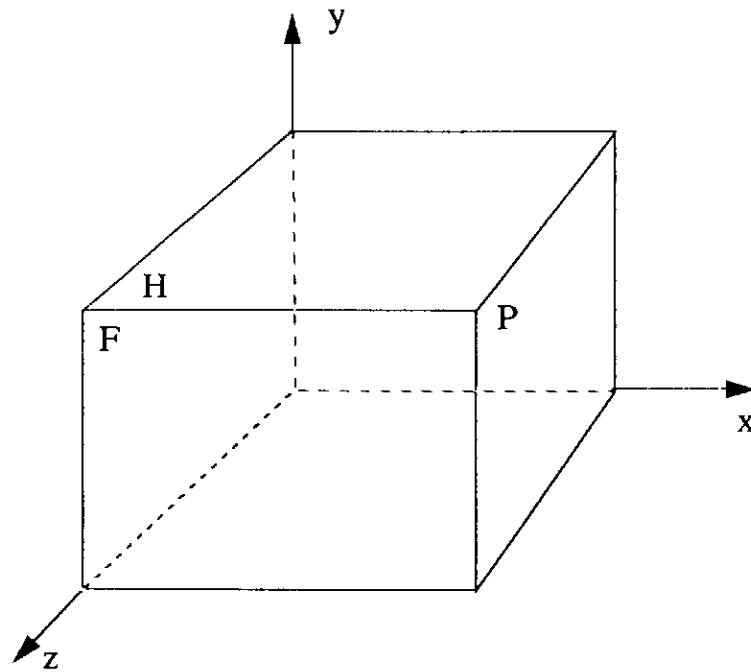


r.h. profile (redundant)

- Orthographic views preserve the size of features

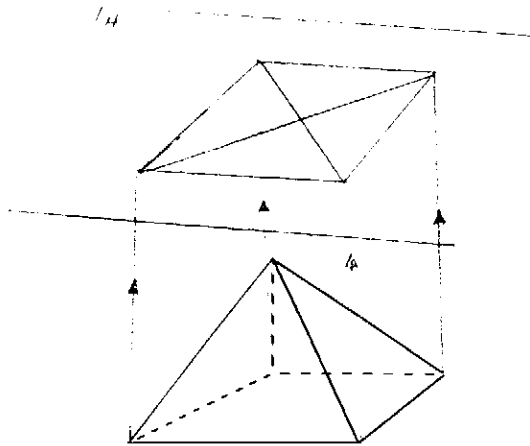
Projection Box

- standard representation for orthographic views

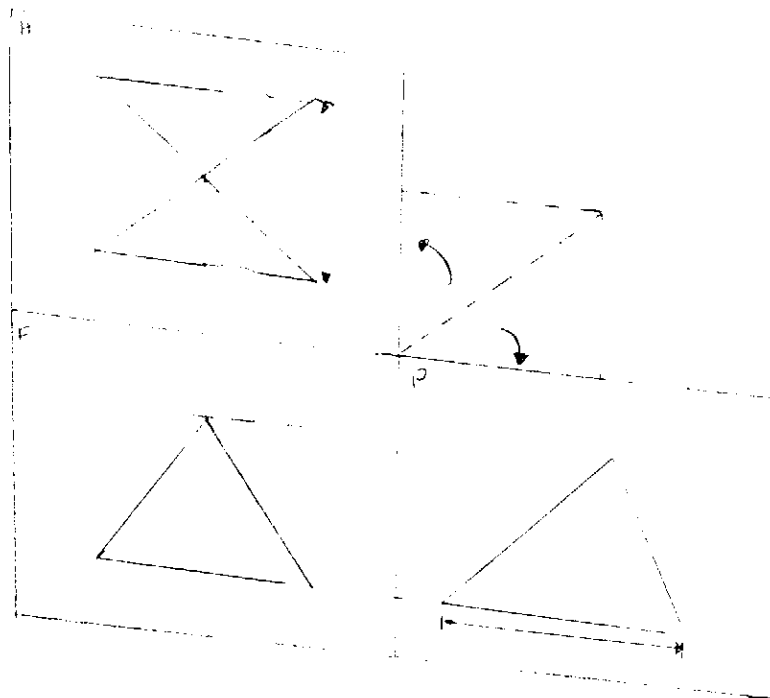


- North American - third quadrant projection box
- The box envelopes the object with the principle object face parallel to a projection plane.

Example:

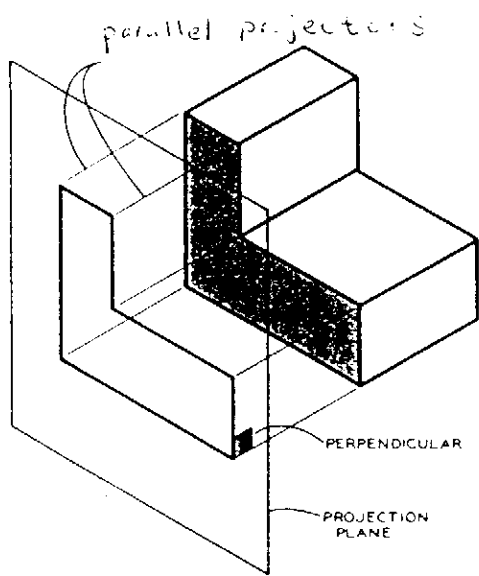


- To create a standard orthographic drawing we open the box to get the H, F and P view.

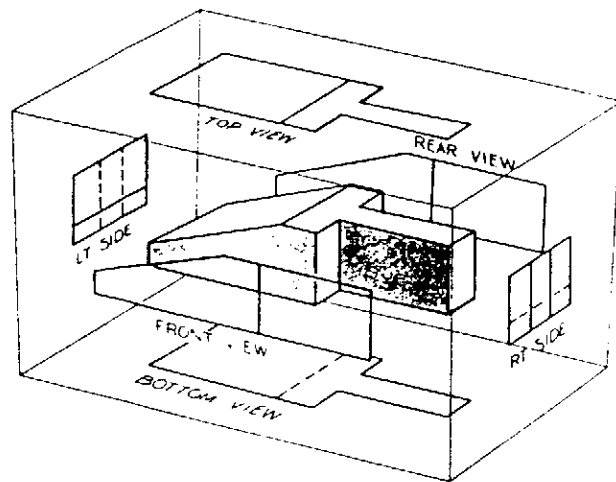


Note: sometimes more views are needed. (e.g. bottom, rear, left profile or auxiliary)

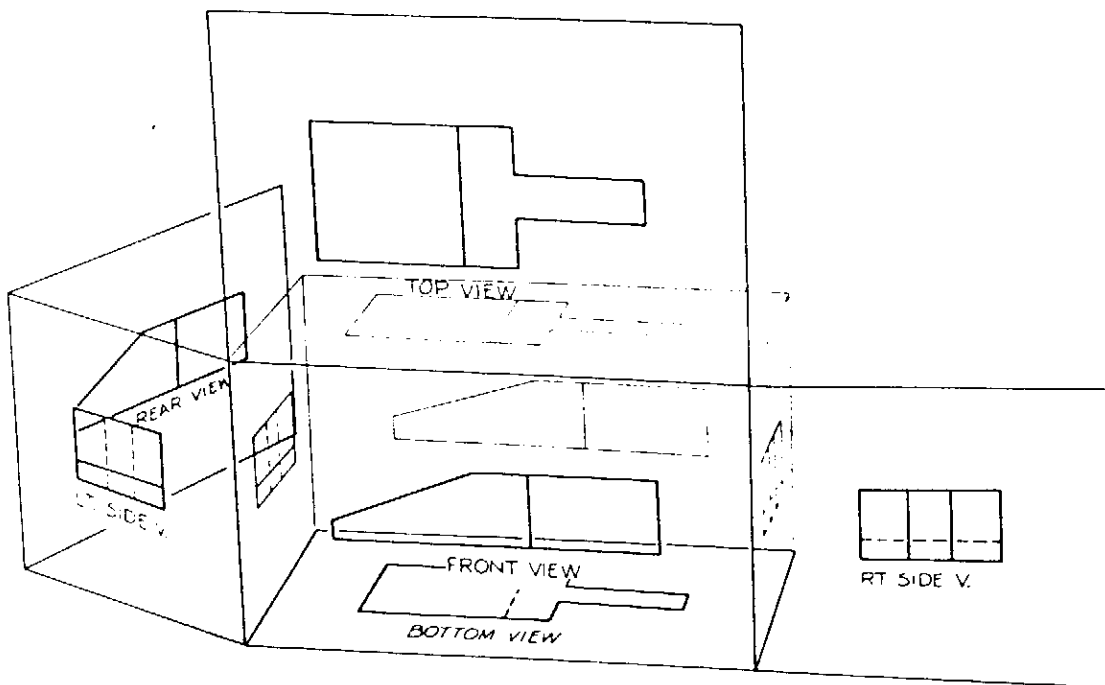
Exercises: 17,18



Orthographic projection is defined as the projection of a view onto a projection plane with parallel projectors. The projectors are perpendicular to the projection plane.



Six principal views of an object can be drawn in orthographic projection. You can assume that the object is in a glass box with the views projected onto the six planes of projection.



The glass box can be opened into a common plane, the plane of the drawing paper.

CONVENTIONAL LINES USED IN SKETCHING

VISIBLE LINE, THICK

$\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
HIDDEN LINE, MEDIUM

$\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ To $1\frac{1}{2}$
CENTER LINE, THIN

EXTENSION LINE, THIN
LEADER

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DIMENSION LINE, THIN

$\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ To $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
CUTTING OR REFERENCE PLANE
LINE, THICK

$\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
ALTERNATE CUTTING OR REFERENCE
PLANE LINE, THICK

SHORT BREAK LINE, THICK

SECTION LINE, THIN

$\frac{3}{4}$ To $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
LONG BREAK LINE, THIN

$\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ To $1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$
PHANTOM LINE, THIN