

- g) What are right solids and oblique solids? Explain with a suitable freehand drawing.
- h) Show by means of traces, a plane perpendicular to both HP and VP.
- i) Write the following statement using single stroke capital vertical letters of 12 mm size : "IKGPTU KAPURTHALA".
- j) Differentiate Isometric Projections and Isometric Drawing.

SECTION-B

- 2) Construct a Diagonal Scale of R.F = 1:50 to read meters, decimeters and centimeters and long enough to measure up to 6m. Indicate 3.46m on the scale.
- 3) A point "G" is 22mm in front of VP and 42mm above HP. Draw its projections and find out its shortest distance from the reference line.
- 4) A line AB has its end "A" 15 mm above HP and 20 mm in front of VP. End "B" 40 mm above HP and 50 mm in front of VP. The distance between the end projectors is 45 mm. Draw the projections of the line and find out its true length, true inclinations with principal planes, HT and VT.
- 5) Line "AB" 65mm long; has its end "A" both in HP and VP. It is inclined at 45° to the "HP" and 30° to the "VP". Draw its projections when the line is lying in third quadrant.

SECTION-C

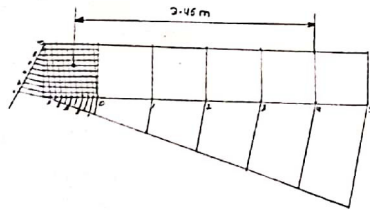
- 6) A right regular triangular prism of base edge 40 mm, axis 65 mm long is resting on its rectangular face on HP, with axis parallel to both HP and VP. Draw its projections.
- 7) A regular hexagonal thin plate of 45 mm side is resting on one of its corners in HP. Draw its projections when the plate surface is vertical and inclined to VP at 30° .
- 8) Draw the projections of a cone of base diameter 42 mm and axis 62 mm; lying on HP on its generator such that the axis is parallel to VP. Assume the cone lying in first quadrant.
- 9) A right regular hexagonal prism, edge of base 20 mm, and height 50 mm has a central circular hole of diameter 20 mm drilled centrally through it along its axis. Draw its isometric view.

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Marking of passing request on any paper of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.

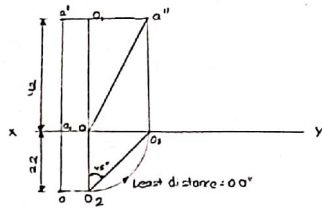
Question 2

Section B

RF = 1:50, Diagonal scale of 6m.
 Los: RF x max length to be measured
 $= \frac{1}{50} \times 6 \times 100$
 $= 12 \text{ cm}$

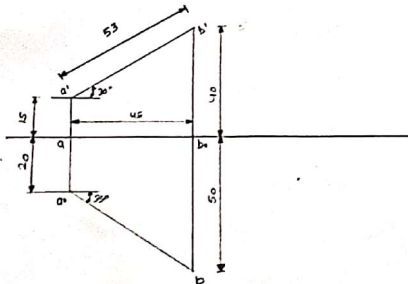


Question 3



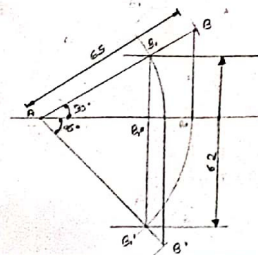
Shortest distance: 48

Question 4



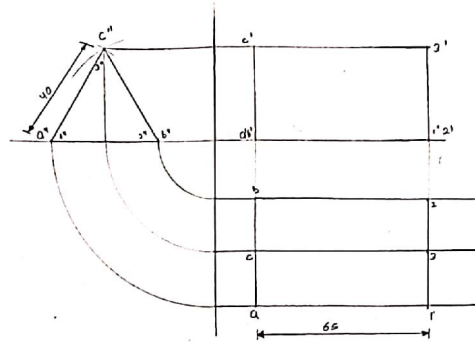
True length = 53 mm
 Inclination with HP = 30°
 Inclination with VP = 35°
 HT:
 VT:

Question 5

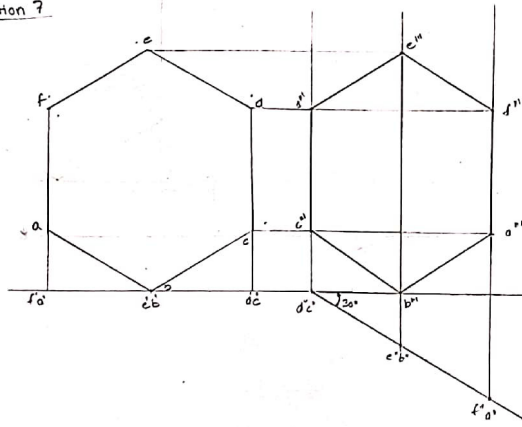


Question 6

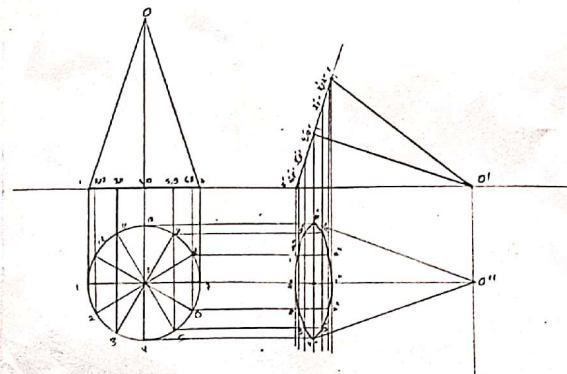
Section C



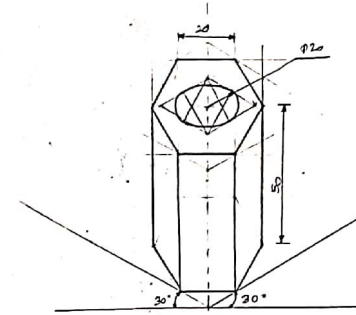
Question 7



Question 8



Question 9



Section A
Question 1

- a) Apex: The point where face of triangles meet.
- Slant height: The line joining the base corner and apex is slant height.
- Base Rim: Flat circular face
- Generator: The imaginary line drawn along surface of curved solid which is rotated around axis of solid.

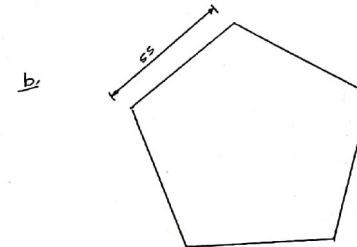


Fig: Pentagonal lamina

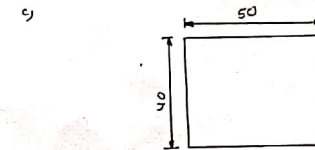


Fig: Aligned system of dimensioning.

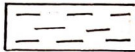
d) Representative fraction is the ratio of line drawn to the actual length of line

$$RF = \frac{\text{length of line drawn}}{\text{actual length of line}}$$

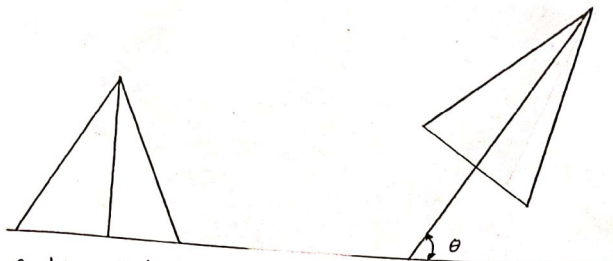
e) Two lines used in Engineering Drawing.

- i) Continuous thick : Visible outline and edges
- ii) Continuous thin : Dimension lines, Extension lines,

f) Metal is represented as 

Liquid is represented as 

g)



Right solid.

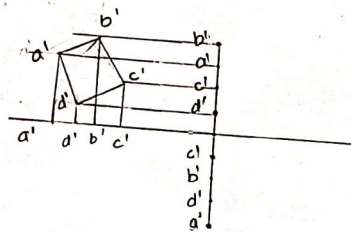
Oblique solid

Axis perpendicular to XY plane.

Axis inclined to XY plane

h)

plane perpendicular to both Hp and Vp



i)

IKGPTU KAPURTHALA

j)

Isometric projection:

The length/dimension is taken 0.8 times true length.

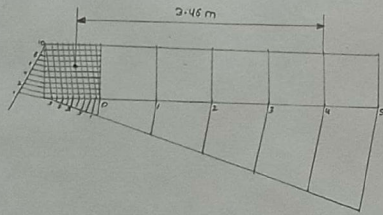
Isometric drawing:

The length of drawing is done using true length.

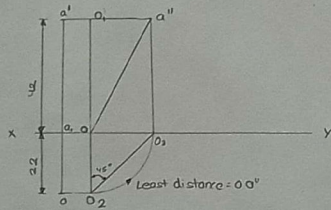
20/07/18

Section B

Question 2
 R.F = 1:50, Diagonal scale of 6m.
 l.o.s = R.F × max length to be measured.
 $= \frac{1}{50} \times 6 \times 100$
 $= 12 \text{ cm}$

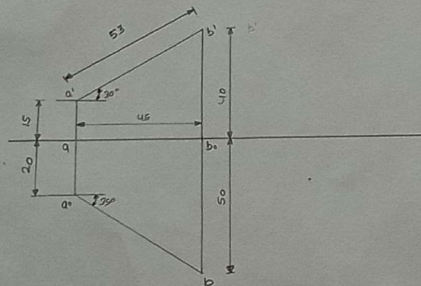


Question 3



Shortest distance = 0.8

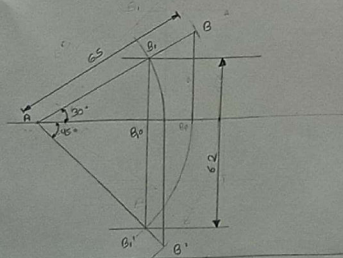
Question 4



True length = 53 mm
 Inclination with HP = 30°
 Inclination with VP = 35°

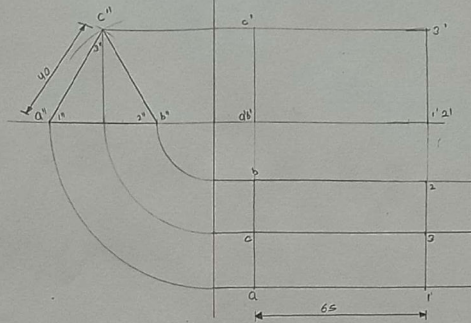
HT =
 VT =

Question 5

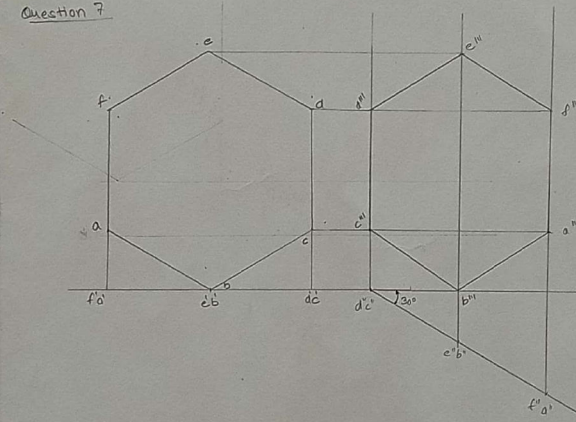


Question 6

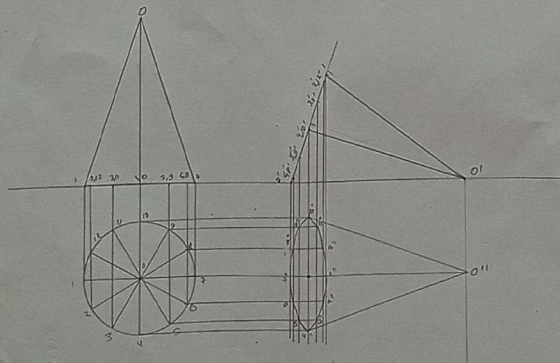
Section C



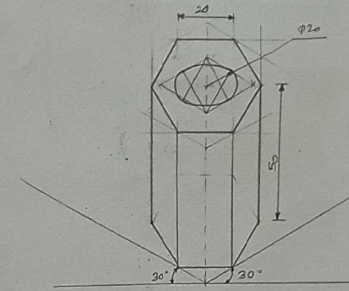
Question 7



Question 8



Question 9



Section A
Question 1

- Apex: The point where face of triangles meet.
- Slant height: The line joining the base corner and apex is slant height.
- Base Rim: Flat circular face
- Generator: The imaginary line drawn along surface of curved solid which is rotated around axis of solid.

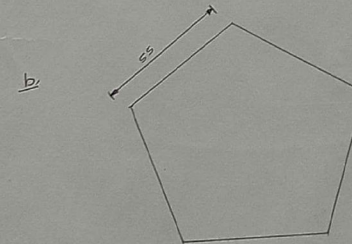


Fig: Pentagonal lamina

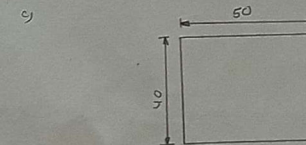


Fig: Aligned system of dimensioning.

d) Representative fraction is the ratio of line drawn to the actual length of line

$$R.F = \frac{\text{length of line drawn}}{\text{actual length of line}}$$

e) Two lines used in Engineering Drawing.

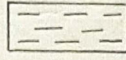
i) Continuous thick : Visible outline and edges

ii) Continuous thin : Dimension lines, Extension lines,

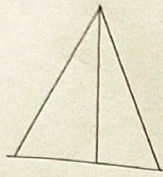
f) Metal is represented as



Liquid is represented as

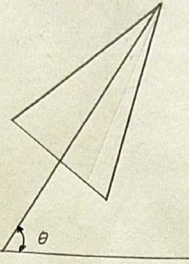


g)



Right solid

Axis perpendicular to XY plane.

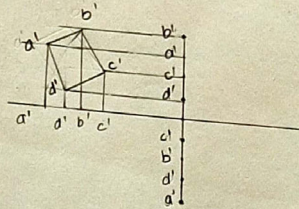


Oblique solid

Axis inclined to XY plane

h)

Plane perpendicular to both Hp and Vp



Q4.

i)

IKGPTU KAPURTHALA

ii)

Isometric projection:

The length/dimension is taken 0.8 times true length.

Isometric drawing:

The length of drawing is done using true length.