

Q.1:- Pictorial View :-

Ans. :- The Angle in which a 3-Dimensional Object is depicted on a drawing surface.

Q.2:- Orthogonal Projection:-

Ans. :- A system of marking engineering drawings showing several different views of an object at right angles to each other on a single drawing.

1st Angle projection :-

The object is placed in the 1st-Quadrant means it placed between the plane of projection and the observer.

Yeh Projection India ke liye hota hai mostly.

3rd Angle Projection:-

The object is placed below and behind the viewing planes means the plane of projection is between the observer and the object

Yeh US and Australia ke liye use me lete hai.

3rd Quadrant me hota hai

Q.3:- Types of Lines :-

Ans.:- A type - Continuous Thick.

B type - Continuous Thin.

C type - Continuous

Thin Freehand.

D type - Continuous Thin Zig Zig.

E type - Dashes Thick.

F type - Dashes Thin.

G type - Chain Thin.

H type - Chain Thinn and Thick.

J type - Chain Thick.

K type - Chain Thin Double Dash.

Q.4. What is Threads and their types:-

Ans. Spiral groove of equal measurement or shapes made on a round cylindrical article or pipe are known as Threads.

13 -Types.

1. Right hand.

2. Left hand.

3. Taper

4. V shape.

5. Metric.

6. British standard.

7. Seller.

8. Square.

9. Acme.

10. Buttress.

11. Knuckle.

12. Worm.

13. Single and Multi Threads.

Q5. Difference between pictorial and orthographic Views :-

Ans. **Pictorial view is 3D Representation view.**

Vo hum he picture ke th ra show kar tha hai.

Orthogonal view is 2D Representation view.

Es me hum different views koh single drawing me show kar vath hai.

Q.6:-What is Section drawing ?

Ans. a view of a structure as though it had been sliced in half or cut along another imaginary plane.

Q.7:-What is Sectioning View ?

Ans. Sections are used to clarify the interior construction of a part that cannot be clearly described by hidden lines in exterior view.

Types:-

1. Full Sections.

2. Offset Sections.

3. Half Sections.
4. Broken Out Sections.
5. Revolved Sections.
6. Removed Sections.
7. Auxiliary Sections.
8. Phantom Sections.

Q.8. Pencil ka revolved and removed and Offset Section draw ?

Ans. Revolved Section:-

A cross section of an existing view, Revolved 90° around a cutting plane of projection.

Removed Section:-

This section is same as that of Revolved section, but it is drawn outside the outside of the view.

Difference is Revolved section me add kar tha ha and Removed section me Remove kar ha .

Offset Section :-

An offset section is produced by bending the cutting plane to show features that don't lie in the same plane.

Q.9:- Difference b/w Full and Half Sections ?

Ans.:- Full Section :-

To create a full section, the cutting plane passes fully through the object. Used in many cases to avoid having to dimension hidden lines

Half Section :-

A half section exposes the interior of one half of an object while retaining the exterior of the other half. Half sections are used mainly for symmetric objects or assembly drawings. A centerline is used to separate the two halves. Hidden lines should not be shown on either half.

Q.10 :-Grade of pencils :-

Ans. HB - medium hard.

B - moderately soft and black.

2B - soft and black

H - Moderately hard.

2H - hard.

3H - Very Hard.

4H - Extremely Hard

Q.11:- What is Joint and Their Types ?

Ans.:- A **mechanical joint** is a section of a machine which is used to connect one or more mechanical part to another. Mechanical joints may be temporary or permanent, most types are designed to be disassembled. Most mechanical joints are designed to allow relative movement of these mechanical parts of the machine in one degree of freedom, and restrict movement in one or more others.

Their Types :-

- 1.Welding Joint.
- 2.Riveted Joint.
3. Knuckle joint.

Uses:-

1.Welding Joint :-

A welding joint is a point or edge where two or more pieces of metal or plastic are joined together. They are formed by welding two or more workpieces (metal or plastic) according to a particular geometry.

Five types of joints :-

1. butt
2. corner
3. Edge
4. Lap
5. tee.

These configurations may have various configurations at the joint where actual welding can occur."

2.Riveted Joint :-

Riveted joints are used to connect parts when welding facilities are unavailable. They are strong and resistant to leaks and hence used extensively. These joints are so strong that in the case of boilers or girders of bridges, plates joined by riveting cannot be separated without damaging the rivets.

There are two main types of riveted joints:

- 1. Lap joint**
- 2. Butt joint**