# Department of Education SPTVE

## **TECHNICAL DRAFTING-8**

Interpret Technical Drawings & Plans Quarter 2 - Week 7 Module



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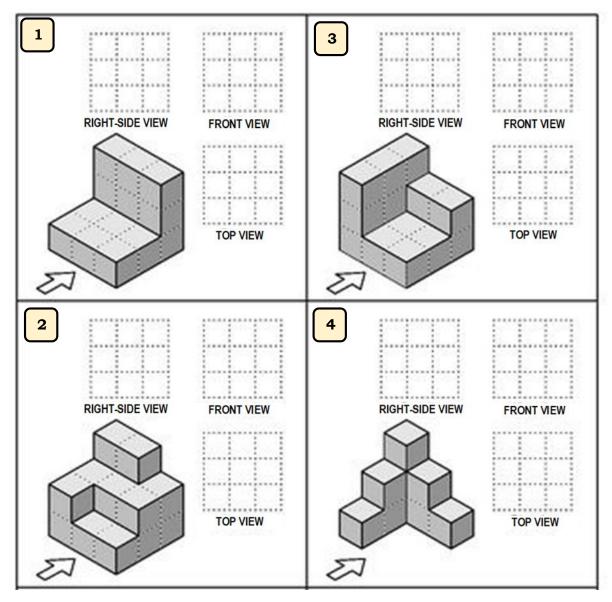


#### At the end of the module, the student is expected to:

- 1. discuss the first and third angle projection;
- 2. sketch an orthographic drawing of simple objects; and
- 3. construct orthographic (mechanical) using first-angle projection.



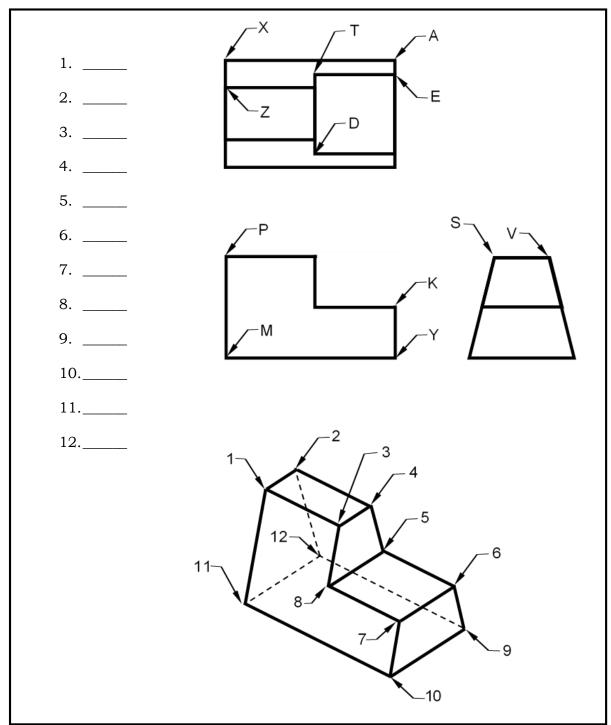
Directions: Sketch the first-angle projections of the following illustrations. The arrow in the drawing indicates front view.





#### **Blueprint Reading**

Directions: Match the corners of the object represented by numbers drawn in isometric below with their corresponding corners (represented by capital letters) found in the three views by writing the letter in the blank opposite its corresponding number.



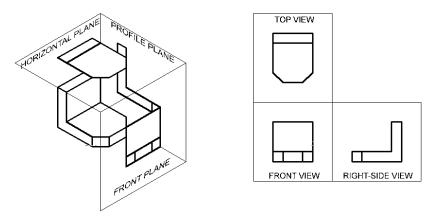


#### **BRIEF INTRODUCTION**

This lesson is designed to familiarize you in first-angle projection drawings. Unlike third-angle projection, you usually constructed the three common views: *top*, *front*, and *right-side view*. In first-angle projection, there are instances that the *front*, *top* and *left-side* view are shown depending on the position of pictorial view. It also includes activity on sketching and blue-print reading in order to help you more in understanding both first and third angle projection. Happy learning.

#### FIRST AND THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION.

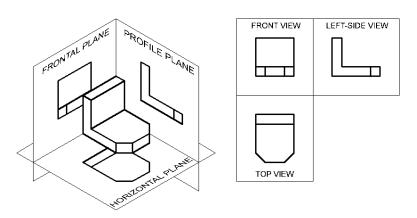
In orthographic projection, drawings are referred to as "first-angle" or "third-angle" projections.



VIEWS ARE PROJECTED FORWARD IN THIRD-ANGLE PROJECTION

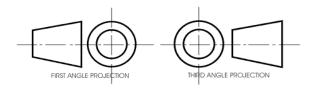
Third-angle projection is commonly used in the United States, Canada and Asia. Most European countries use first-angle projection. The difference between the two is how the object is projected and the position of the views on the drawing.

In *third-angle projection*, the projection plane is considered to be between the viewer and the object, and the views are projected forward to that plane. The top view appears above the front view, the right-side view is to the right of the front view, the left view to the left of the front view, and so on.



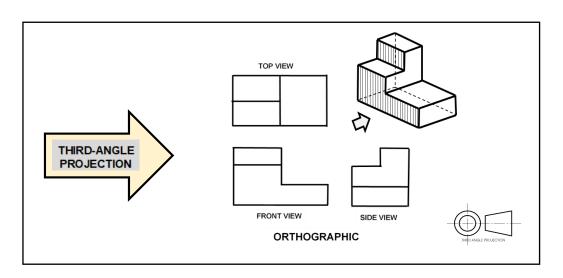
#### VIEWS ARE PROJECTED BACKWARD IN FIRST-ANGLE PROJECTION

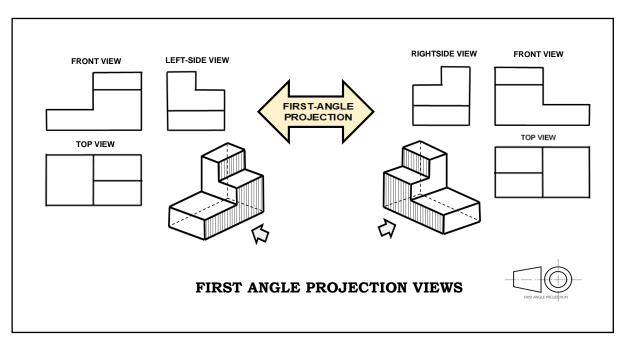
In *first-angle projection*, the projection plane is on the far side of the object. The views of the object are projected to the rear and onto the projection plane instead of being projected forward. The individual views are the same as those obtained in the third-angle projection.



#### SYMBOL FOR FIRST-ANGLE AND THIRD-ANGLE PROJECTION

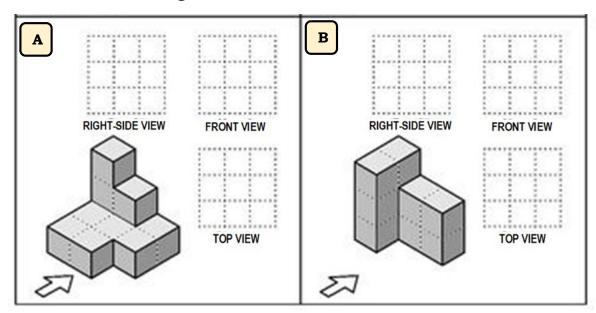
#### **VIEWS ARRANGEMENT**







Directions: Sketch the first-angle projections of the following illustrations. The arrow in the drawing indicates front view.



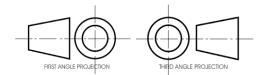


#### FIRST AND THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION.

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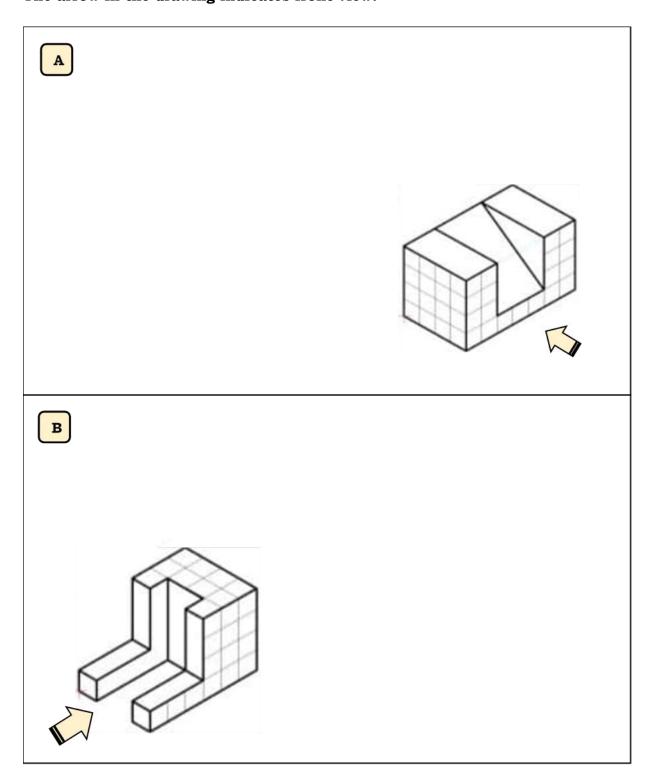
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SYMBOL FOR FIRST-ANGLE AND THIRD-ANGLE PROJECTION

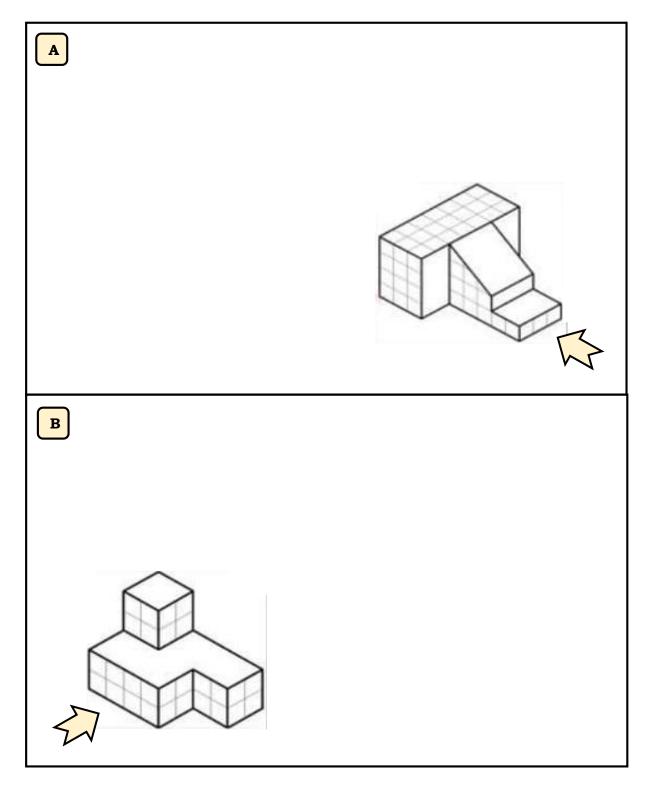


Directions: Sketch the first-angle projections of the following illustrations. The arrow in the drawing indicates front view.





Direction: Construct the orthographic views (mechanical drawing) of the isometric below on Oslo paper. Do not copy the isometric, just the orthographic.



SCORING RUBRICS FOR LEARNER'S OUTPUT			
	10	9	8
Accuracy	The output is accurately done	Two to five errors are observed on the output	Six to ten errors are observed on the output
	2	1.6	1.2
Speed	The output is done 5 minutes before the time	The output is done on time	The output is done after the allotted time
	5	4	3
Neatness	Has no erasure	Has two to three erasures	Has four or more erasures
	3	2.4	2
Notes &	All pieces of info.	All pieces of info. are	All pieces of info. are
Lettering	are completely indicated and	legibly printed but some are	legibly printed but some are missing and
	legibly printed.	missing.	misspelled.

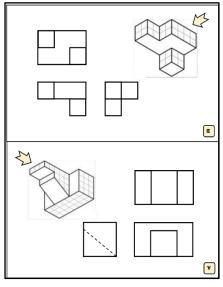


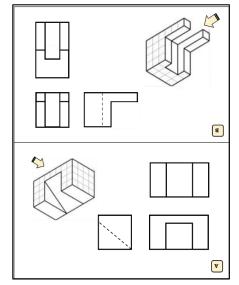
Points Earned	Numerical Equivalent	Description
18 – 20	91 - 100	Excellent
15 - 17	86 - 90	Very Good
10 - 14	81 - 85	Good
Below 10 points	75 - 80	Needs Improvement

### References:

- Giesecke, Mitchell and Spencer. <u>Technical Drawing</u>; The Macmillan Company: 1999.
- French and Vierck. <u>Engineering Drawing</u> 10<sup>th</sup> edition MacGraw, Hill Book Company, 1960
- German M. Manaois. <u>Drafting 1 and 2</u> Phoenix Publishing:1983
- Norman Stirling. <u>Introduction to Technical Drawing</u> Delmar Publishing: 1977
- Competency Based Learning Material, Technical Drafting
- Madsen, Shumaker, Turpin, Stark: Engineering, Drawing and Design
- Internet: Pinterest

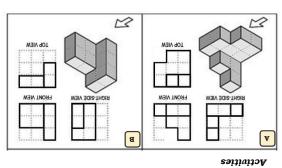
#### Key to Correction

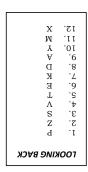


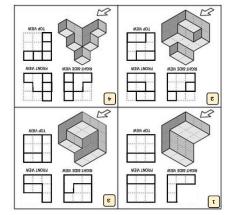


Post-Test

Check Your Understanding







Pre-test