

Name Tommy Fauntleroy Introduction to Technical Drawing

## STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:

It is used to record ideas on paper quickly. Then they can revise their sketches. It is also helpful in the planning of a drawing or a layout.

2. What does a "multiview sketch" show you about an object?

It shows you the other side of an object other than one view.

3. List the three (3) principle views that are shown on a multiview sketch:

Top Front Right

4. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a multiview sketch:

Analyze object- Layout views- Block in views- Locate details- Add details- Darken visible lines- Darken lines of hollow or invisible portions- Add center lines

5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?

It allows you to view the object in one view.

6. List the three (3) principle types of pictorial sketches:

Oblique Isometric Perspective

7. Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used type of pictorial view?

They show the true size on each side drawn.

8. What overall shape should an object have to utilize an "oblique view"?

When the object is a cylinder, circular, or furniture.

9. What does a "perspective sketch" show you about an object?

They are the most realistic types of sketches but re difficult to make.

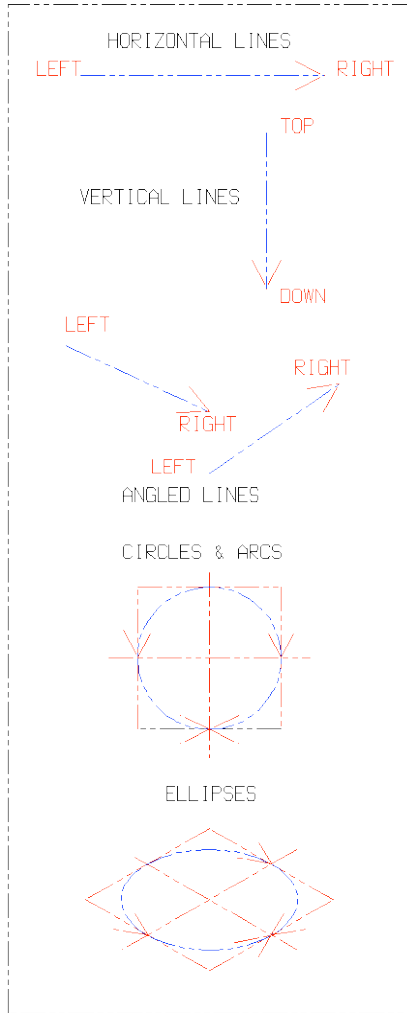
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

The floor plan shows you the top view with the roof removed. Elevation is the front view of a building showing the height.

11. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch:

Analyze object- Layout the axis- Add dimensions- Block in views- Locate Details- Add details- Darken Visible lines- Erase excess lines

12. Show and label with arrows the recommended methods for sketching the following lines:



13. Sketch an example of a "construction" line and explain how it is used:

It is a very light and thin line. We use it because it is easily erased.

14. Sketch an example of a "visible" line and explain how it is used:

It shows visible edges and surfaces.

15. Sketch an example of a "hidden" line and explain how it is used:

It shows non-visible surfaces

16. Sketch an example of a "center" line and explain how it is used:



It locates the center of an arc or a circle.

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? No Explain: It doesn't because they are used to plan out preliminary sketches.

18. What shape does a circle become when sketched on a pictorial view?

Oval

19. Is it necessary to sketch objects in the proper "proportions"? Yes

Explain: It may mess up what the object is supposed to look like because of wrong dimensions.

20. Make freehand sketches of the following using appropriate "proportions" in the space below :

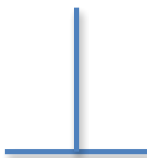
1" x 2" rectangle



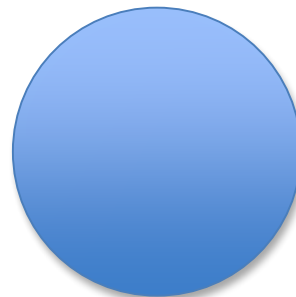
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



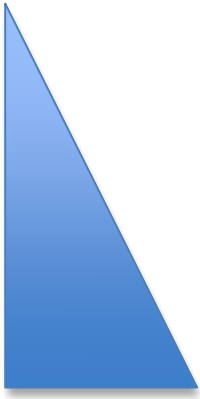
1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



30°, 60° & 90° triangle



45°, 45° & 90° triangle

