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Drawing

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

- They can be used to record an idea that can be later revised for clients and supervisors.
- It can help you with layout before using tools.
- It can also be helpful in preliminary planning.

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

- It shows you the shape of an object from different angles 90 degrees apart.

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

Front Right Side Top

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

- Analyze and look at the object. Study it and think about it.
 - Create the layout of the different views of the object.
 - Create the outline of each view.
 - Find details and use light lines to help make round sides or circles
 - Add details such as circles and round sides using the light lines to help make 90 degree arcs.
 - Darken all the "edge lines" of the object.
 - Make darker dashed lines for all of the hidden lines.
 - Add long dashed lines to arcs and holes to help locate their center
5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?

- It shows you the whole overall shape of the object from one point of 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 real size of each of the sides drawn.

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

It should have an overall round shape.

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

-It shows you the realistic view of the object but shortened.

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

-It shows you the shape of a building. Floor plans show the top view of a building with the rooms inside of it. Elevation shows you the front view of an object or building with details such as doors and roofing.

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

- Analyze and look at the object. Study it and think about it.
- Create the axis for an isometric sketch.
- Estimate the height and width of the object on the axis.
- Sketch light lines to create a box the object can fit in
- Use light lines to locate changes in the object such as round edges and circles
- Form diamonds to help create holes and arcs. Then sketch the arcs.
- Darken all the "edge lines" of the object.
- Erase the excess lines so that they aren't visible.

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

LEFT TO RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM

Horizontal lines



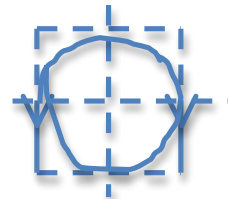
Vertical lines



Angular lines



Circular lines



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

It is used to help you make a rounded edge.



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

It is used to outline an edge of an object.



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

It is used to show edges within an object.



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



-It is used to find the center point of a circle or arc.

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? No. Explain: It isn't necessary to erase them because they are very thin and light so they shouldn't be as visible as the other edge lines.

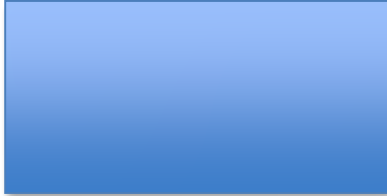
18. What shape does a circle become when sketched on a pictorial view? A circle becomes more of an oval in a pictorial view.

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

Explain; It is because otherwise it could throw off the complete shape of the object.

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

1" x 2" rectangle



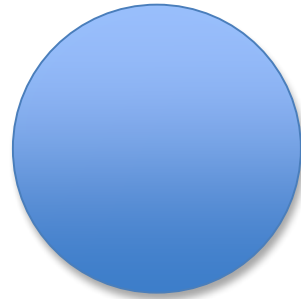
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



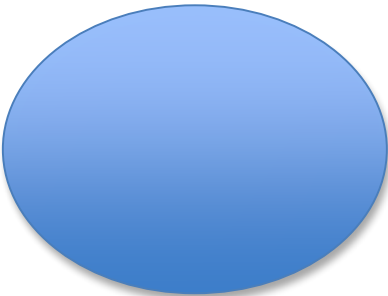
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



30°, 60° & 90° triangle a 45°, 45° & 90° triangle

