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Technical Drawing

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:
 1. Record idea
 2. Revise and refine sketches
 3. Planning of a drawing or layout before using tools

2. What does a "multiview sketch" show you about an object?
Helps to show the actual shape of the object from different directions.

3. List the three (3) principle views that are shown on a multiview sketch:
top, front, and right side

4. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a multiview sketch:
 1. Analysis Object by thinking about its sides and deciding what kind of paper to work on.
 2. Start layout the places for the views and if they do not fit on page get a new larger sheet of paper
 3. Lightly sketch the outline of each view
 4. Start adding in small details and be sure to extend the lines
 5. Use light lines to create a box and sketch holes and rounded corners using 90 degree arcs.
 6. Make light lines dark and bold
 7. Darken all the invisible lines
 8. Make dashed lines to locate the holes and arcs

5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?
Shows overall shape of object from one direction.

6. List the three (3) principle types of pictorial sketches:
Isometric, Oblique and Perspective

7. Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used type of pictorial view?
It is the most commonly used because it is consistent on all surfaces.

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

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

10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?
Floor Plan: A top view with the roof removed and shows interior walls

Elevation: A front view and shows the height of the structure plus exterior materials

11. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch
1. Study length, width and height. Determine the pictorial type and select grid size.

2. Sketch three axis to form a Y
3. Estimate the dimensions of the axis.
4. Lightly sketch the box
5. Lightly change the shape of the object
6. Use light lines to create a diamond that represents the diameter
7. All visible lines must be drawn into thick lines
8. Hidden lines or centers are not shown

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:


Lines that are drawn very thin and light

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


Lines that are drawn thick

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


Lines that are drawn dashed and medium

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


Lines that are drawn with short and long dashes

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines

They should not be erased because they are already drawn so light.

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

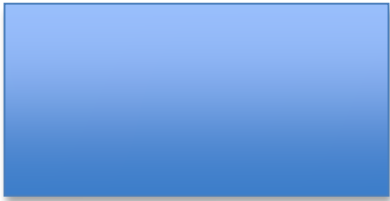
19. Is it necessary to sketch objects in the proper "proportions?"

Yes because you want to be able to make sure the person you are showing the

sketches to understand what the object looks like compared to others.

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

1" x 2" rectangle
1/2" apart



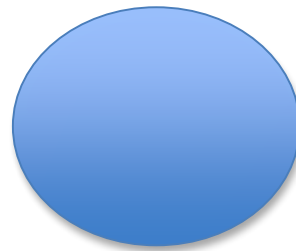
two 1.5" parallel lines



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

