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STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

- List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:
 - To record ideas
 - Helpful in preliminary planning of a drawing w/out tools
 - Revise their idea to supervisors or clients
- What does a "multiview sketch" show you about an object?

It shows the object in 3 dimensions and then breaks down each side into its own section to show each side.
- List the three (3) principle views that are shown on a multiview sketch:
 - Shows all views of structure to be analyzed
 - Locate details
 - Lay out the views
- List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a multiview sketch:

1st look at your object, 2nd look at the figure and space each drawing equally, 3rd draw each side if you were looking at it directly, 4th find specific details, 5th add in the specific details to the drawings, 6th draw lines that are meant to be visible to the eye, 7th draw line that are dashed and should be interior edges and last find the center of holes and arcs.
- What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?

This sketch shows as a basic object in 3 dimensions and shows the process it takes to get the final sketch.
- List the three (3) principle types of pictorial sketches:
 - To look at the object
 - Layout the axis for an isometric sketch
 - Locate specific details on the sketch
- Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used type of pictorial view?

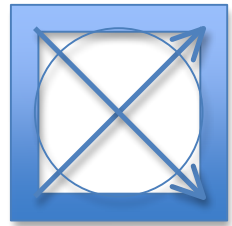
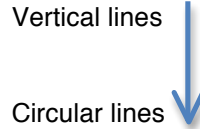
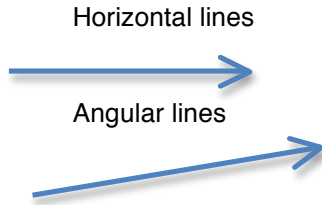
It's the most commonly used sketch because it's the easiest sketch to use and easiest to draw all the details in the object.
- What overall shape should an object have to utilize an "oblique view"?

The overall shape that is being used is a cylinder.
- What does a "perspective sketch" show you about an object?

This sketch shows specifically the view you are looking of the object and nothing else.
- What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

It shows the top and bottom should be very similar and the floors in the house like the roof just got ripped off and a elevator showing the building from and interior view.
- List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch:

Look at the object, draw symmetrical line and certain axis, add dimensions to the axis, draw lines to fit the sketch, find the details and darken visible line and get rid of excess of lines.
- 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:

Used to start the to draw the object

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

A hard visible structure on the building

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

A line that not meant to be visible

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

Its used to find the center of a cylinder

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? Explain:

No, because they should be light enough that they should need to be erased.

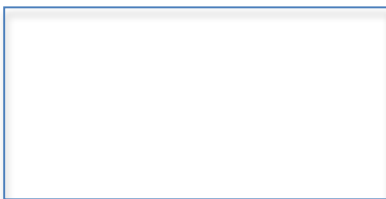
18. What shape does a circle become when sketched on a pictorial view?

It becomes a square to find the center of it.

19. Is it necessary to sketch objects in the proper "proportions"? Explain: Yes its necessary because something can be extremely big and not necessary to draw it to actual size and it would take a long time to do.

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

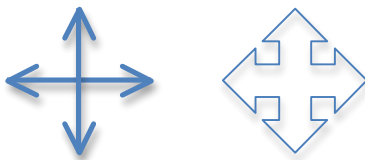
1" x 2" rectangle



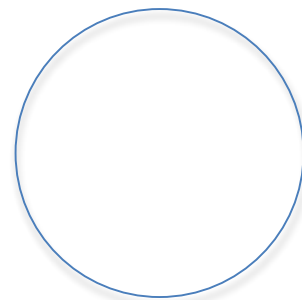
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



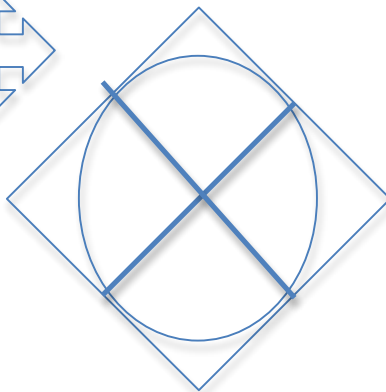
Two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

