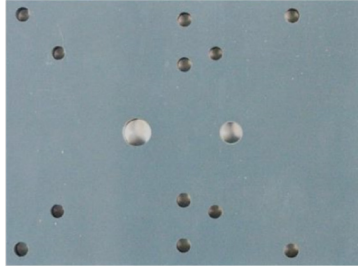


Fundamentals of Engineering Drawing

Prof. Steven S. Saliterman
Introductory Medical Device Prototyping
Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Minnesota
<http://saliterman.umn.edu/>

Parts & Assemblies



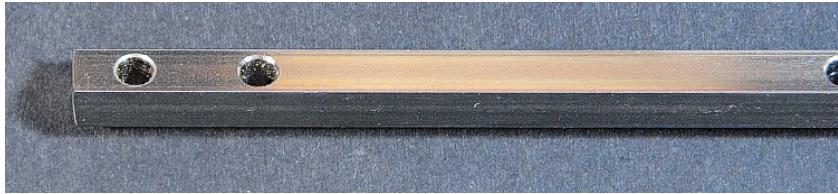
Base Plate



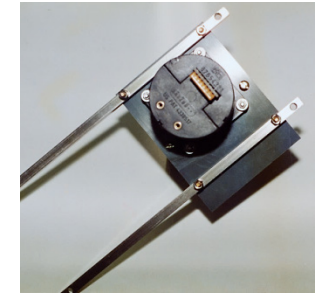
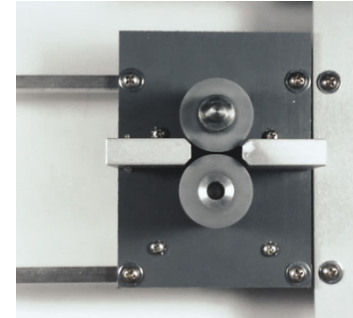
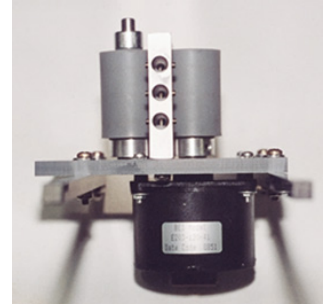
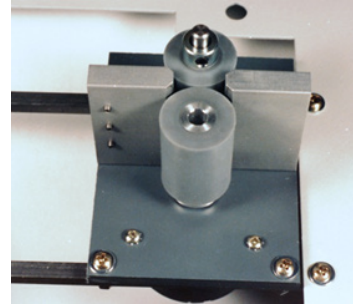
Roller



Clamp

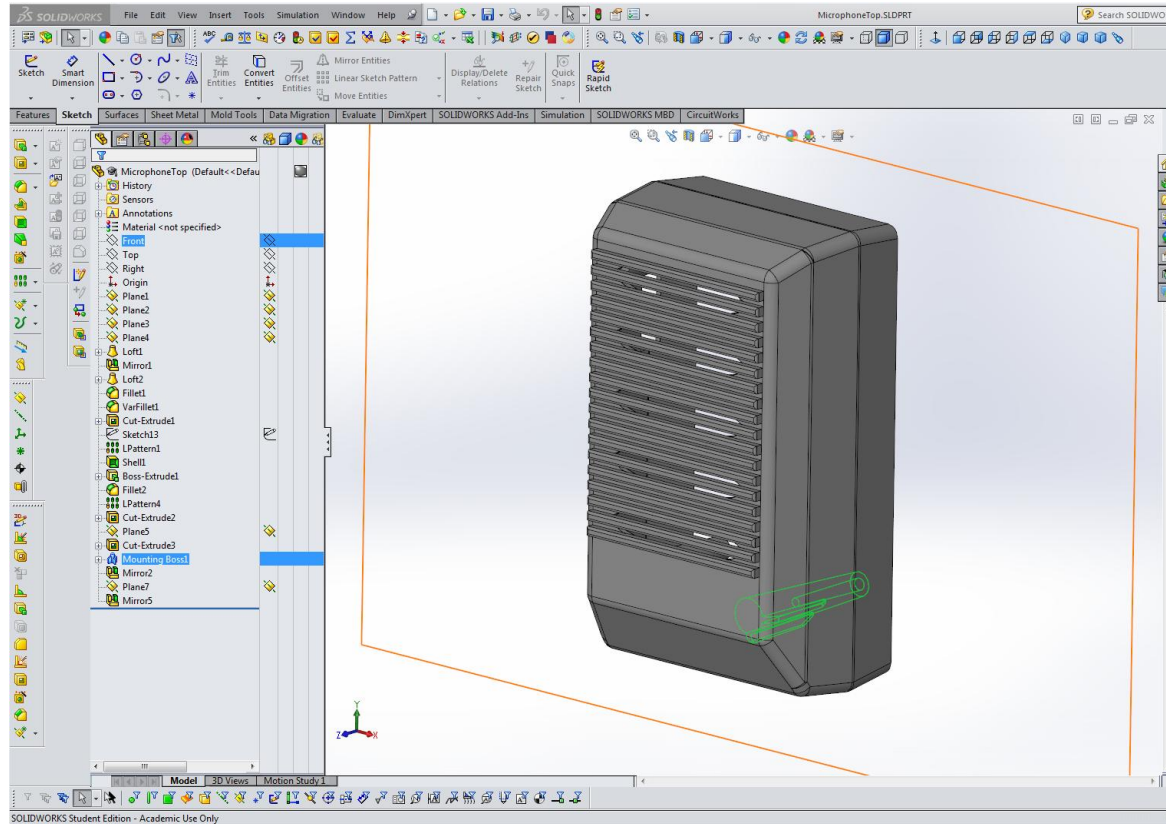


Support Bar



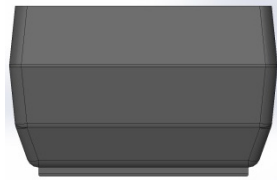
Assembly of Parts in Various Views

Computer Aided Design & Drafting (CADD)

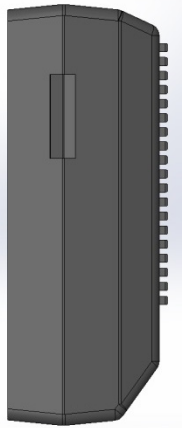


SolidWorks software and an example part.

Views...



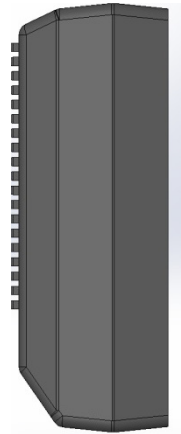
Top



Left Side



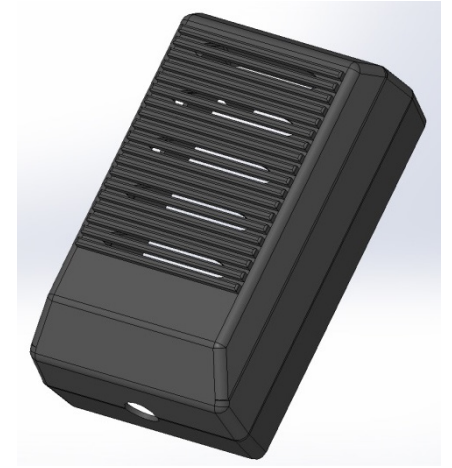
Front



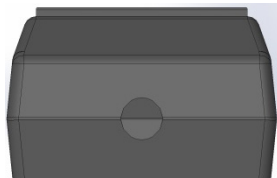
Right Side



Back

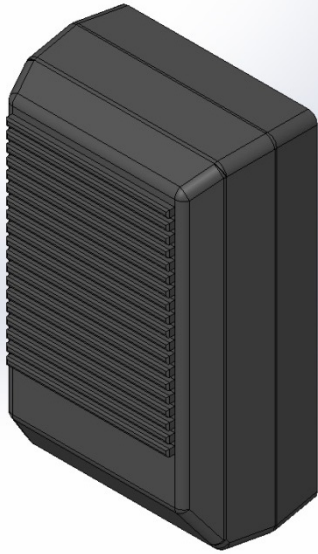


Trimetric
Projection



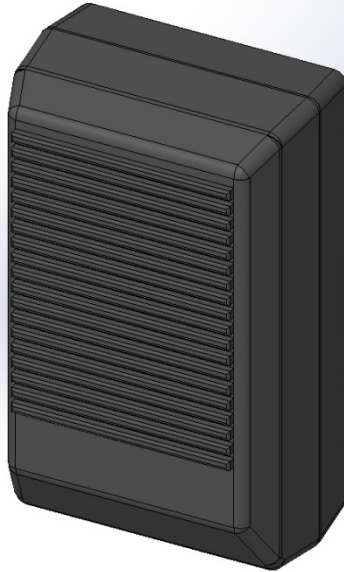
Bottom

Geometric Projections...



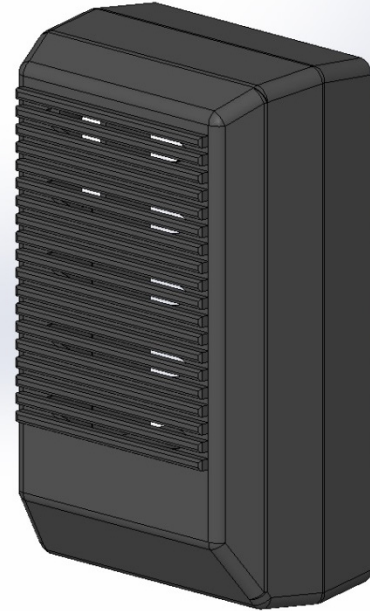
Isometric

The 3-axes appear equally foreshortened and the angle between any two of them is 120 degrees.



Trimetric

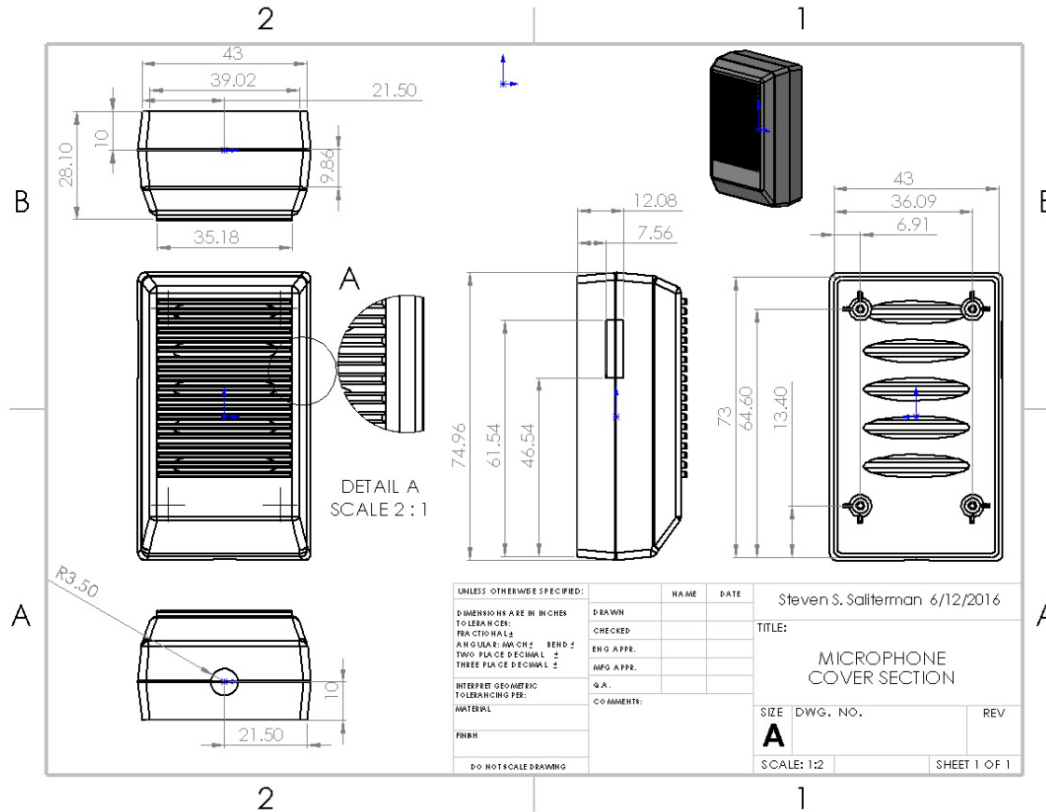
The 3-axes are at arbitrary angles.



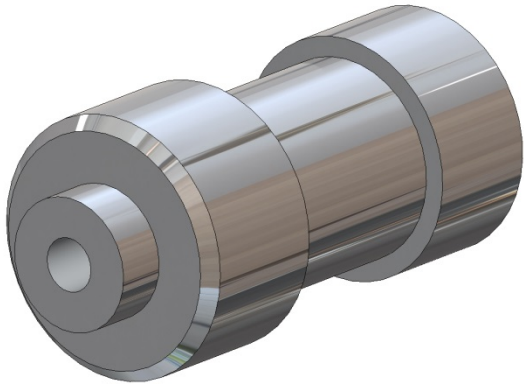
Dimetric

One axis has a different scale than the other two axis in the drawing.

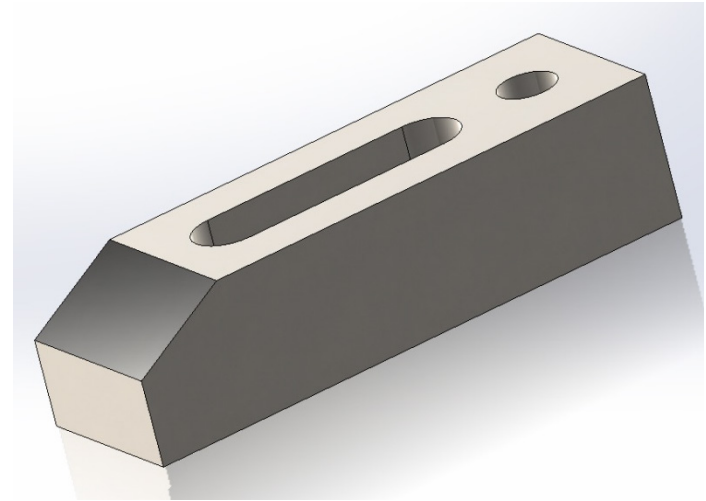
Drawing & 3D Printed Prototype...



Parts for Lathe and Mill Exercise...

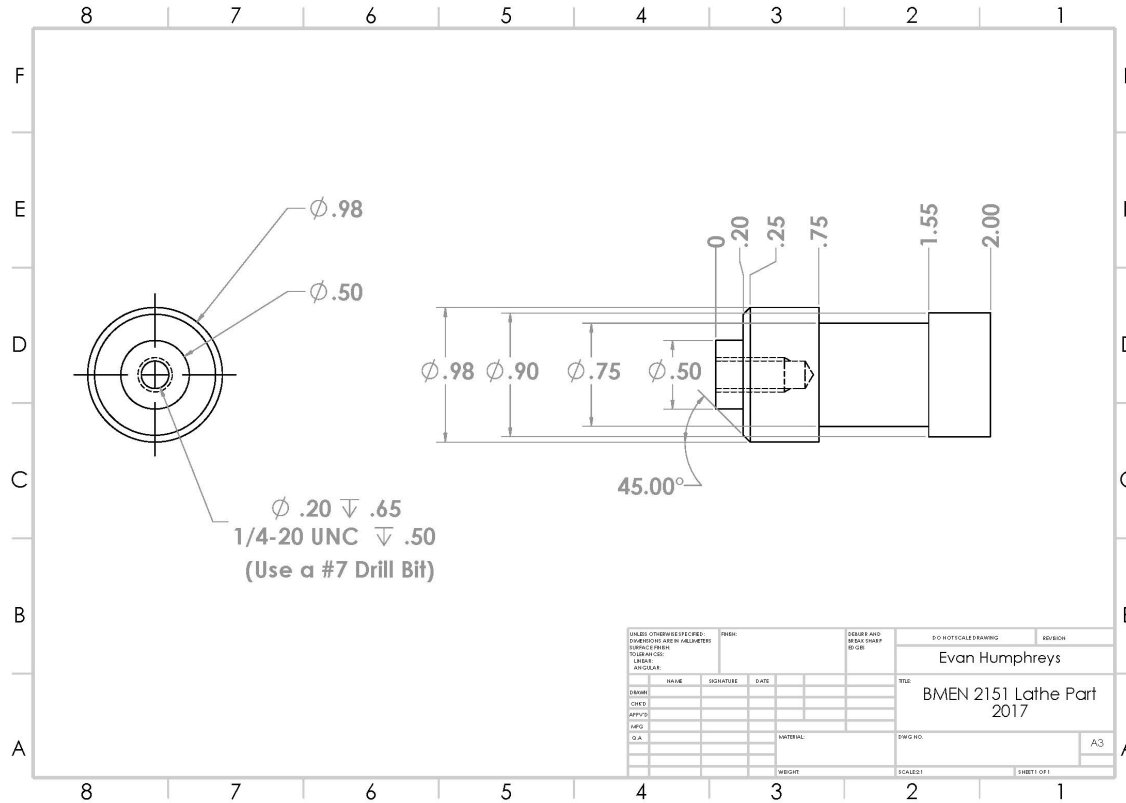


Aluminum Part Made on Lathe



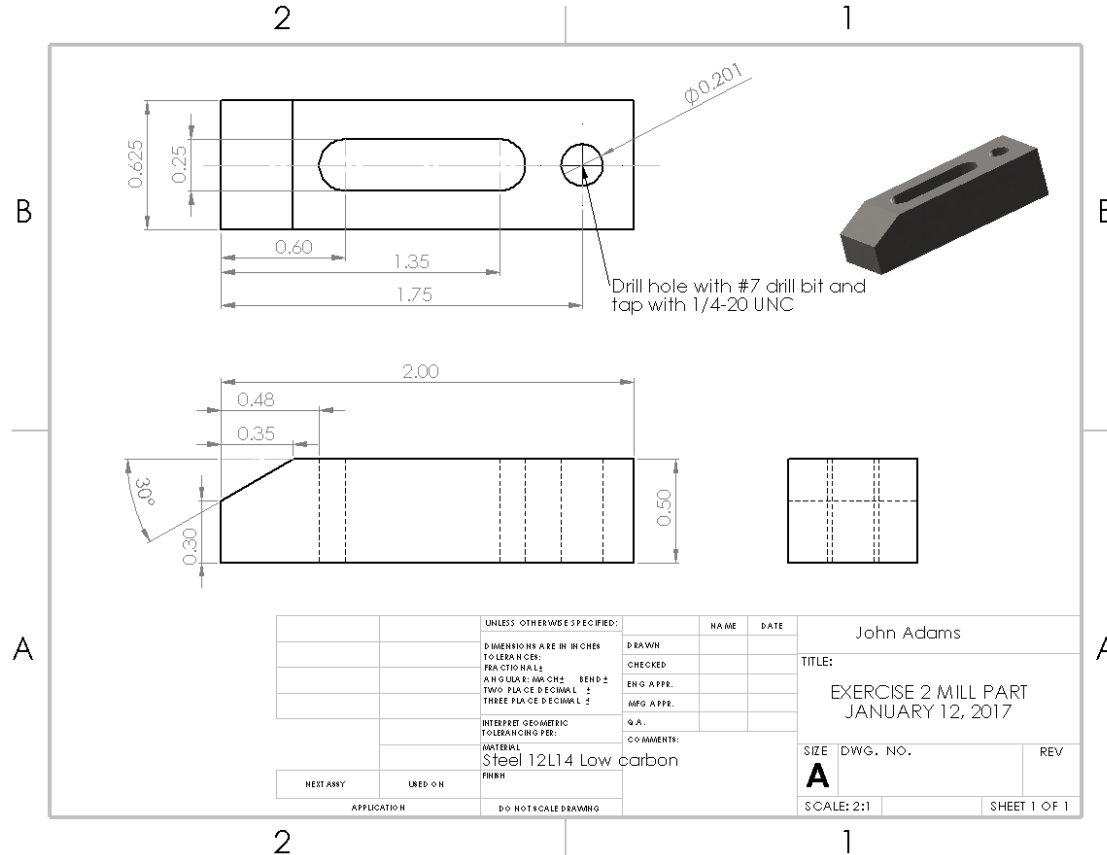
Steel Mini-Toe Clamp Made on Mill

Lathe Part Drawing...



SOLIDWORKS Educational Product. For Instructional Use Only.

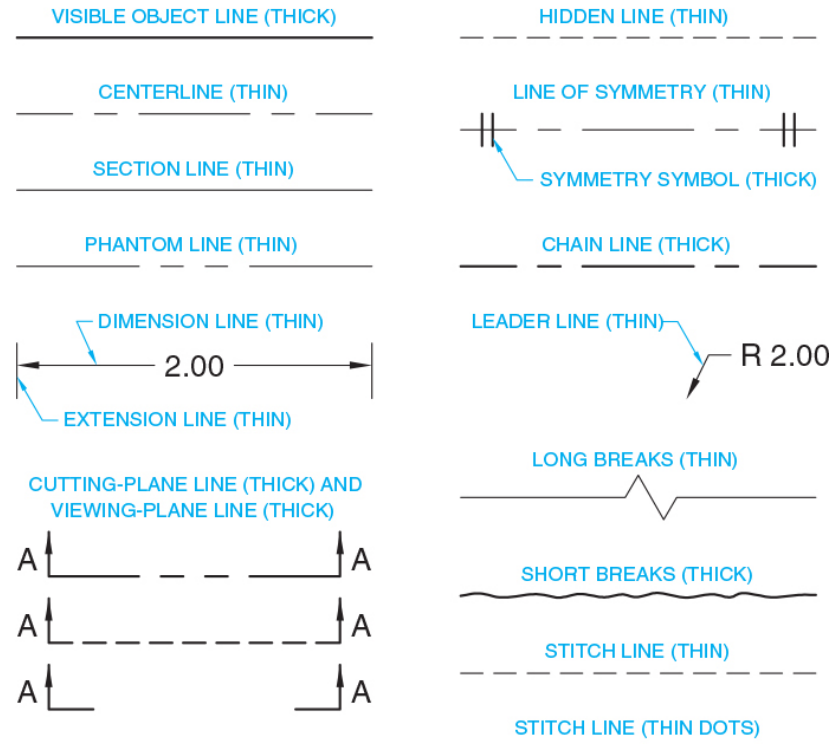
Mill Part Drawing...



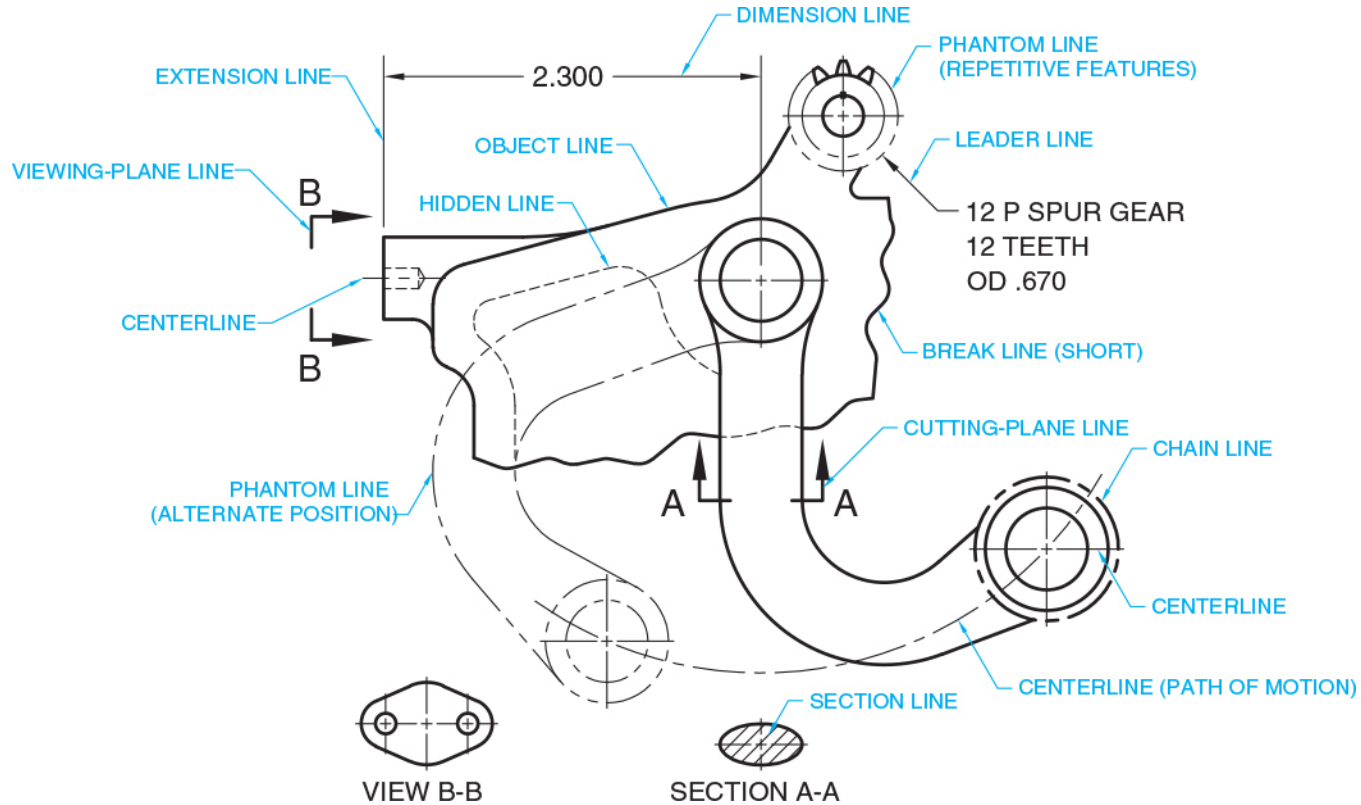
Drawing Concepts – *Line Types...*

THICK LINE APPROXIMATE WIDTH:
0.6 mm

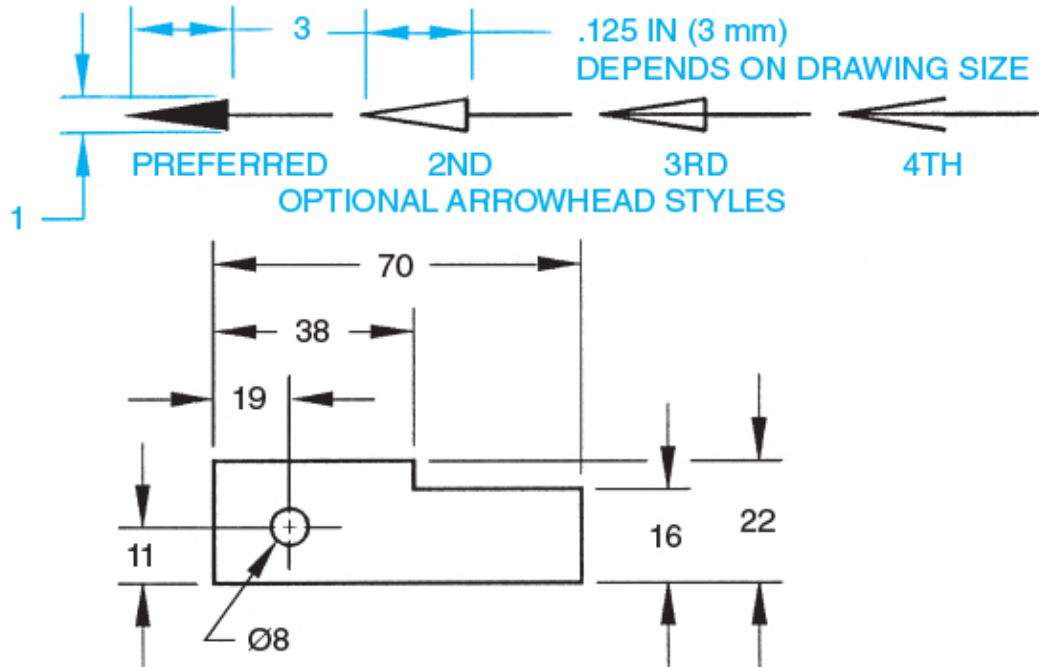
THIN LINE APPROXIMATE WIDTH:
0.3 mm



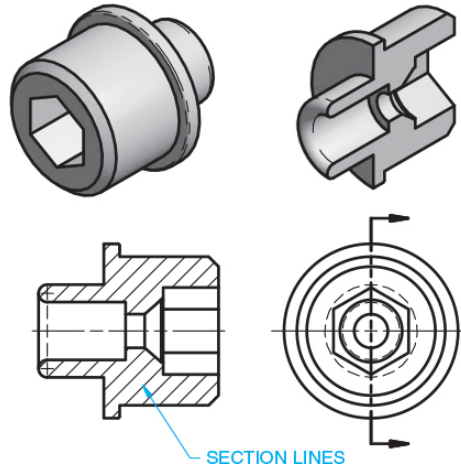
Example of Drawing Lines...



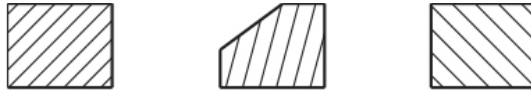
Dimension Arrowhead Styles...



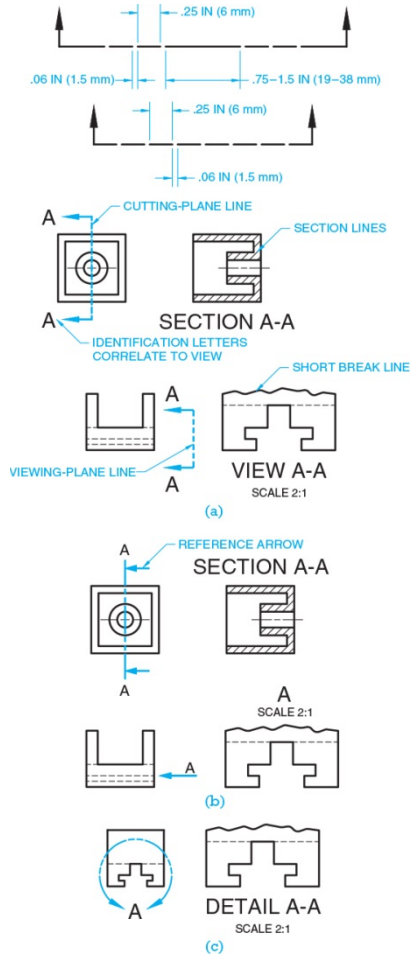
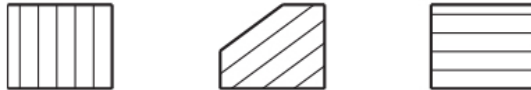
Section Lines & Detail...



CORRECT



INCORRECT



Material Representation...



CAST OR MALLEABLE
IRON AND GENERAL
USE FOR ALL MATERIALS



CORK, FELT, FABRIC,
LEATHER, AND FIBER



MARBLE, SLATE,
GLASS, PORCELAIN



STEEL



SOUND INSULATION



EARTH



BRONZE, BRASS, COPPER,
AND COMPOSITIONS



THERMAL INSULATION



ROCK



WHITE METAL, ZINC,
LEAD, BABBITT, AND
ALLOYS



TITANIUM AND
REFRACTORY
MATERIAL



SAND



MAGNESIUM, ALUMINUM,
AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS



ELECTRIC WINDINGS,
ELECTROMAGNETS,
RESISTANCE, ETC.



WATER AND OTHER
LIQUIDS



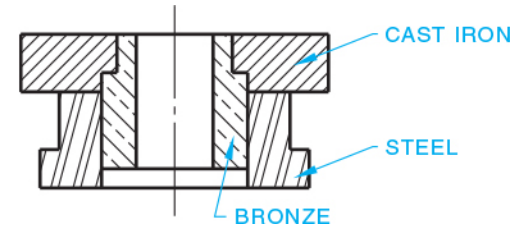
RUBBER, PLASTIC, AND
ELECTRICAL INSULATION



CONCRETE



ACROSS GRAIN
WITH GRAIN } WOOD



Notes

EDGES OF TEXT SHOULD ALIGN.

NOTES:

1. DRAWING PER IAW MIL-STD-100. CLASSIFICATION PER MIL-T-31000, PARA 3.6.4.
2. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5-2009.
3. REMOVE ALL BURRS AND SHARP EDGES.
4. BAG ITEM AND IDENTIFY IAW MIL-STD-130, INCLUDE CURRENT REV LEVEL: 64869-XXXXXXXX REV

SPACE BETWEEN LINES OF TEXT IS HALF TO FULL HEIGHT OF LETTERS.

ALL OTHER LETTERING .12 IN (3 mm)

TITLE, SECTION, AND VIEW LETTERS .24 IN (6 mm)

SPACE BETWEEN WORDS IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO LETTER HEIGHT.

SPACE BETWEEN NUMERALS HAVING A DECIMAL POINT BETWEEN IS A MINIMUM OF TWO-THIRDS THE LETTER HEIGHT.

SPACE BETWEEN LETTERS IS APPROXIMATELY EQUAL.

DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5–2009.
ASME Y14.2 standard: vertical UPPERCASE, Romans font

BEND DOWN 90° R.50
ASME Y14.2 standard: vertical UPPERCASE, Arial font

REMOVE ALL BURRS AND SHARP EDGES.
ASME Y14.2 standard: vertical UPPERCASE, Century Gothic font

SIMPSON LCC5.25-3.5 TYP
United States National CAD Standard: vertical UPPERCASE, SanSarif font

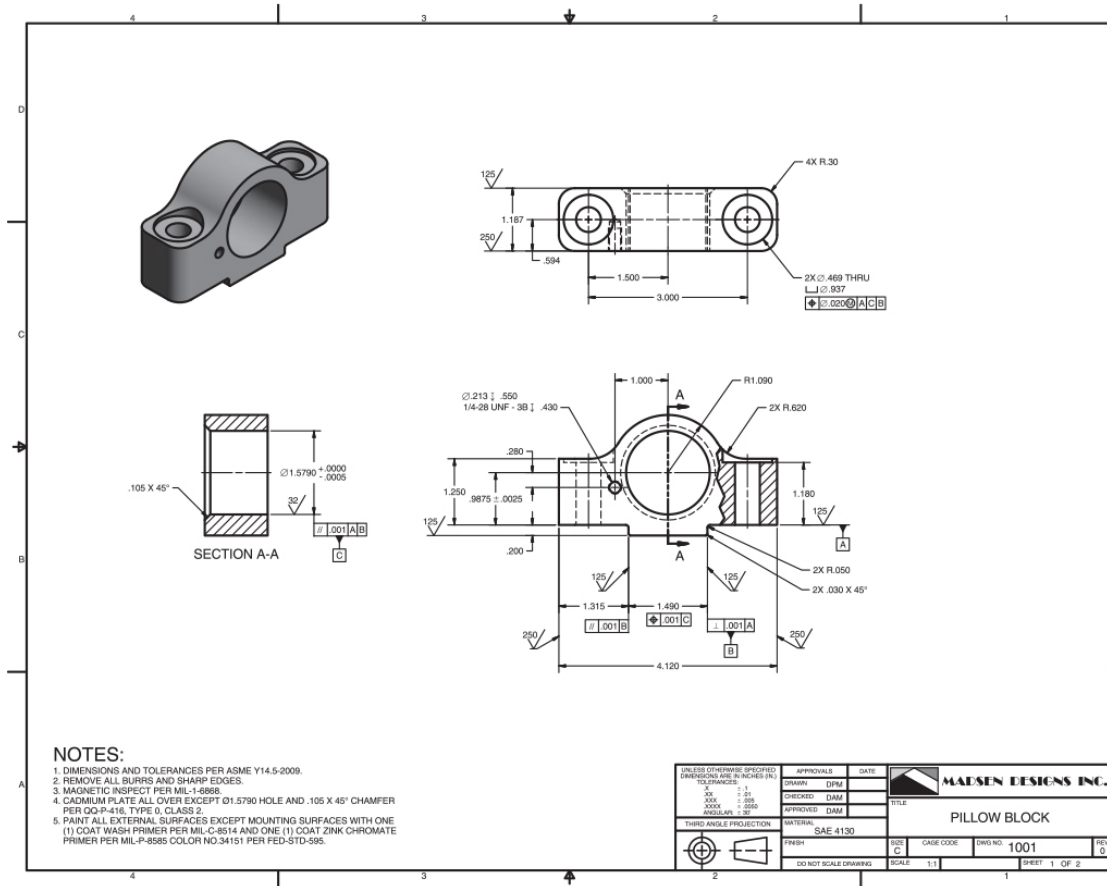
HOOD W/ FAN, VENT TO OUTSIDE AIR
Traditional architectural format: vertical UPPERCASE, Stylus BT font

~~ALL FRAMING LUMBER TO BE DFL #2 OR BETTER~~
Traditional architectural format: vertical UPPERCASE, CountryBlueprint font

TYP EACH END TWO FLANGES
ASME Y14.2 standard variation: inclined UPPERCASE, Arial font

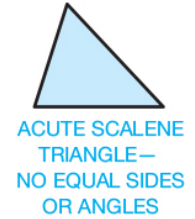
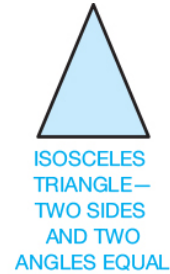
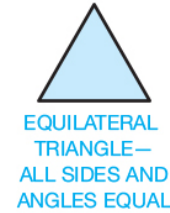
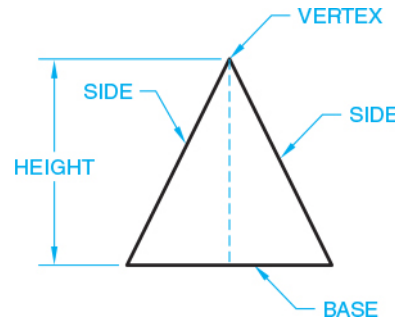
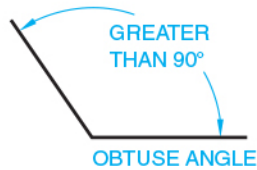
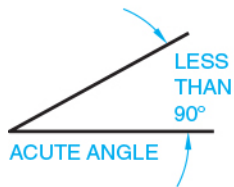
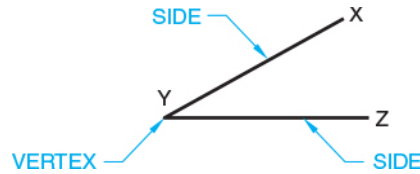
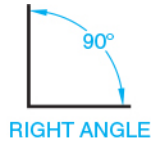
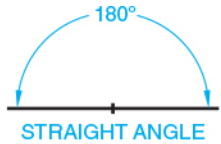
Mississippi River
River identification on a map: inclined lowercase, SanSarif font

Example...

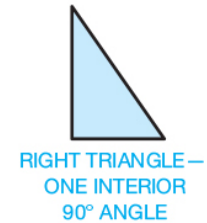
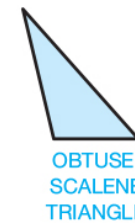
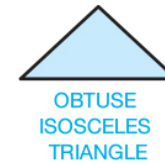


Courtesy of Madsen Designs Inc.

Angles and Triangles

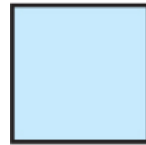


ACUTE TRIANGLES
(NO INTERIOR ANGLE IS GREATER THAN 90°)



OBTUSE TRIANGLES
(ONE INTERIOR ANGLE GREATER THAN 90°)

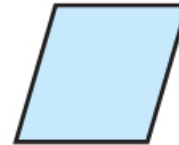
Parallelograms...



SQUARE—
EQUAL
SIDES, 90°
INTERNAL
ANGLES



RECTANGLE—
OPPOSITE SIDES
EQUAL, 90°
INTERNAL
ANGLES

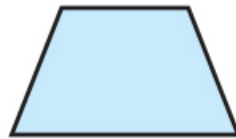


RHOMBUS—
EQUAL
SIDES

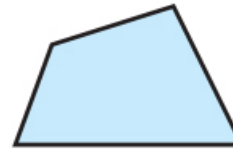


RHOMBOID—
OPPOSITE SIDES
EQUAL

PARALLELOGRAMS

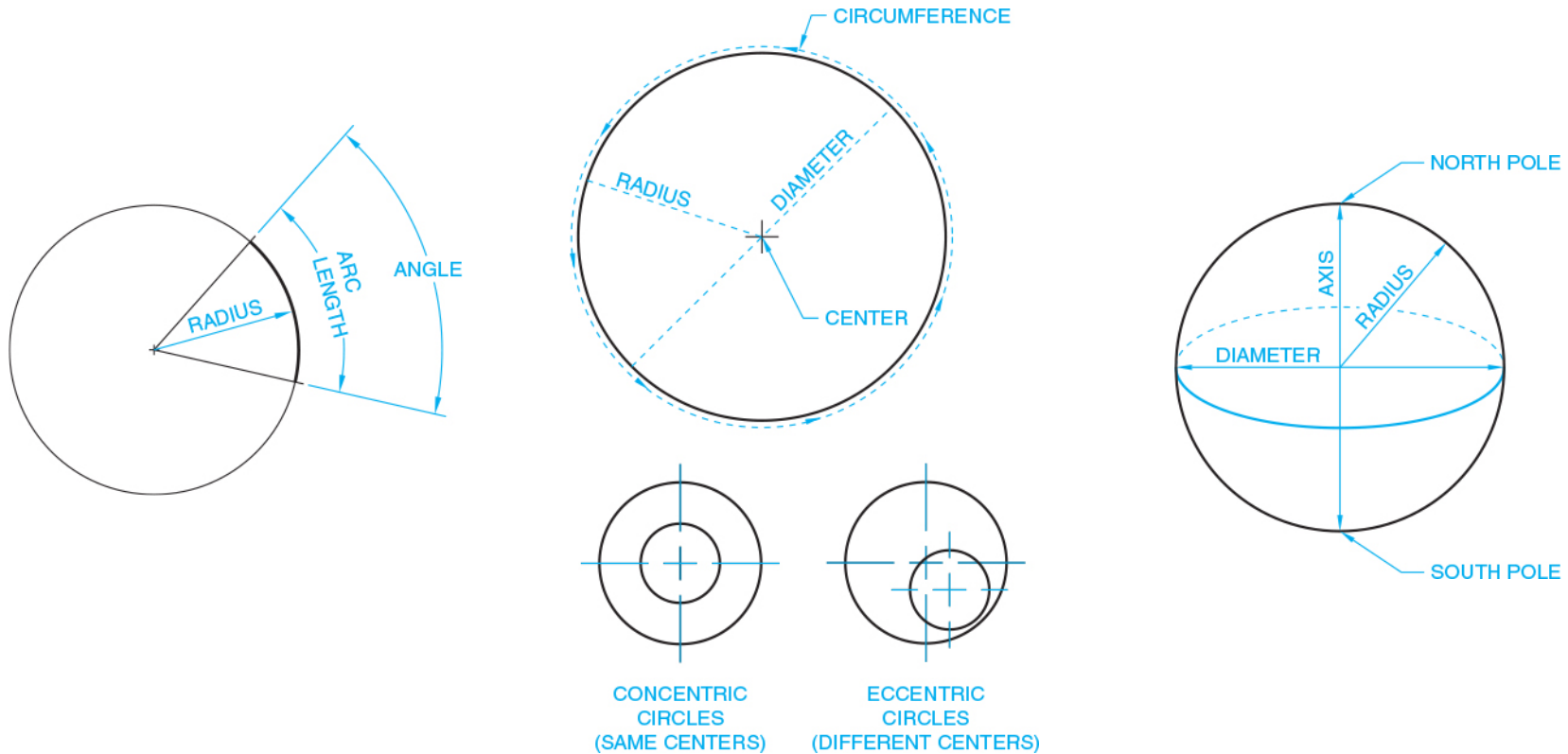


TRAPEZOID—
TWO PARALLEL SIDES

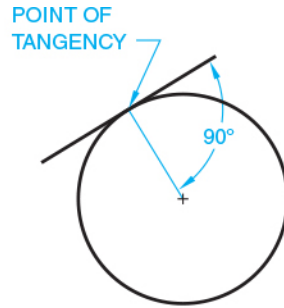


TRAPEZIUM—
NO PARALLEL SIDES

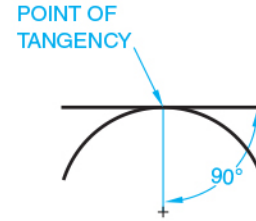
Arcs, Radius, & Diameter...



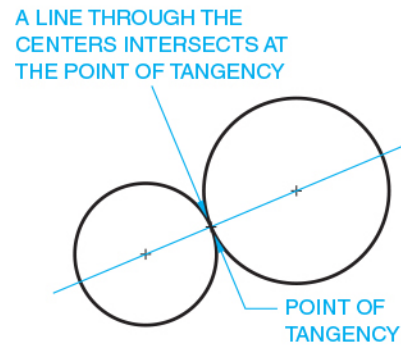
Tangents...



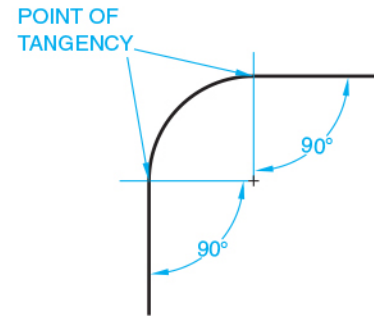
(a)



(c)

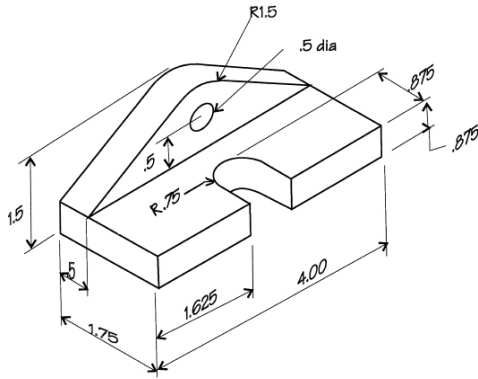


(b)

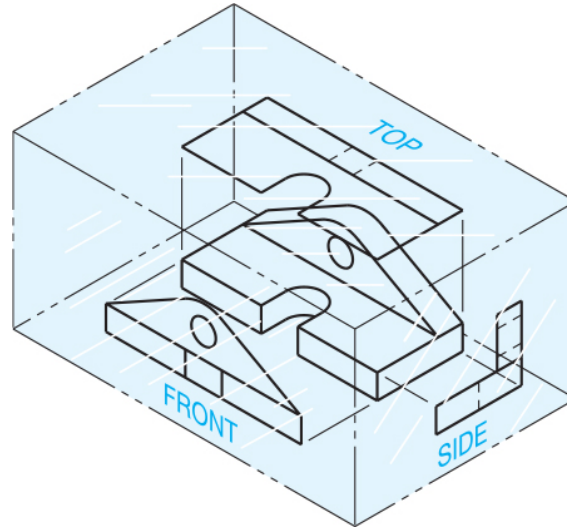


(d)

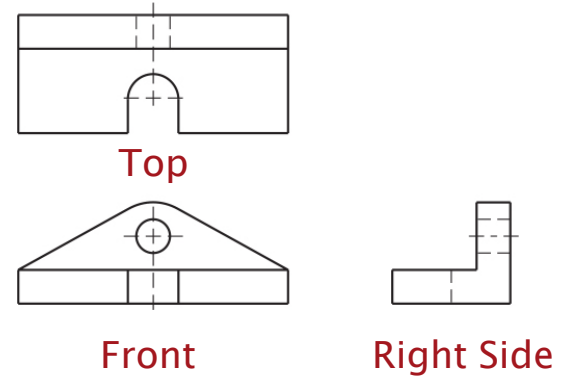
Views



Part

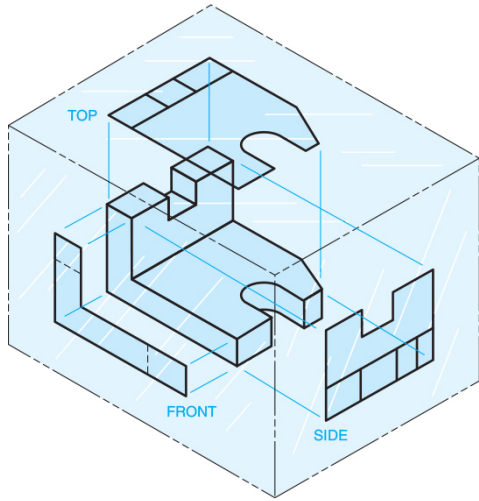


Projections

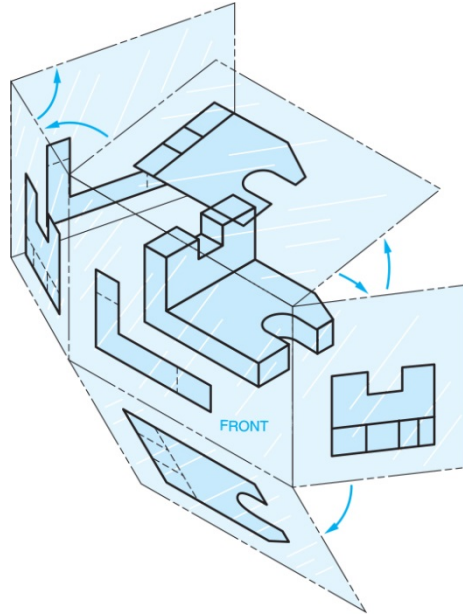


Views

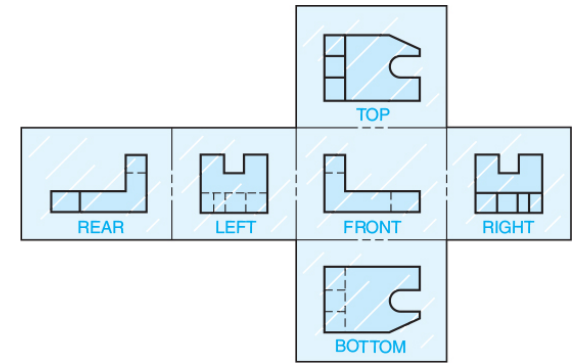
Example...



Projections

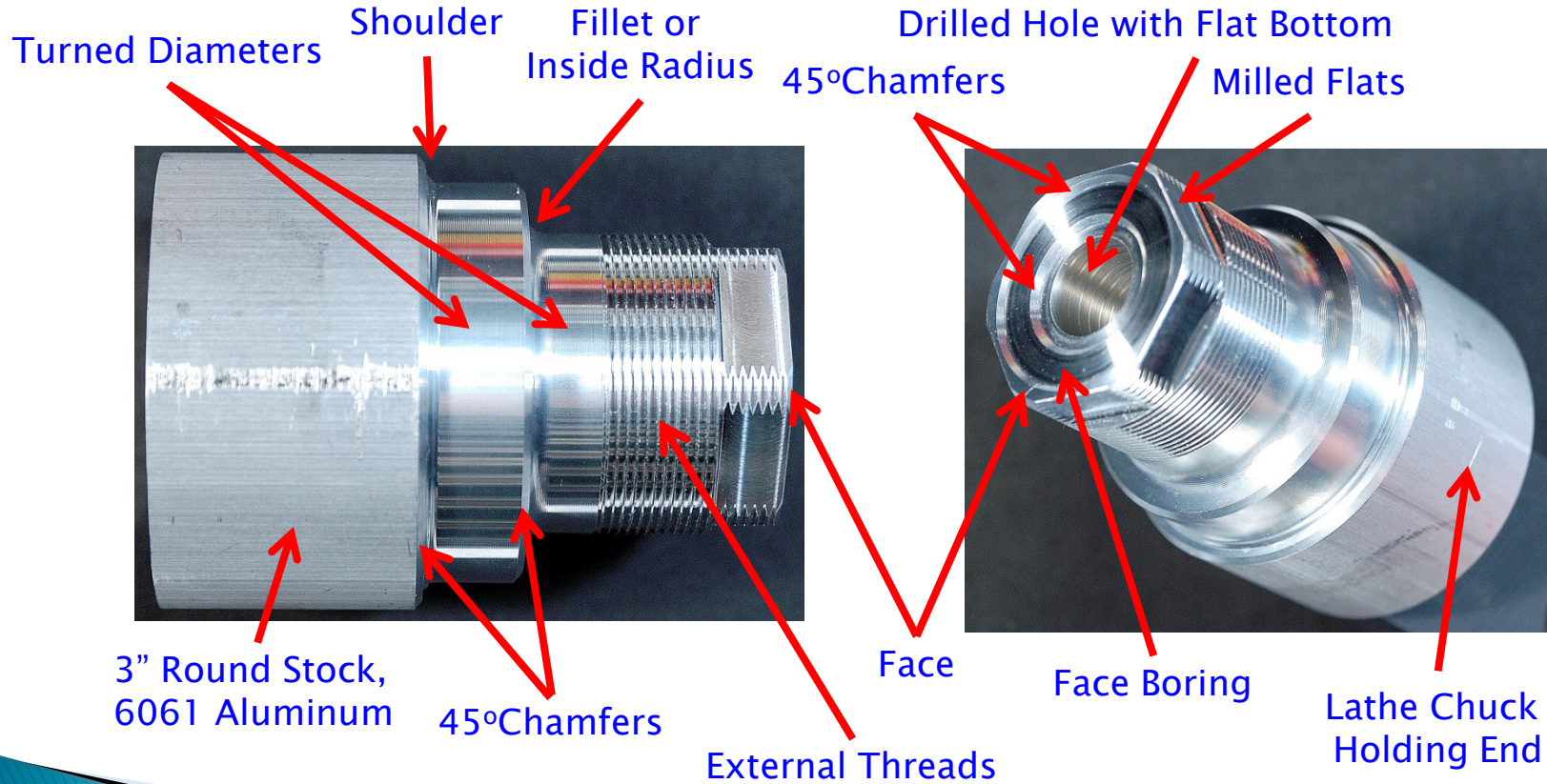


“Unfolded Box”

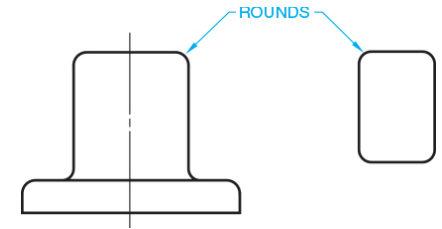
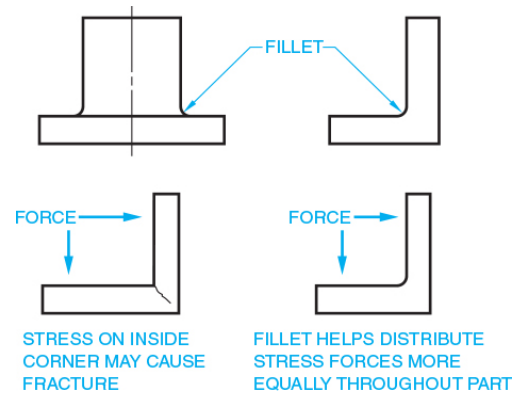
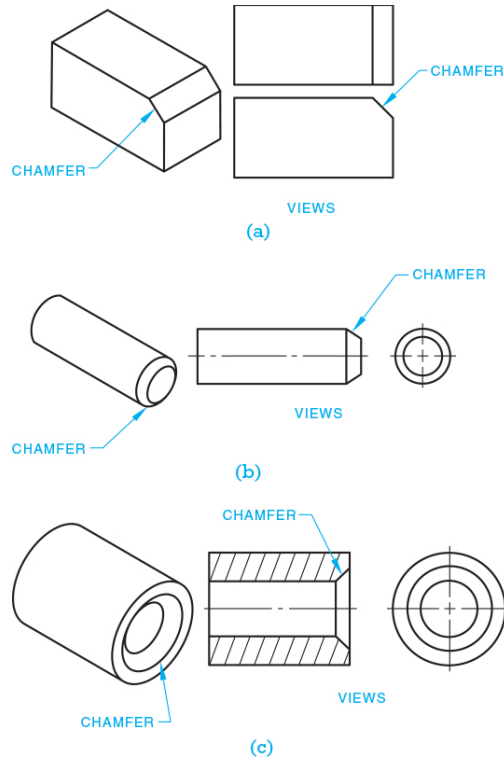


Drawing

Part Features



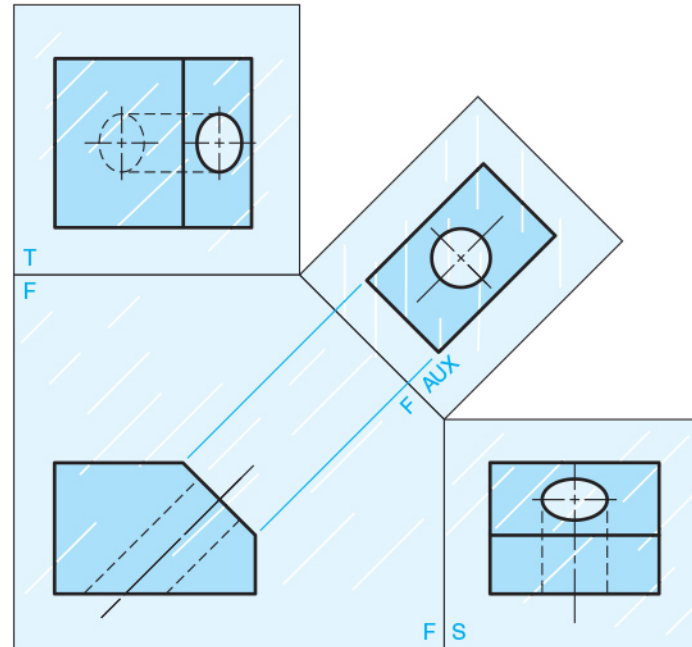
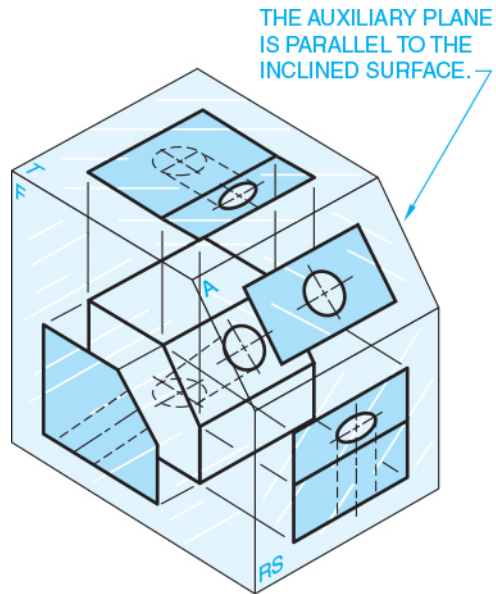
Chamfer, Fillets and Round...



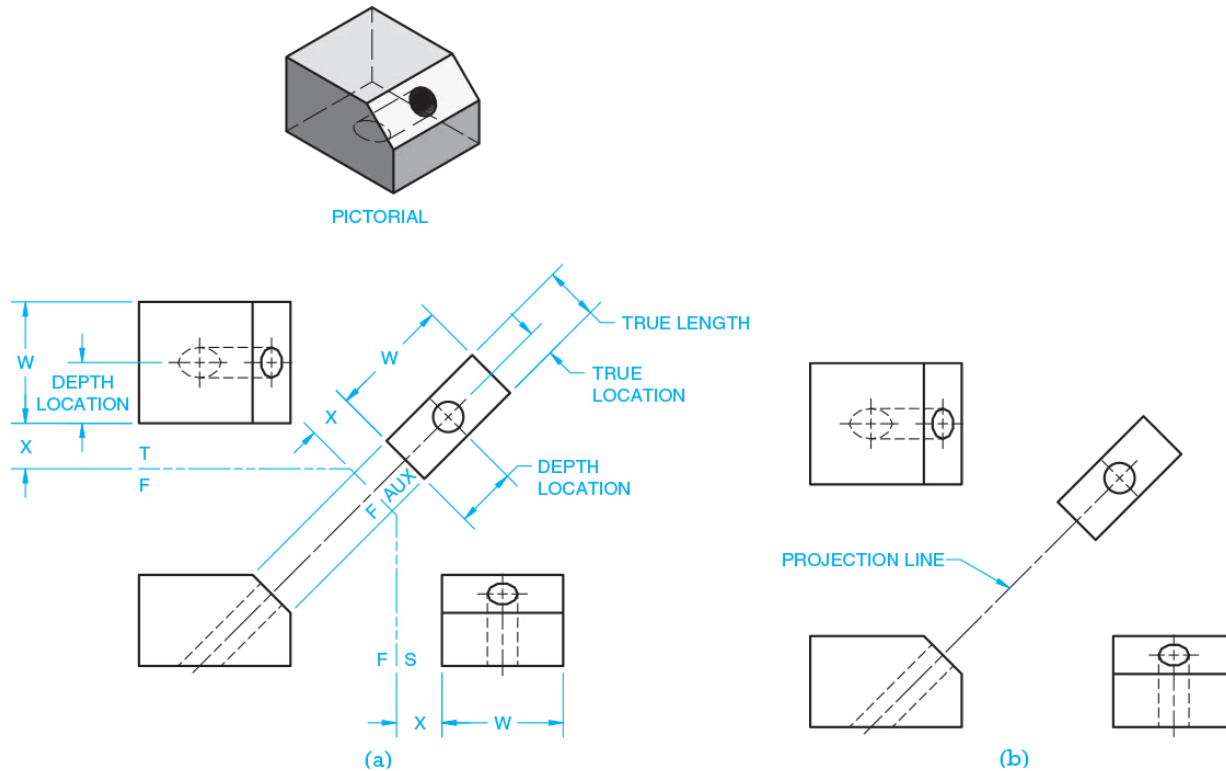
Internal Radius

External Radius

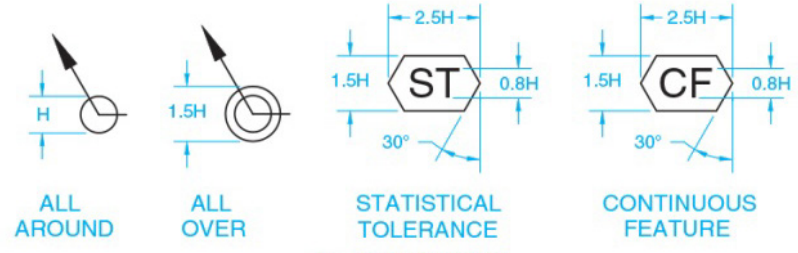
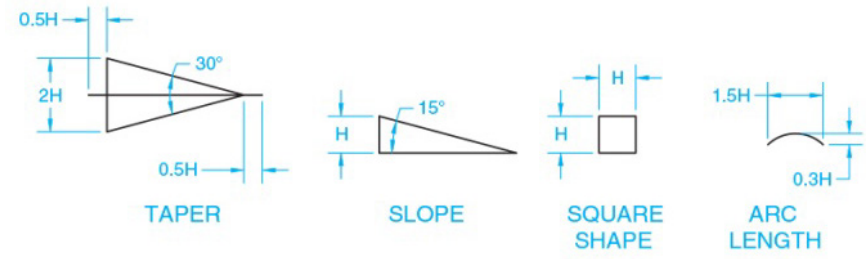
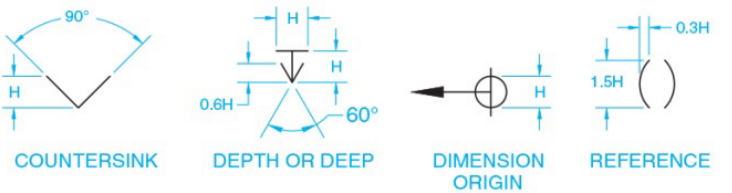
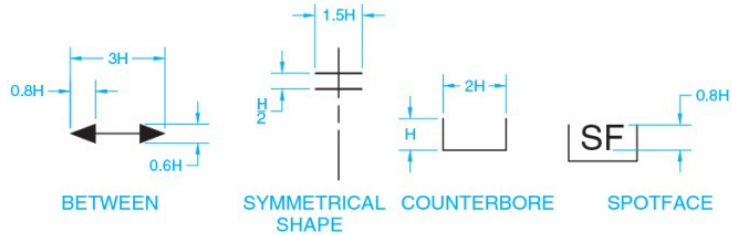
Auxiliary Plane



Including the Auxiliary Plane...

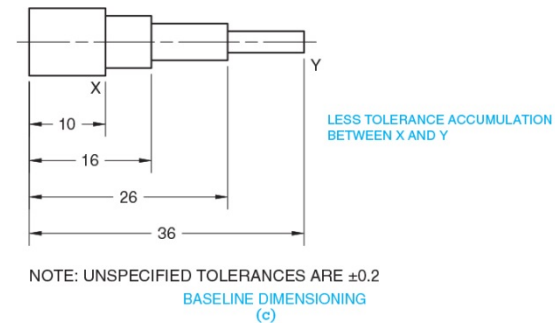
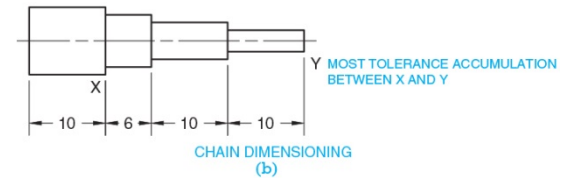
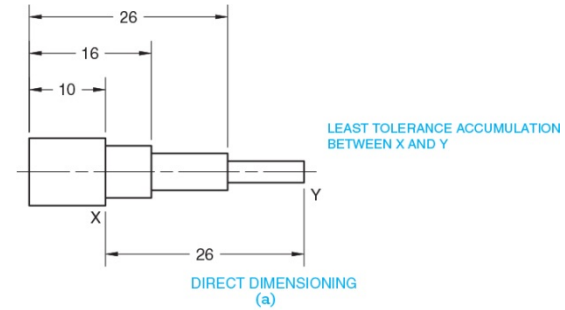
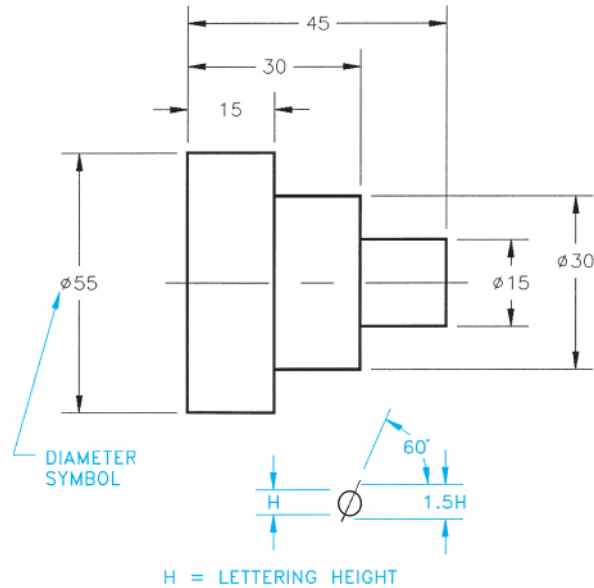


Symbols

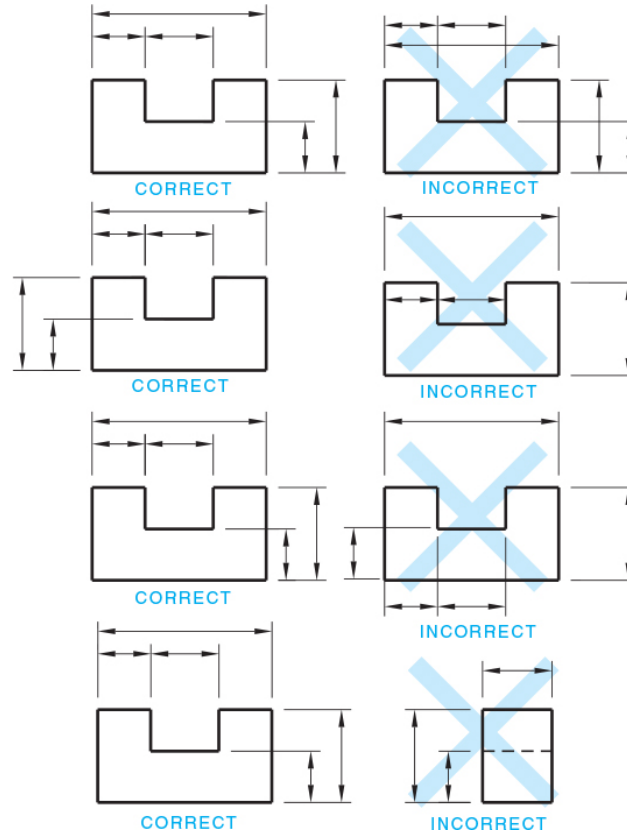


H = TEXT HEIGHT

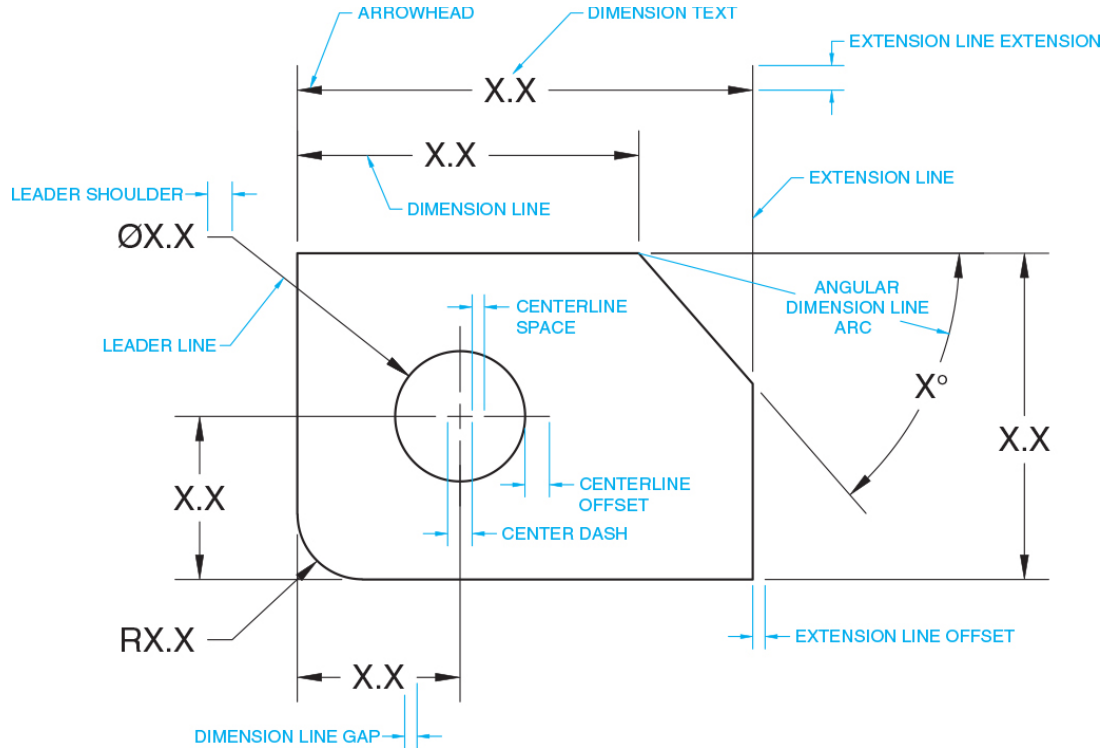
Dimensioning



Correct Dimensioning Methods...



Dimensioning Nomenclature...



Holes

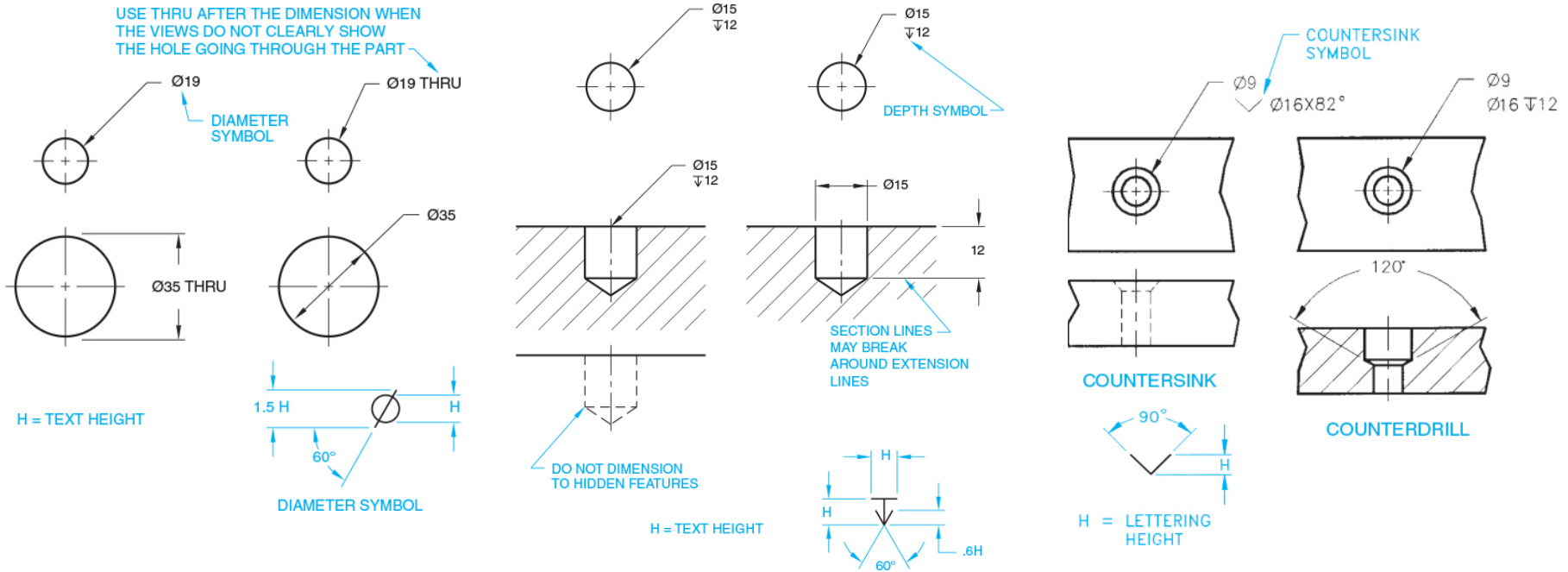
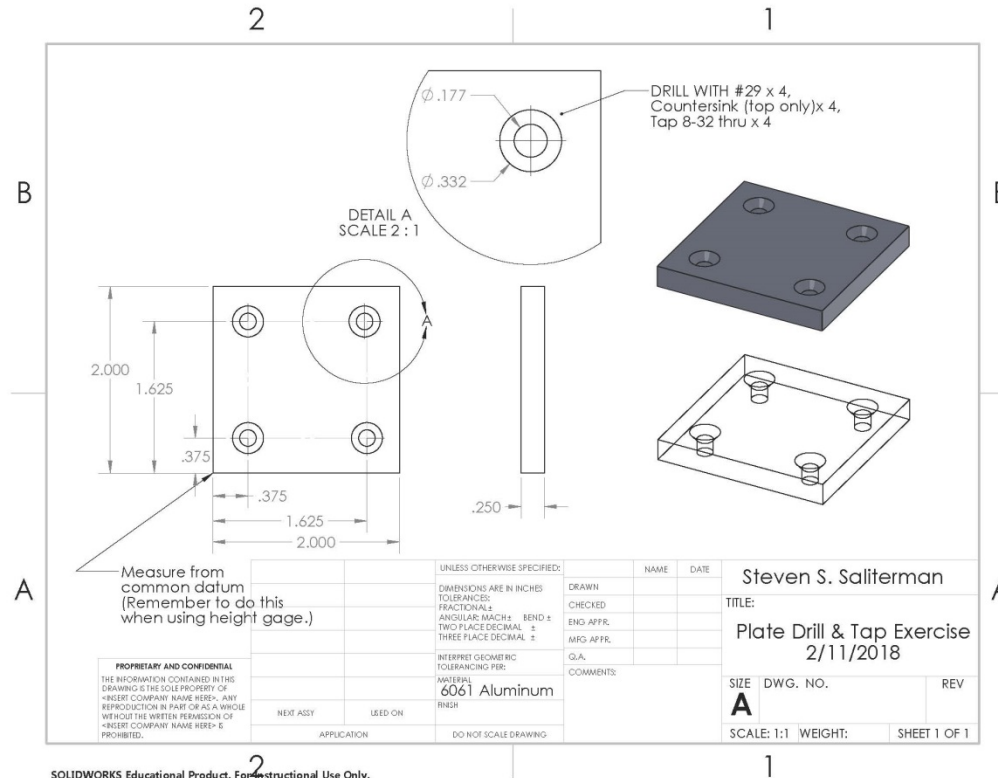
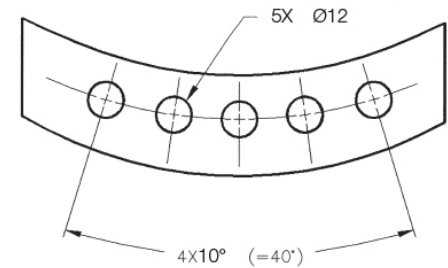
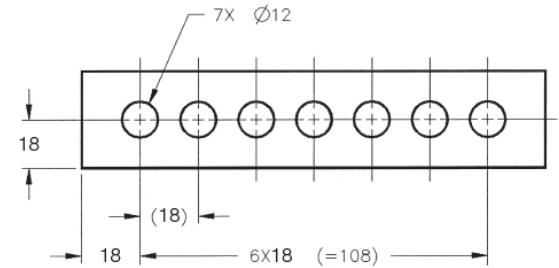
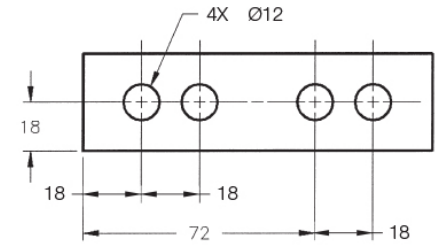
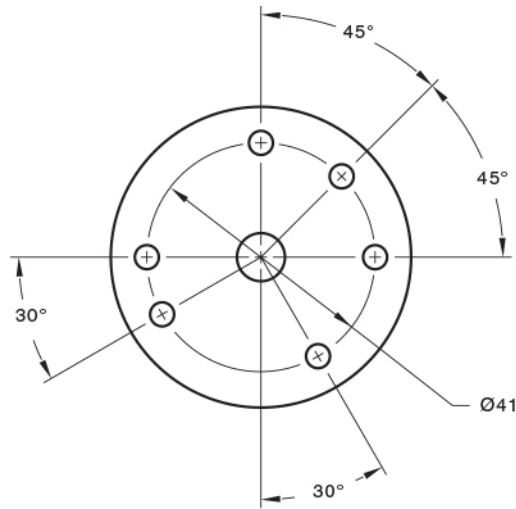
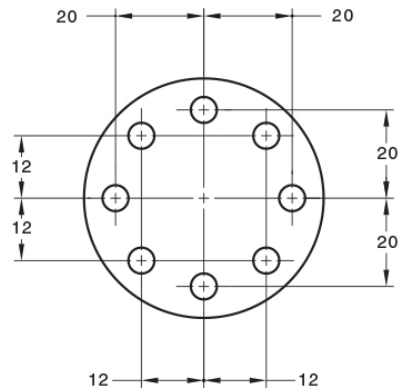
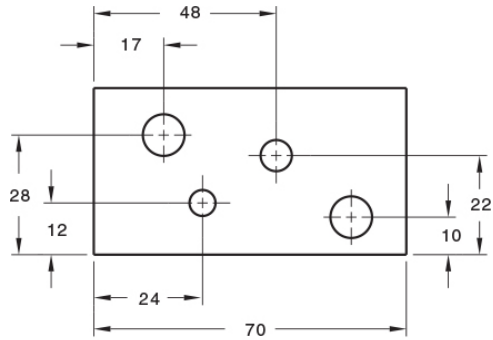


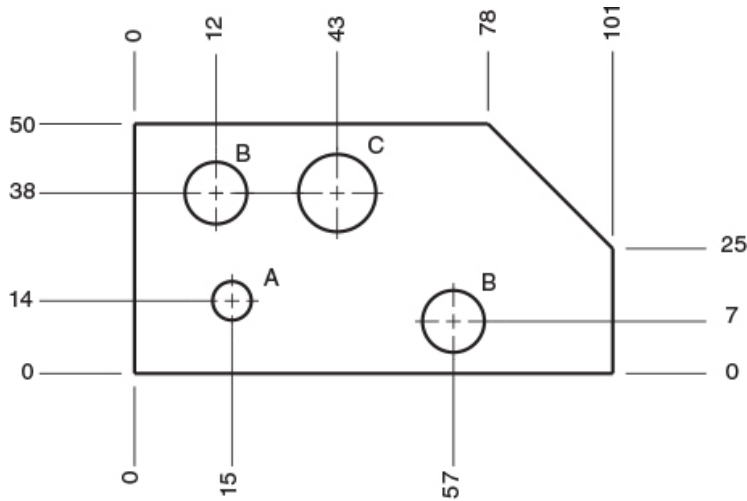
Plate Drill & Tap Exercise...



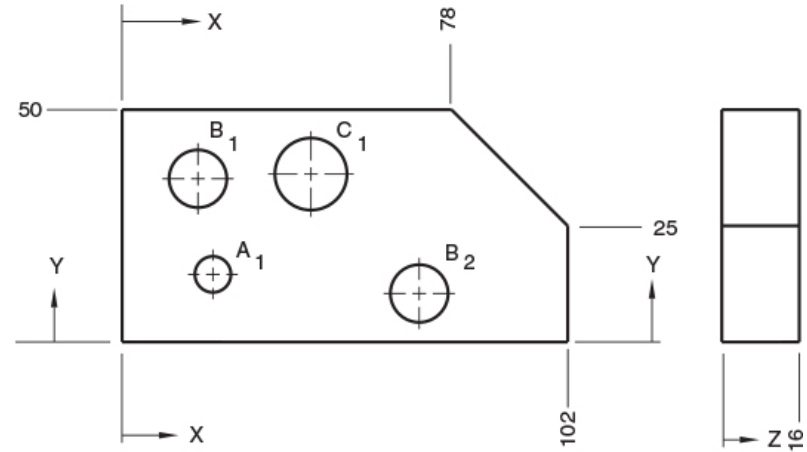
Hole Patterns...



Hole Tables...

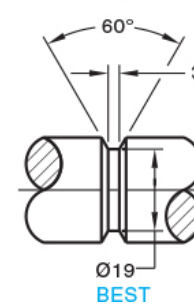
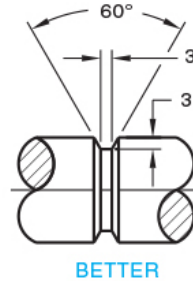
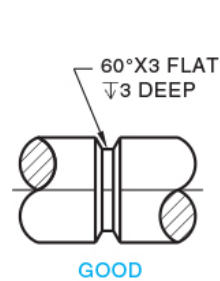
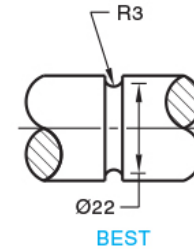
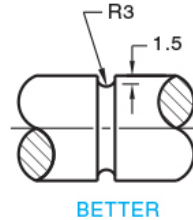
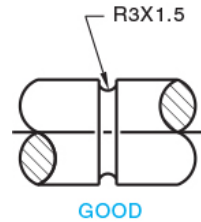
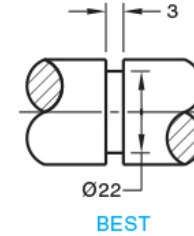
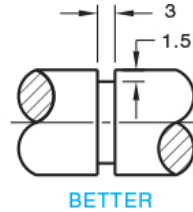
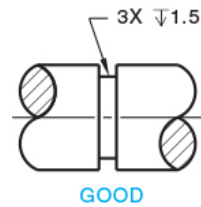


HOLE SYMBOL	HOLE DIA	QTY
A	6	1
B	9	2
C	12	1

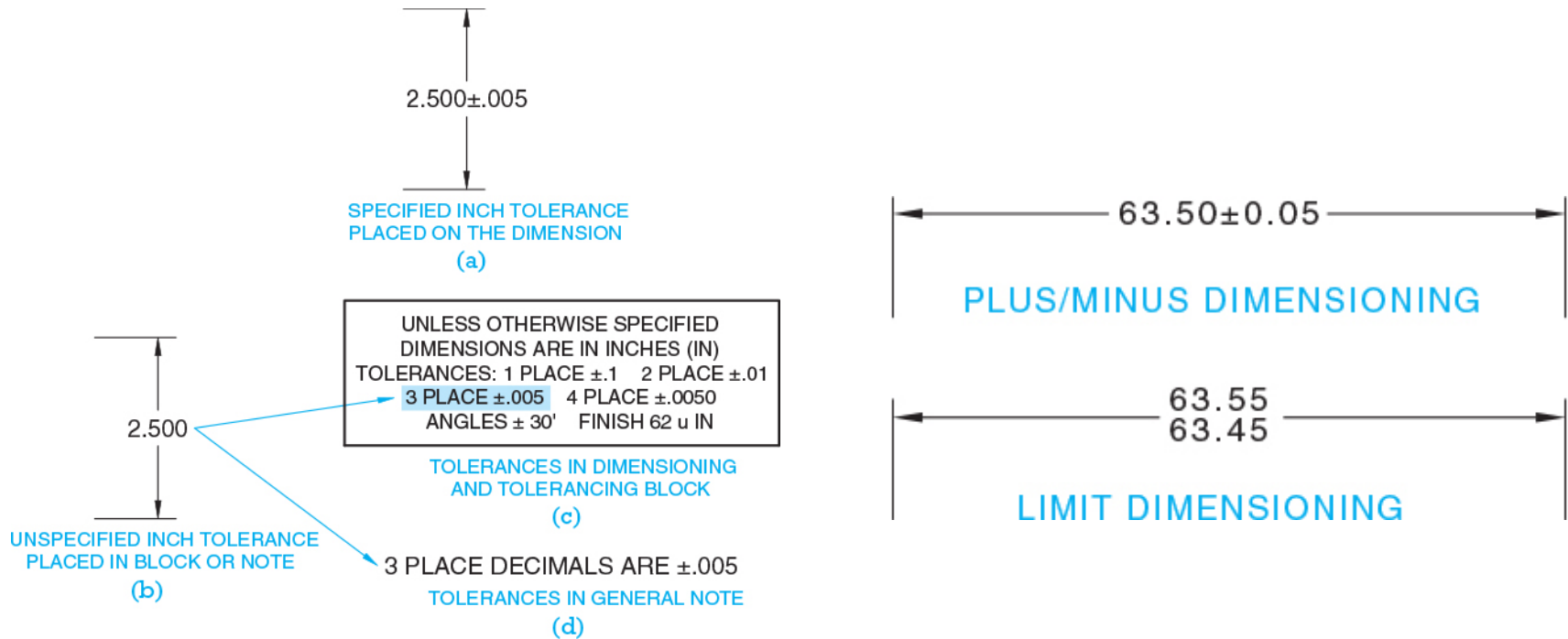


HOLE SYMBOL	HOLE DIA	LOCATION		DEPTH
		X	Y	Z
A ₁	6	15	14	THRU
B ₁	9	12	38	9
B ₂	9	57	7	12
C ₁	12	43	38	THRU

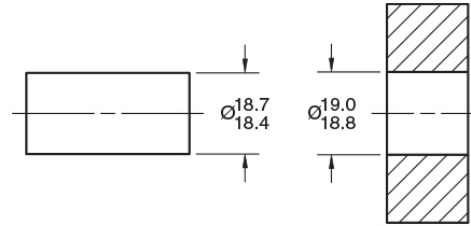
Grooves



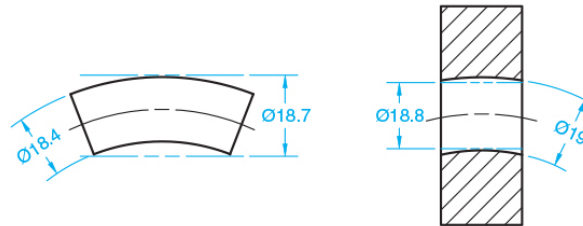
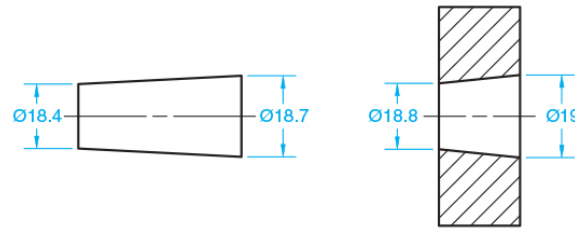
Tolerances



Geometric Tolerancing...

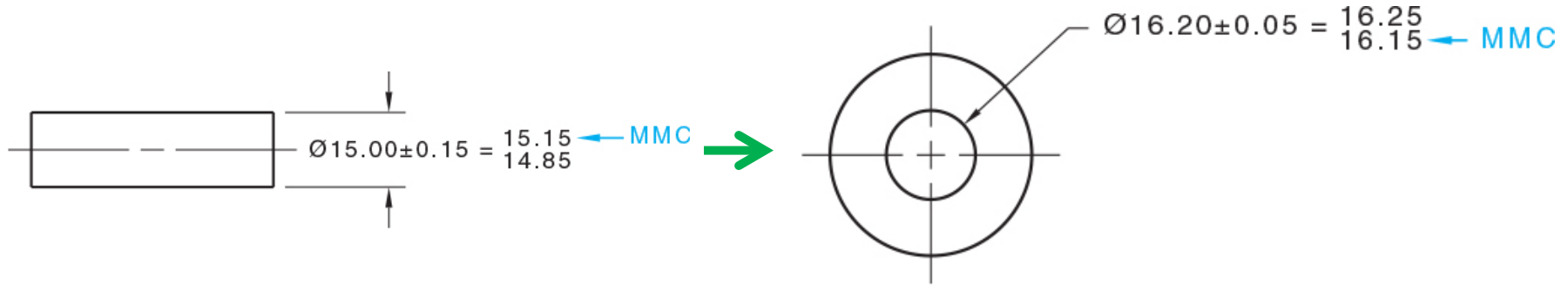


THE DRAWING



THE MEANING

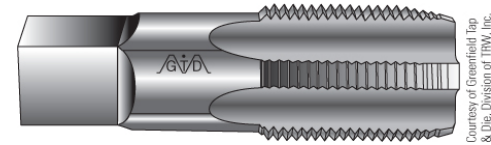
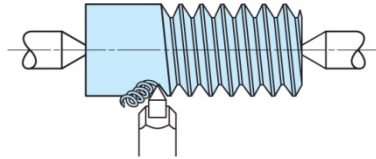
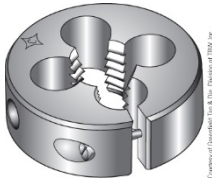
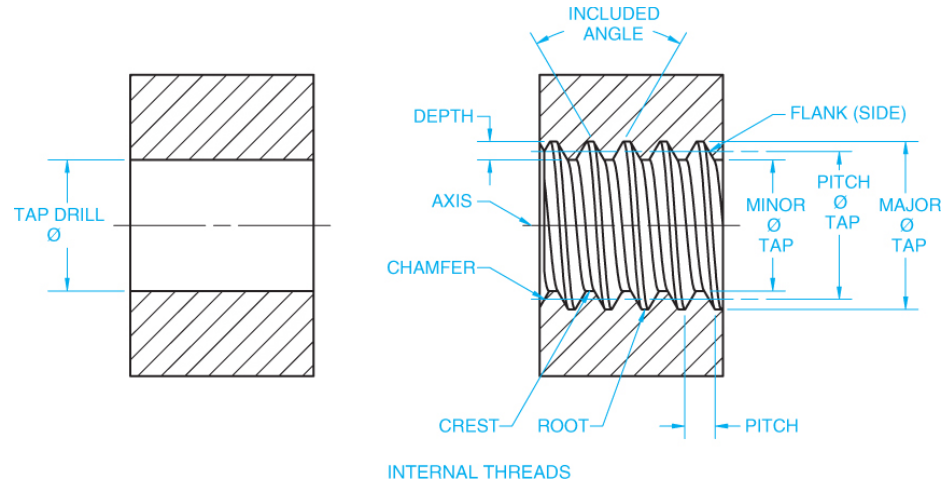
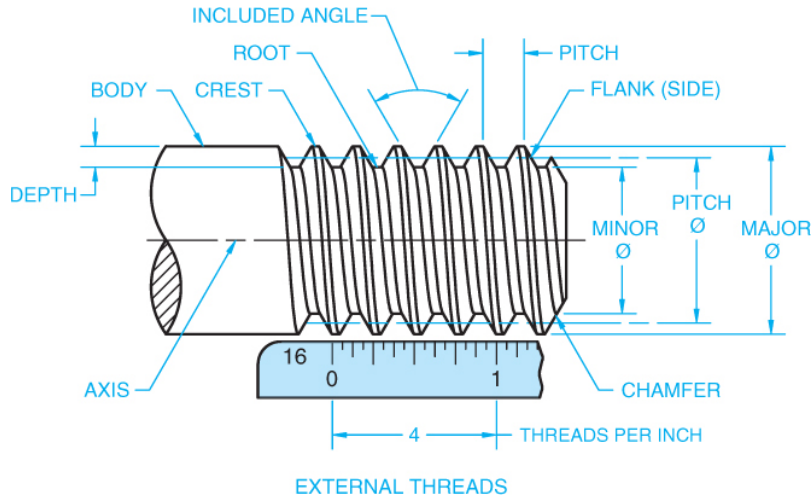
MMC – Maximum Material Condition...



For the shaft, maximum material is the largest diameter allowed.

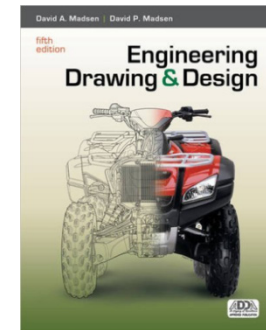
For the hole, maximum material is the smallest hole allowed.

Threads



Summary

- ▶ Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD)
- ▶ Parts & assemblies
- ▶ Drawing projections, views, sections and details.
- ▶ Geometry:
 - Angles and triangle; parallelograms; arcs, radius and diameter; and tangents
- ▶ Part features:
 - Chamfers, rounds, fillets and grooves
- ▶ Tolerances



Recommended Reading