

# **MECH 211 – Mechanical Engineering Drawing**

François Tardy

Credits: 3.5

## **Lecture 11 Working Drawings**

# Contents of the Presentation

## Production and Assembly Documentation

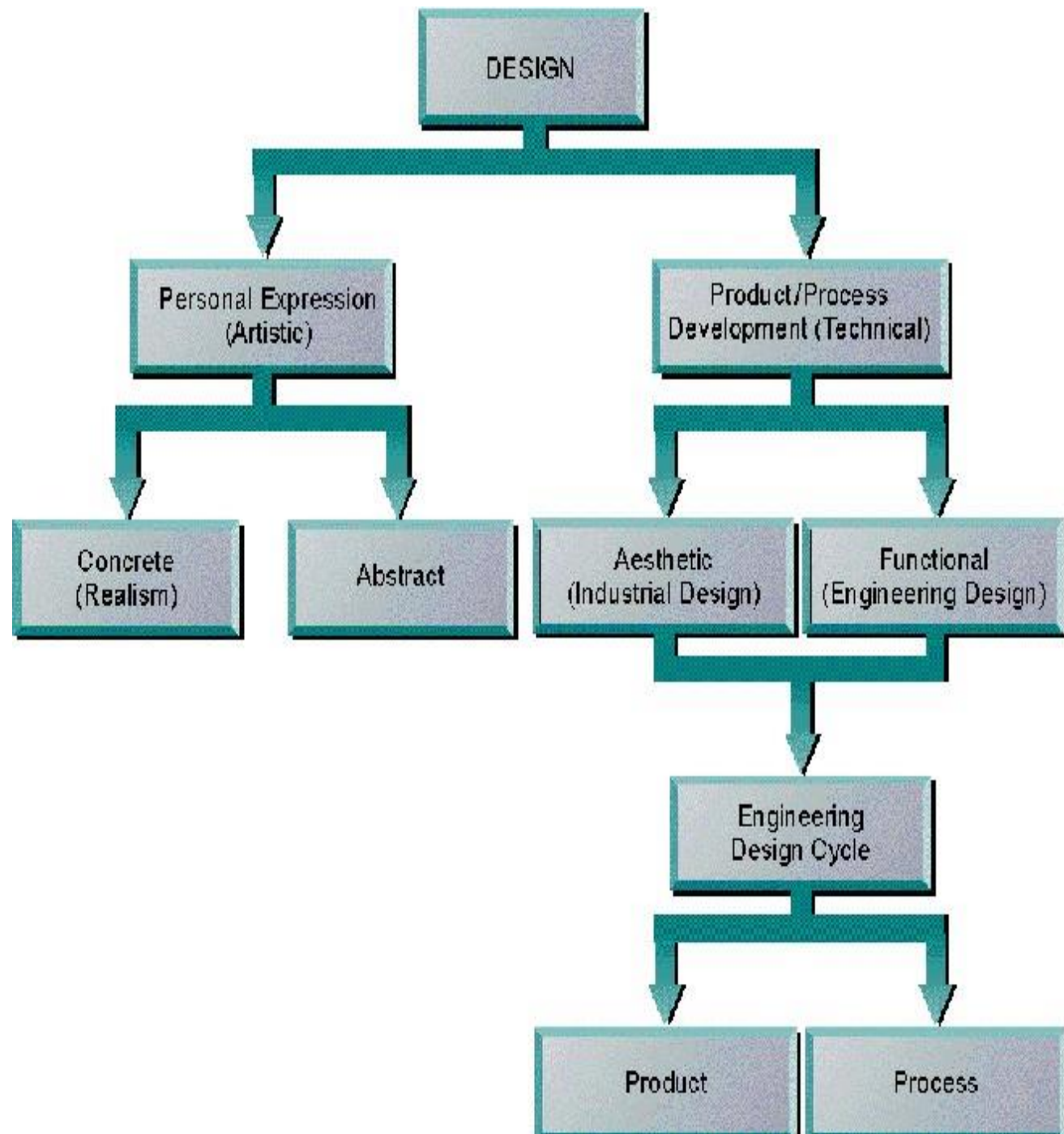
- Design process
- Technical documentation
- Working drawings
- Assembly working drawings
- Component working drawing
- Title block

## Technical Data Presentation

- Modifications and revisions
- How to simplify the design process
- Checklist of a good design
- Technical data presentation

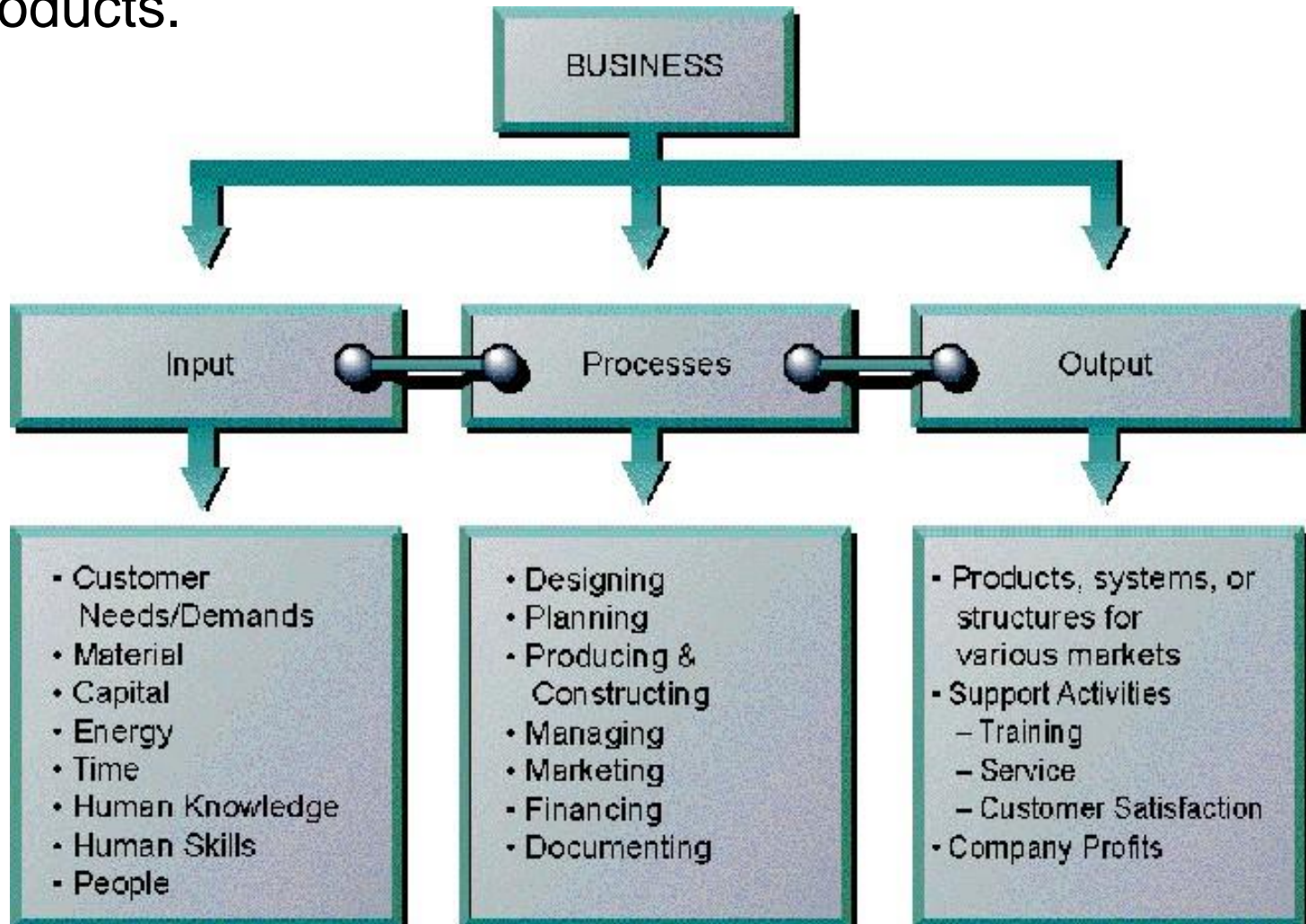
# Design

The design process is a constrained creative process.

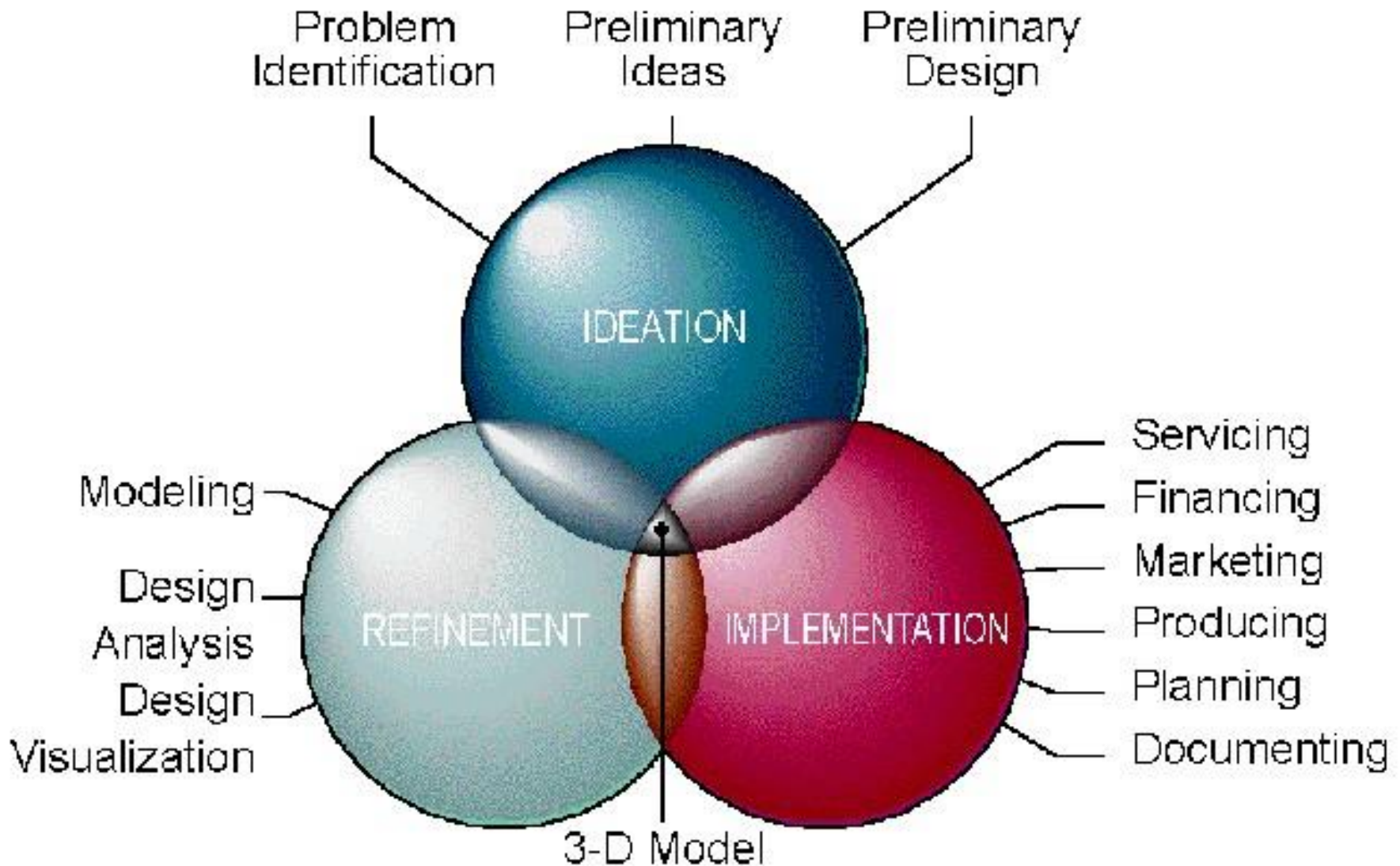


# Design

Design is part of the business driven process of creating products.



# Concurrent Design



## Problem Identification

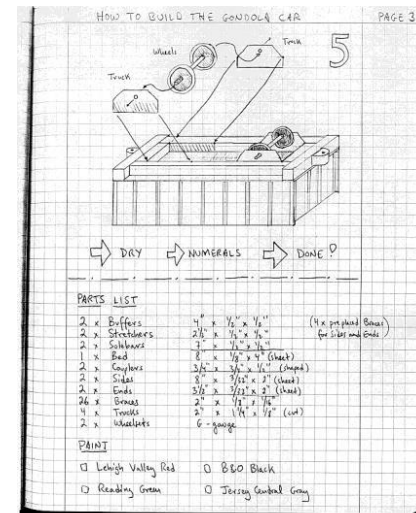
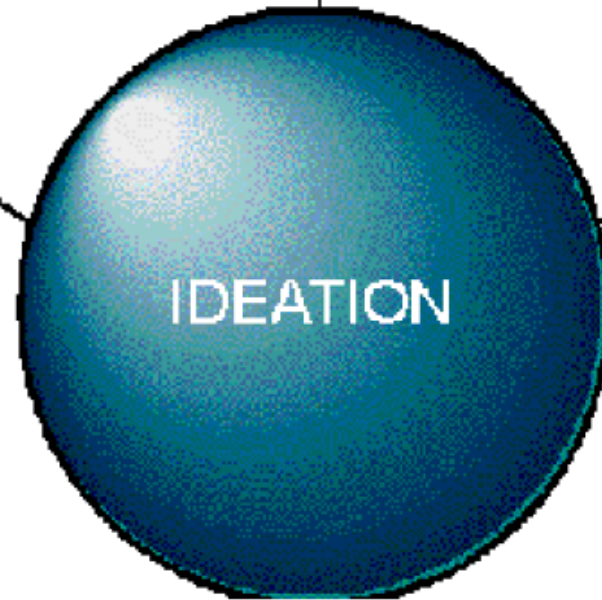
- Problem Statement
- Research
- Data Gathering
- Objectives
- Limitations
- Scheduling

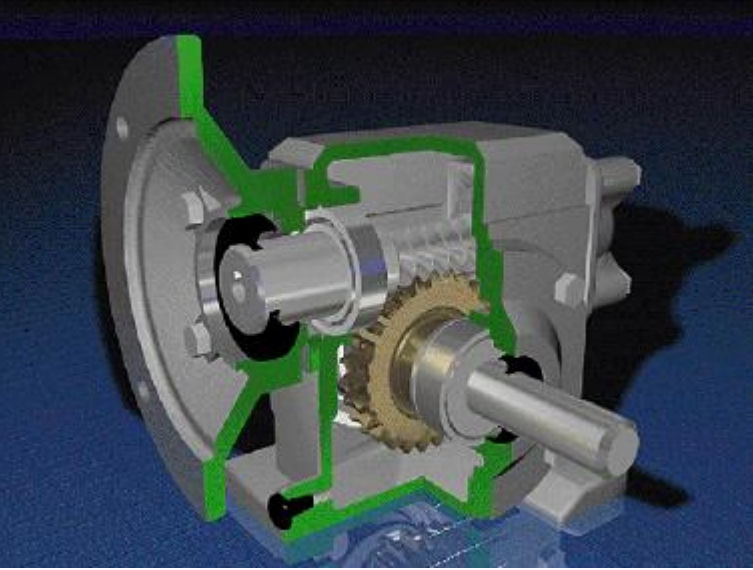
## Preliminary Ideas

- Notes
- Sketches/Models
- Brainstorm
- Synthesis

## Preliminary Design

- Evaluation
- Selection





Problem  
Identification

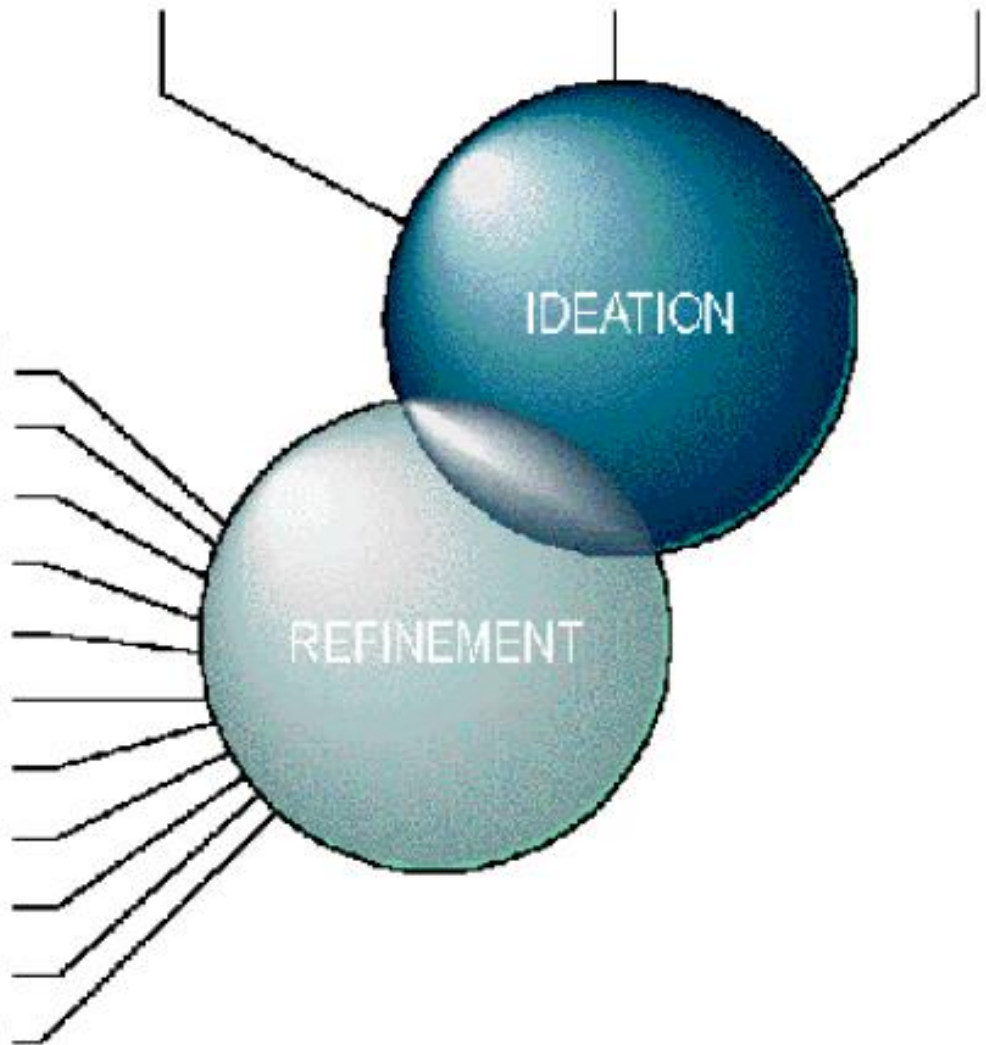
Preliminary  
Ideas

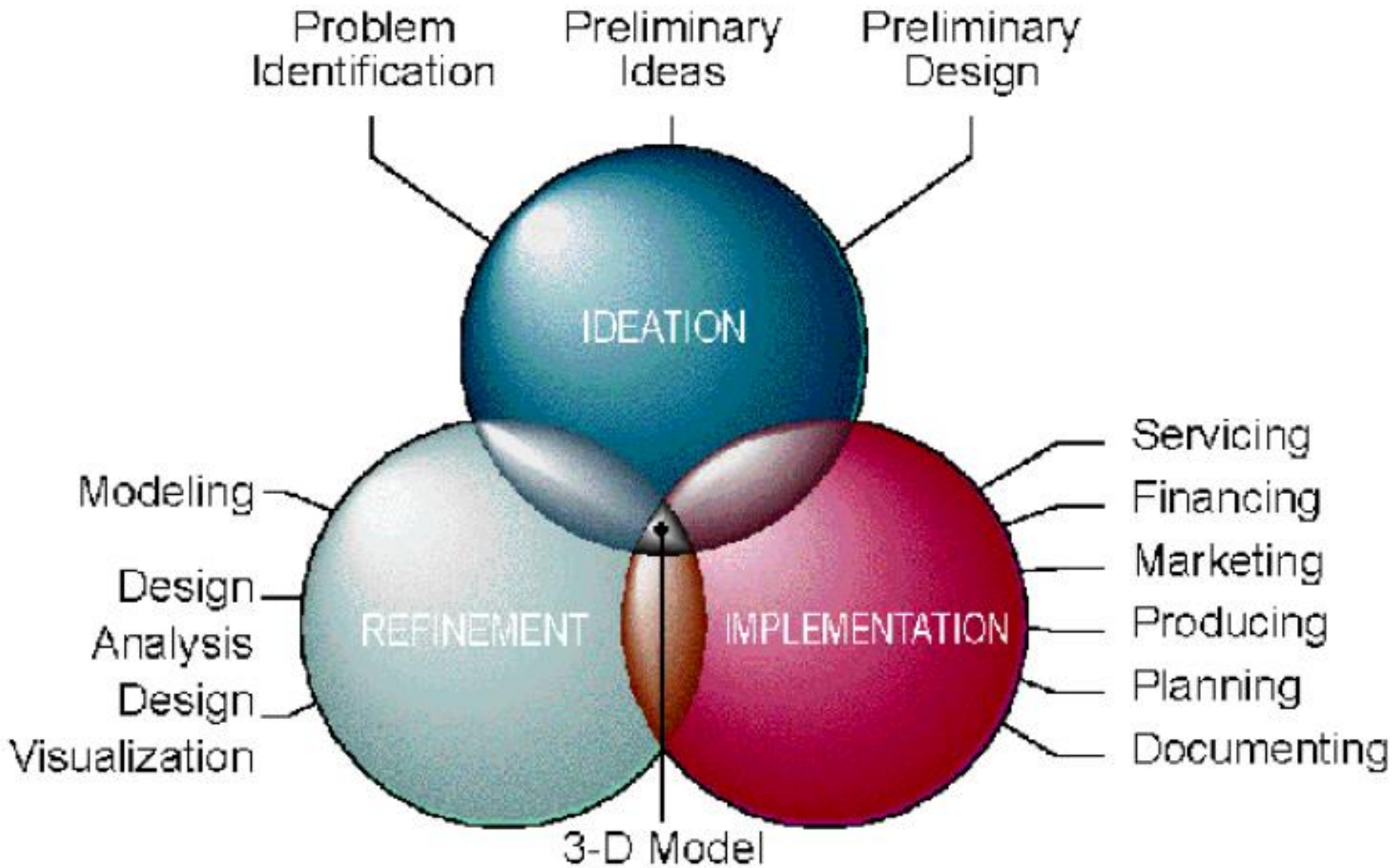
Preliminary  
Design

Modeling  
Geometric—  
Simulation—  
Animation—  
Charts, Graphs, Diagrams—  
Design Analysis—  
Property—  
Mechanism—  
Functional—  
Human Factors—  
Design  
Visualization

IDEATION

REFINEMENT





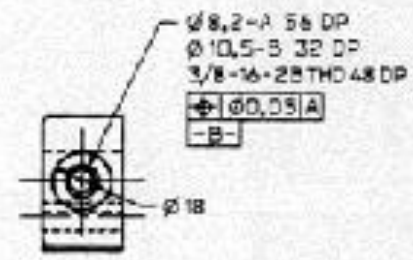
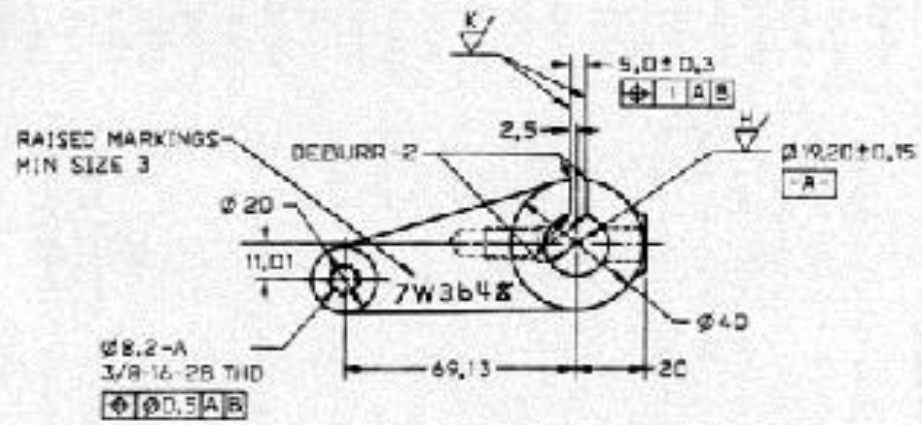
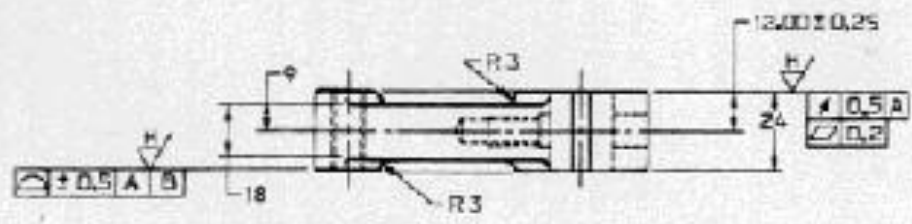
# Technical Documentation

- Developed for a new product.
- Includes working drawings apart from calculations, technology details, assembly scheme, etc.
- Working drawings include:
  - Assembly working drawings
  - Component working drawings
- Component working drawings for the same part may look different for different processes.



**METRIC** 7W3648

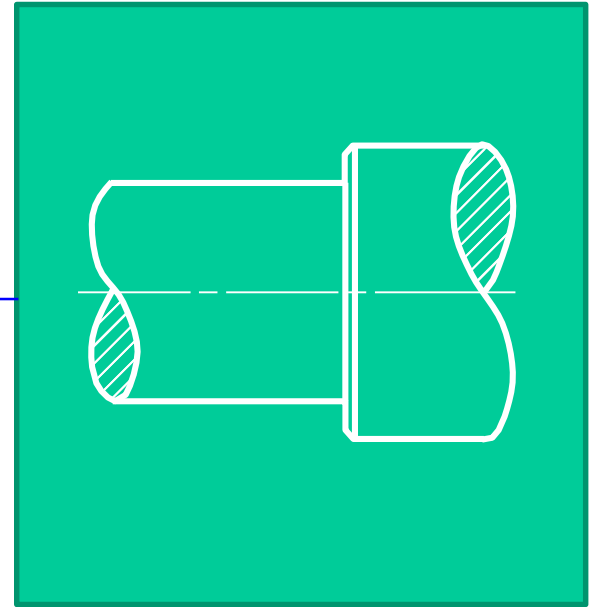
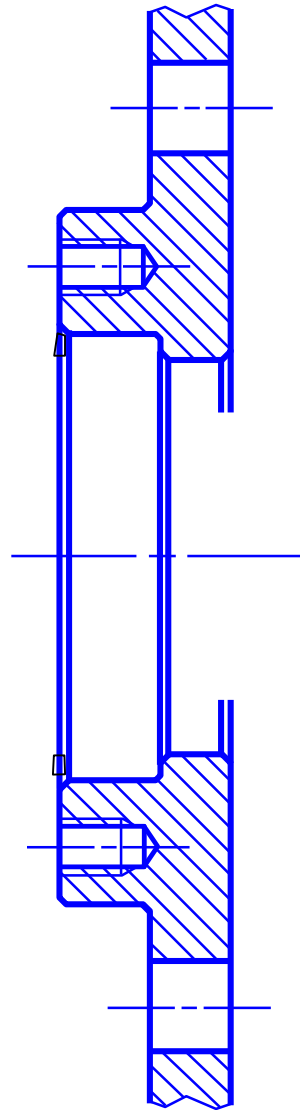
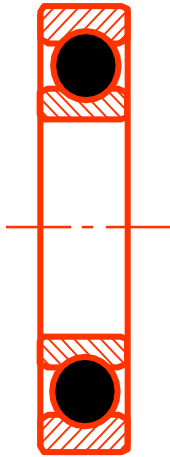
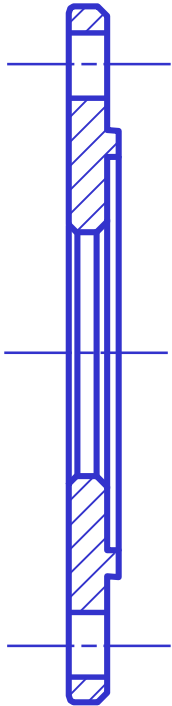
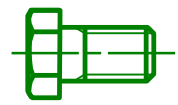
ITEM	UNIT	REAR UNIT	PART NO	NAME
CASTING DIM. AND TOL				
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:				
MACHINE ALLOWANCE ✓				
FILLETS R 5 CORNERS R 2				
DRAFT EXT 1 ° INT - °				
WALL THICK - BSC - MIN				
DATUMS - & - ESTAB BY DATUM TARGETS ON ROUGH SURF				



REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	IE356 DCTL IRON CSTG	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
56		
57		
58		
59		
60		
61		
62		
63		
64		
65		
66		
67		
68		
69		
70		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		
77		
78		
79		
80		
81		
82		
83		
84		
85		
86		
87		
88		
89		
90		
91		
92		
93		
94		
95		
96		
97		
98		
99		
100		

7W3648 1/12

# Example



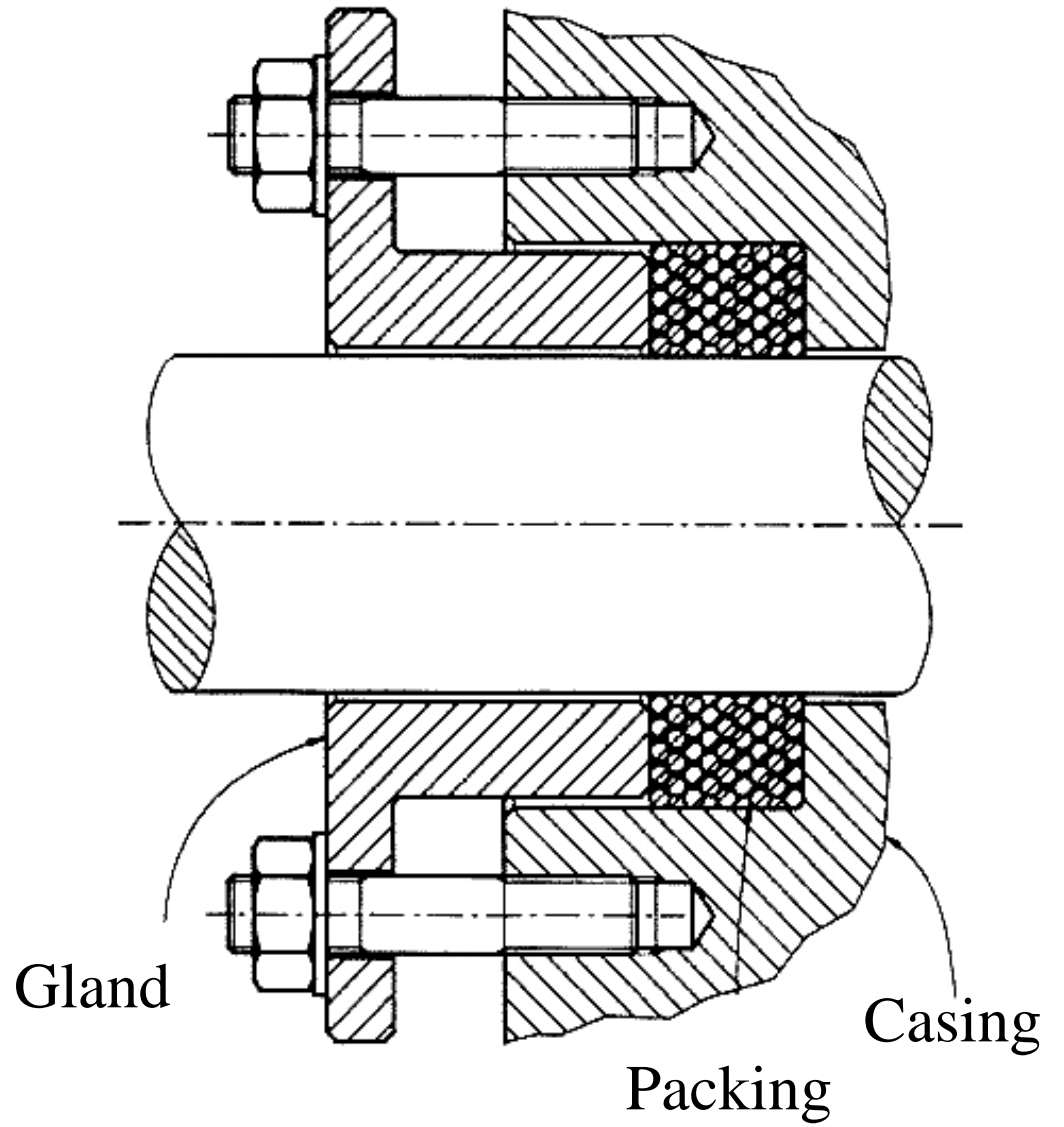
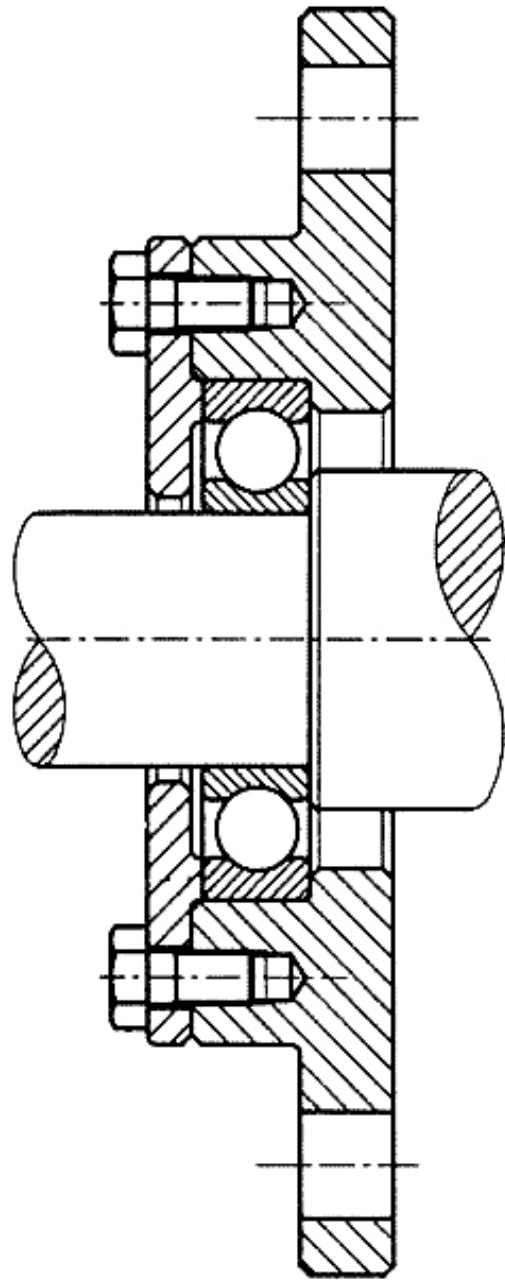
Cap  
screw

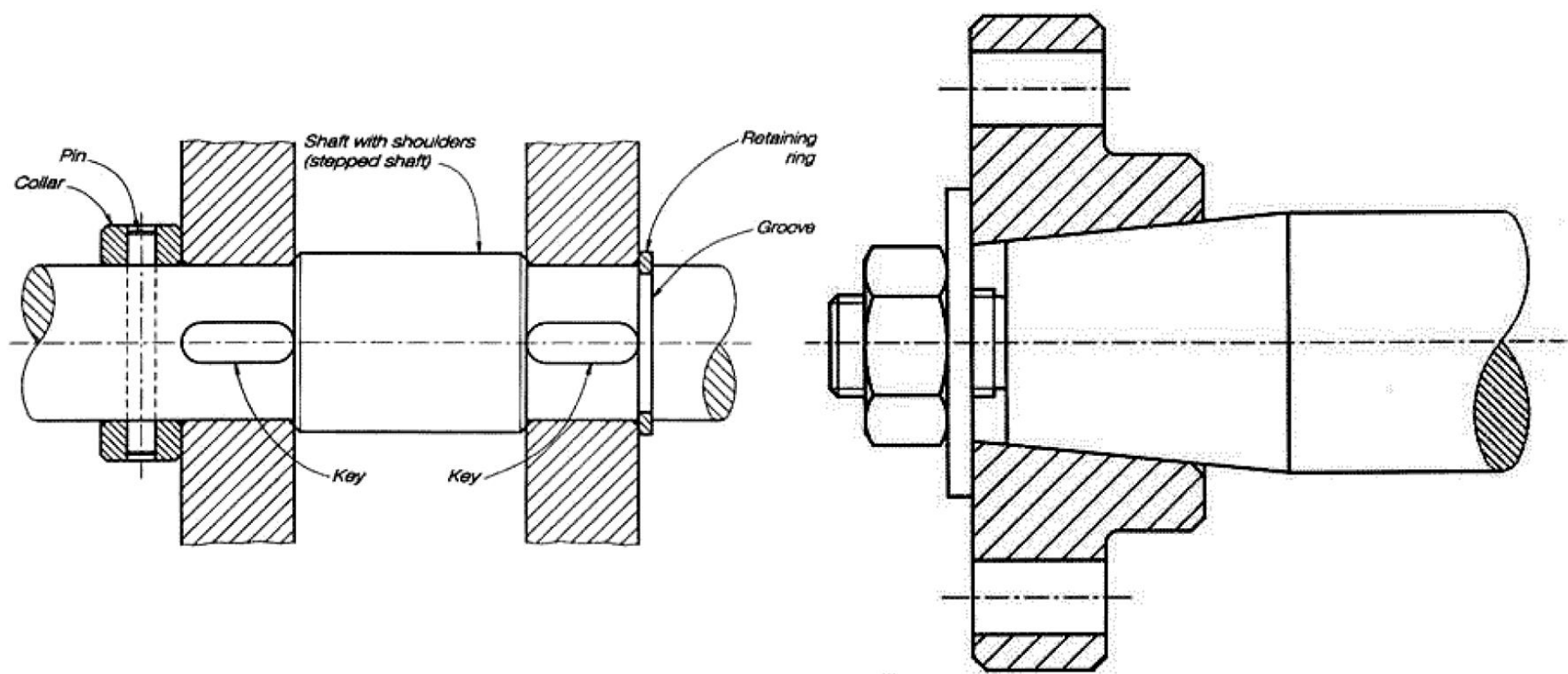
Cover  
plate

Bearing

Housing

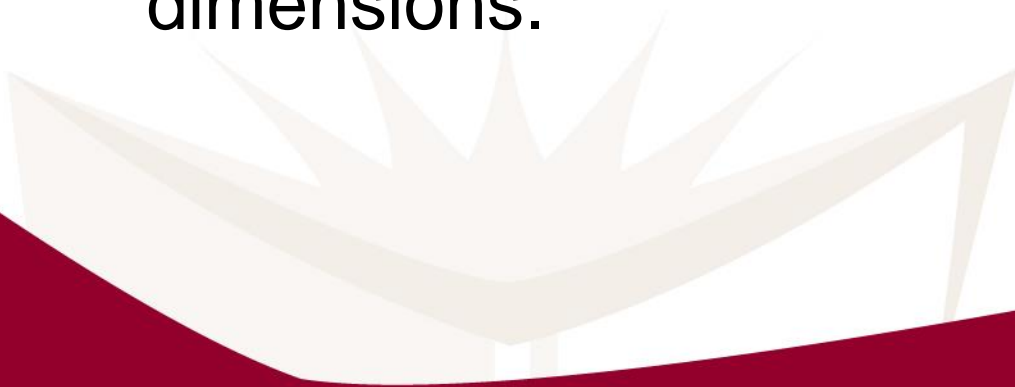
Shaft

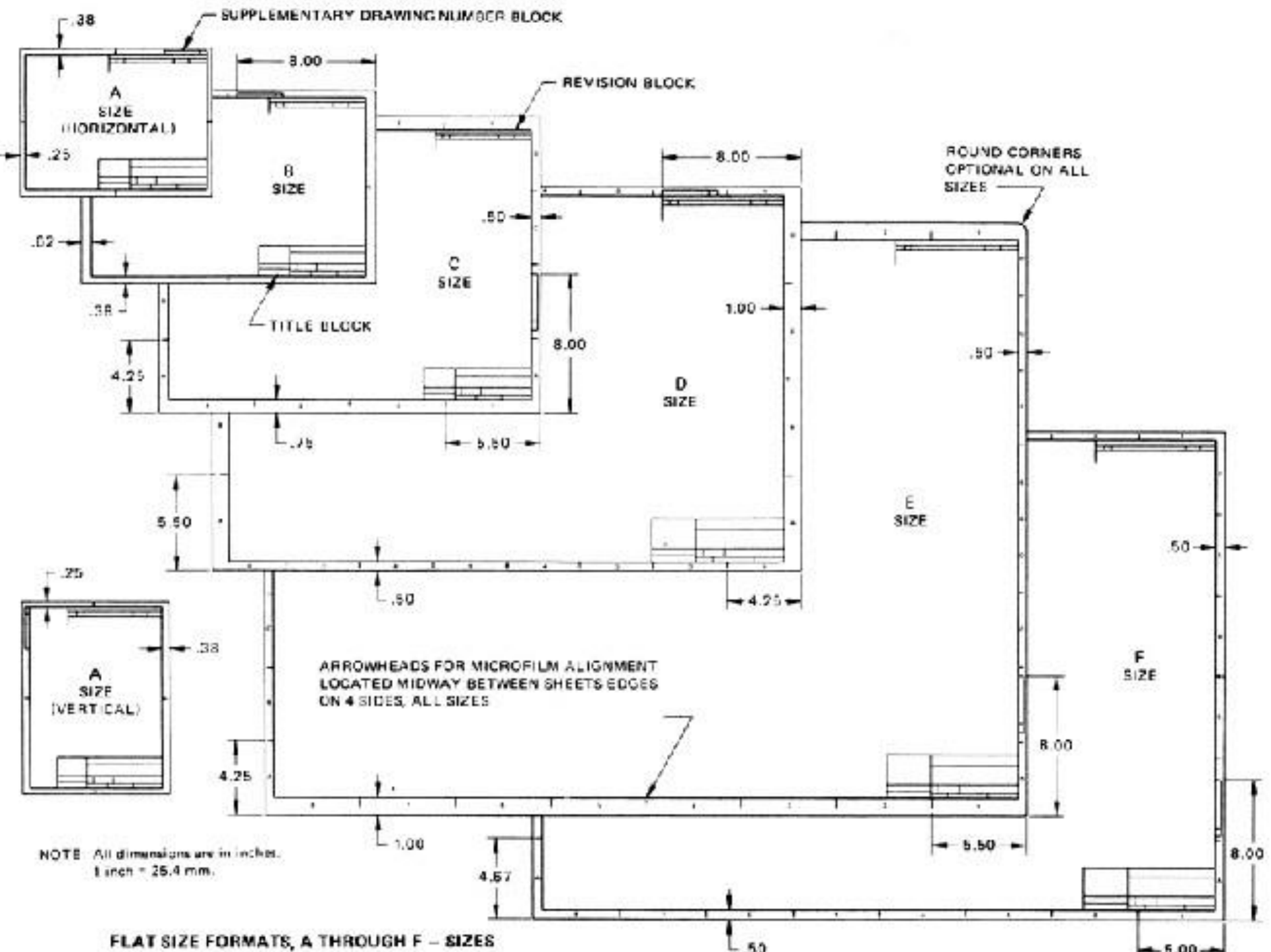




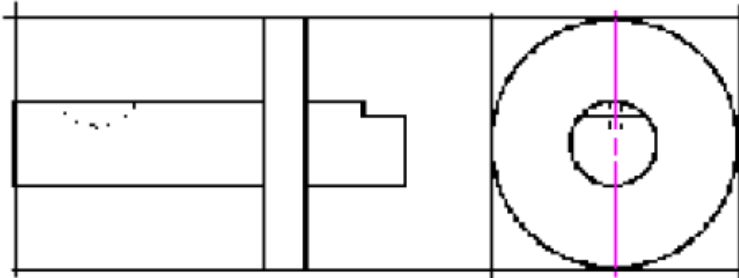
# Drawing Form

- A drawing must follow a certain format.
- The scale should be selected to make sure that the component would fit the format.
- A preliminary evaluation should be performed before the drawing is completed.
- Take into consideration the space for dimensions.

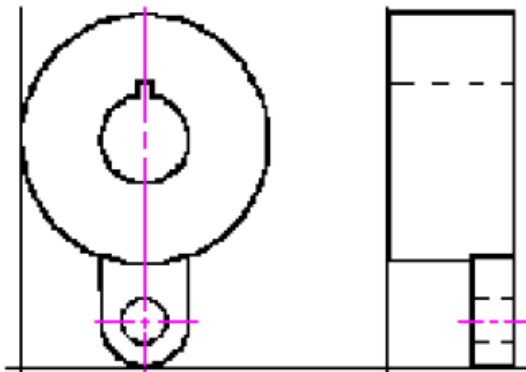




FLAT SIZE FORMATS, A THROUGH F - SIZES



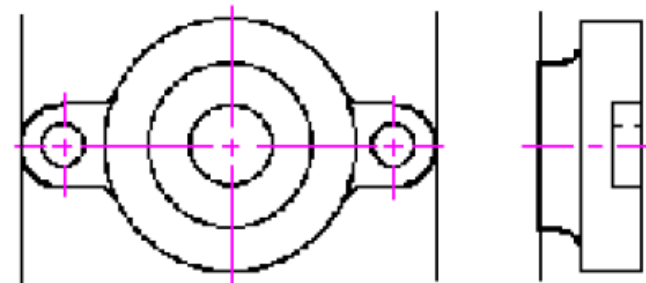
1. PIN BUSH



2. SLINGER

BILL OF MATERIALS

ITEM	QUAN	DRAWING NO OR PART NAME	DESCRIPTION
------	------	-------------------------	-------------



3. BRACKET

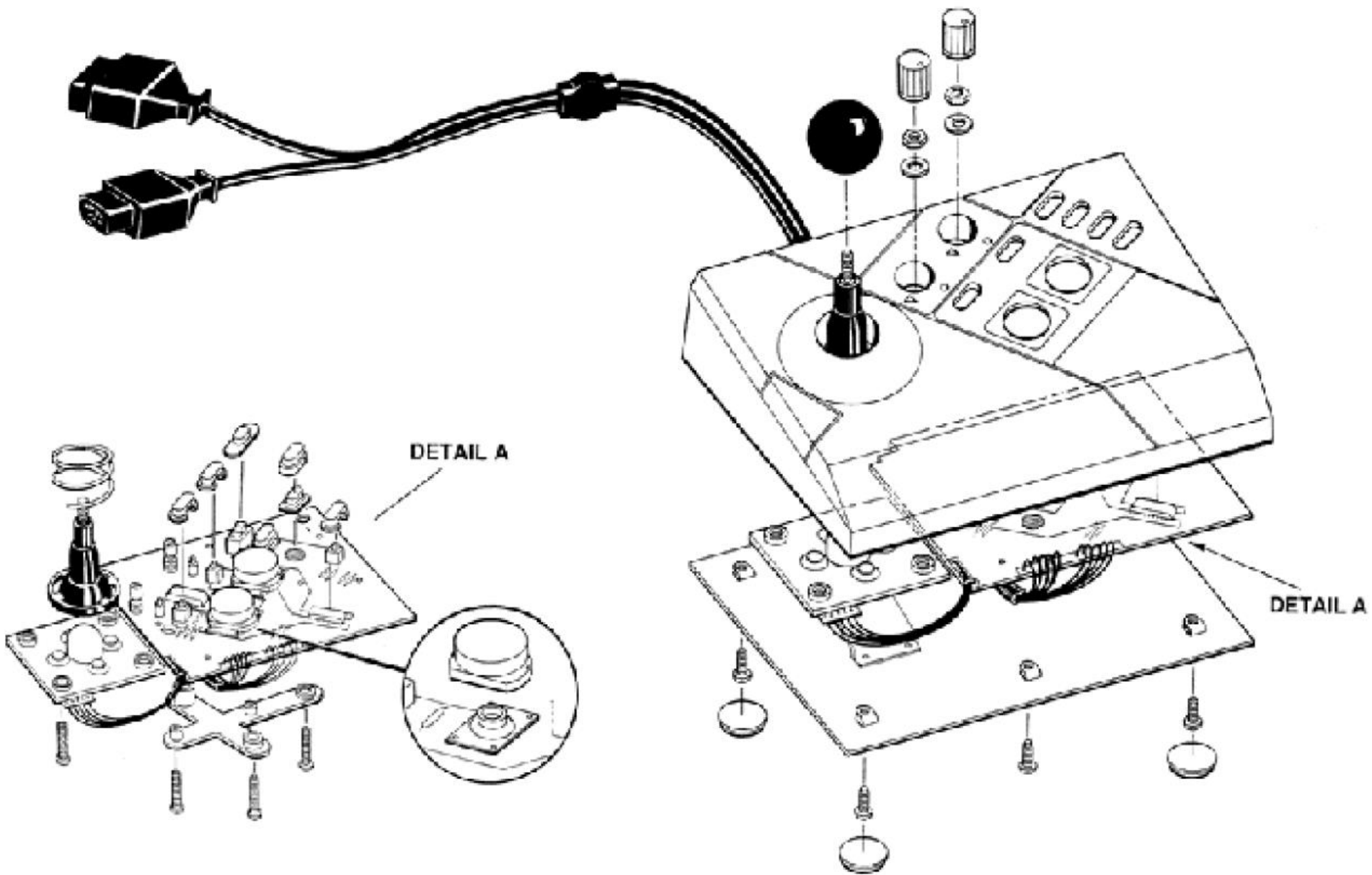
NUMBER REQ.	MATERIAL	FINISH		Ion Stiharu
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES. TOLERANCES ARE: FRACTIONS = ± XX DECIMALS = ± XXX DECIMALS = ± ANGLES = ± XXX METRIC = ± XXX METRIC = ±	WEIGHT	NAME	DATE	TITLE
	DRAWN BY	Kevin		SLINGER ASSEMBLY
	CHECKED BY	Bryan		
	APPROVED BY	Carlynn		DIFFERENTIAL DRAWING
	SCALE	1:1	0	DRAWING NUMBER

# Assembly Drawings

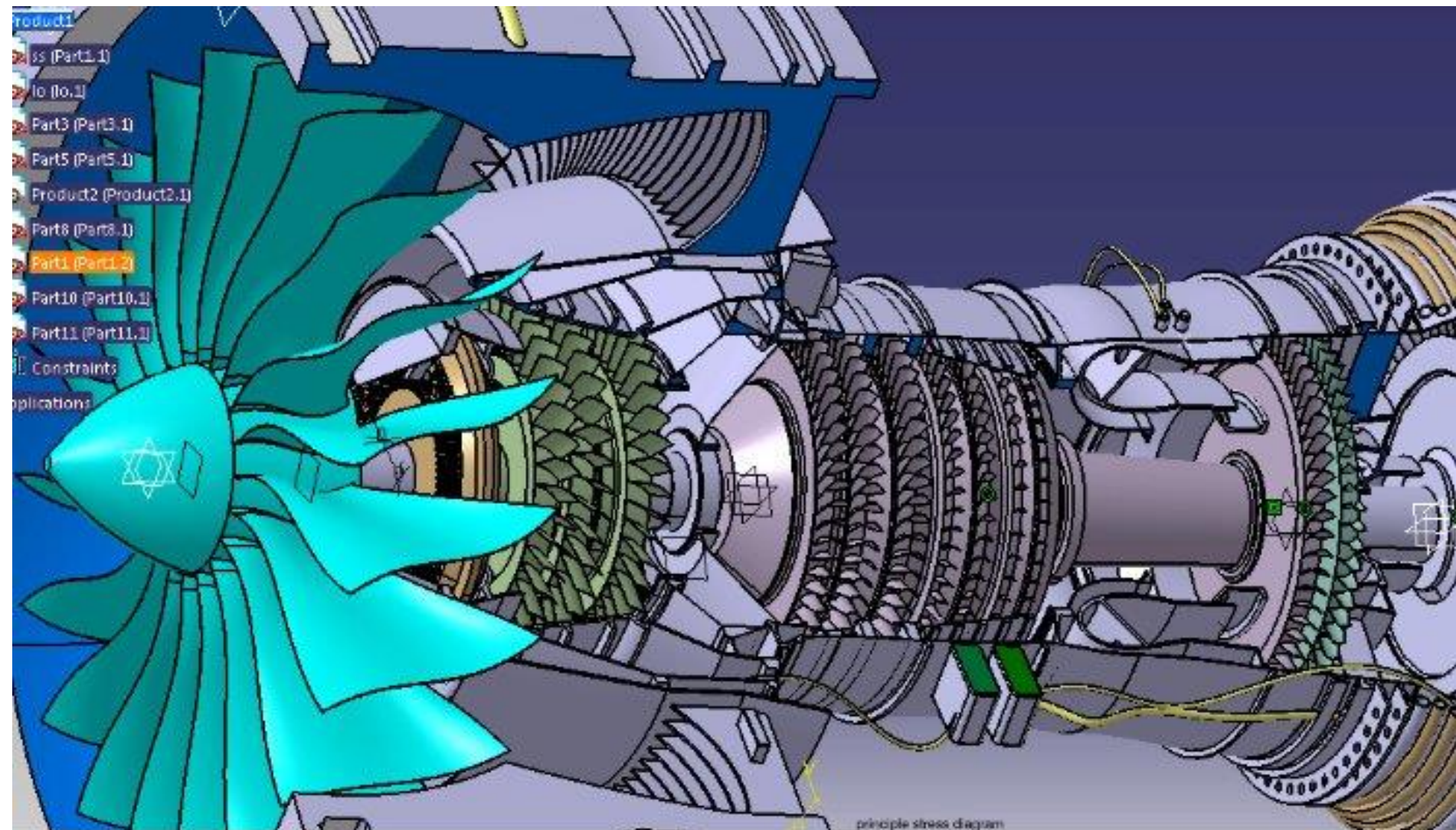
- Assembly drawings shows how each component is positioned with respect to other components.
- Each component should be identified and listed in a parts list.
- **Outline assembly** – gives the general graphic description of the shape.
- **Sectioned assembly** – shows the hidden features and their interdependence.
- **Pictorial assembly** – usually isometric, indicates how the parts, shown separated, are assembled.



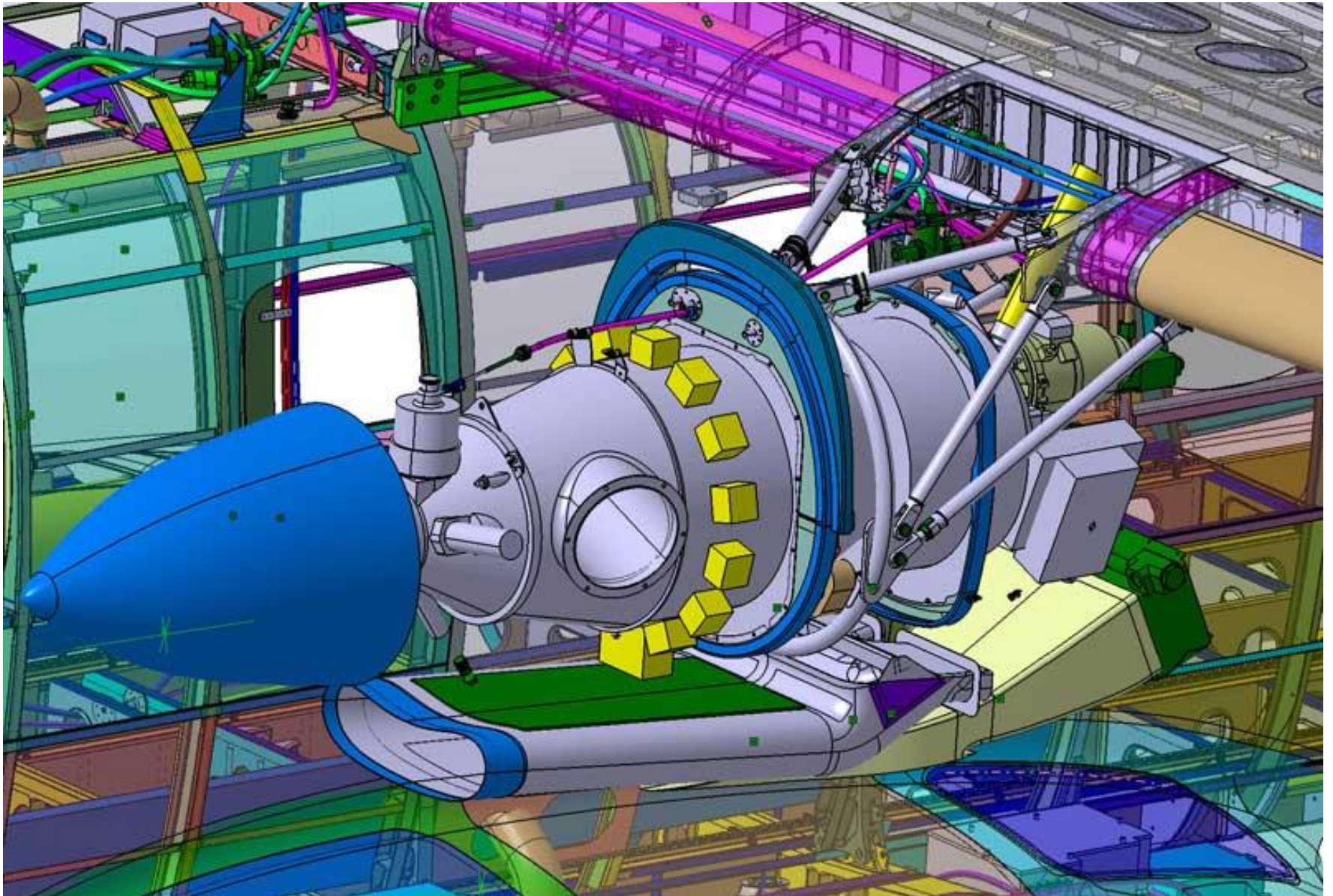




# 3D Models



# 3D Models



# Title Blocks and Drawing Numbers

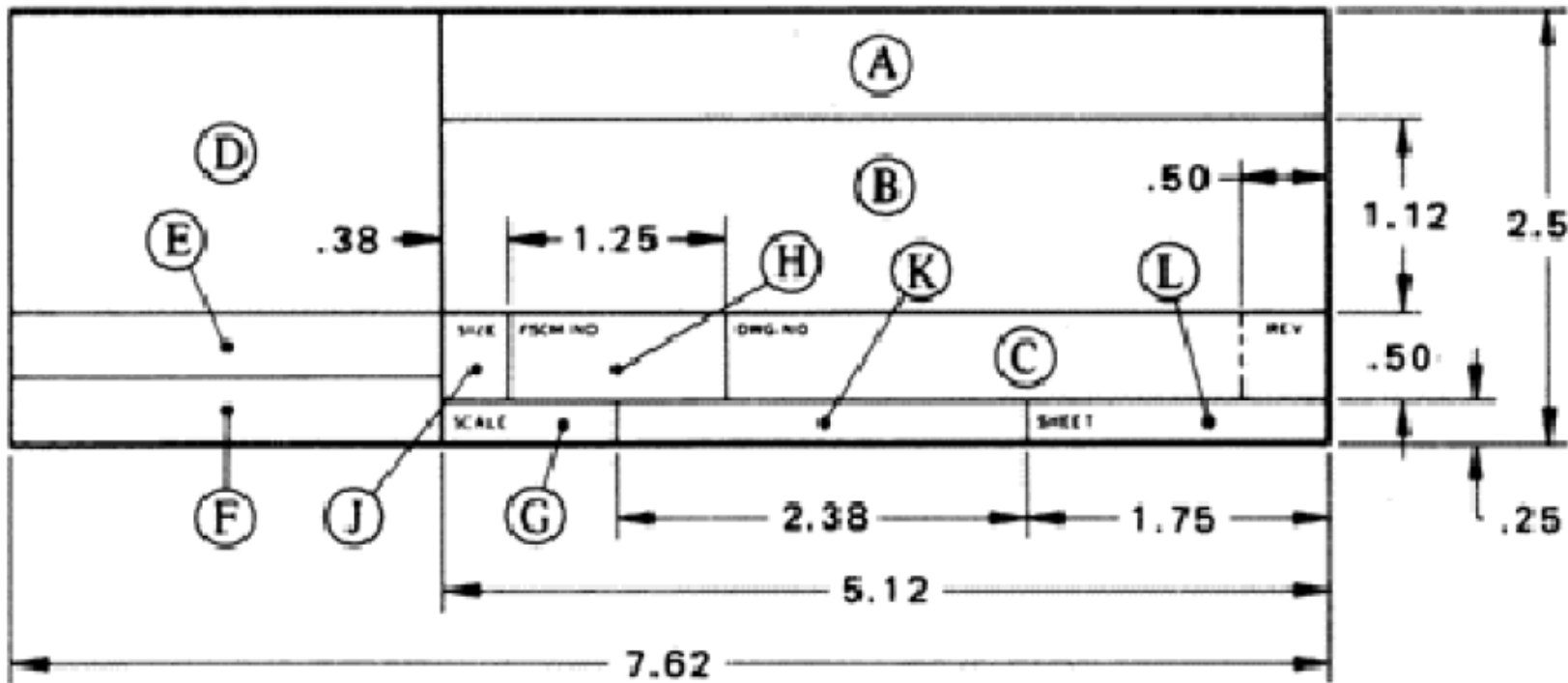
Are used to record important information and keep track of parts:

- a) Name and address of the company
- b) Title of the drawing
- c) Drawing number
- d) Dated names of the designers
- e) Design approval
- f) Additional approval
- g) Predominant drawing scale
- h) Supply code for manufacturers
- i) Drawing sheet side letter designation
- j) Actual or estimated item weight

AND SPACES

PARTS LIST OR LIST OF MATERIALS

TITLE BLOCK

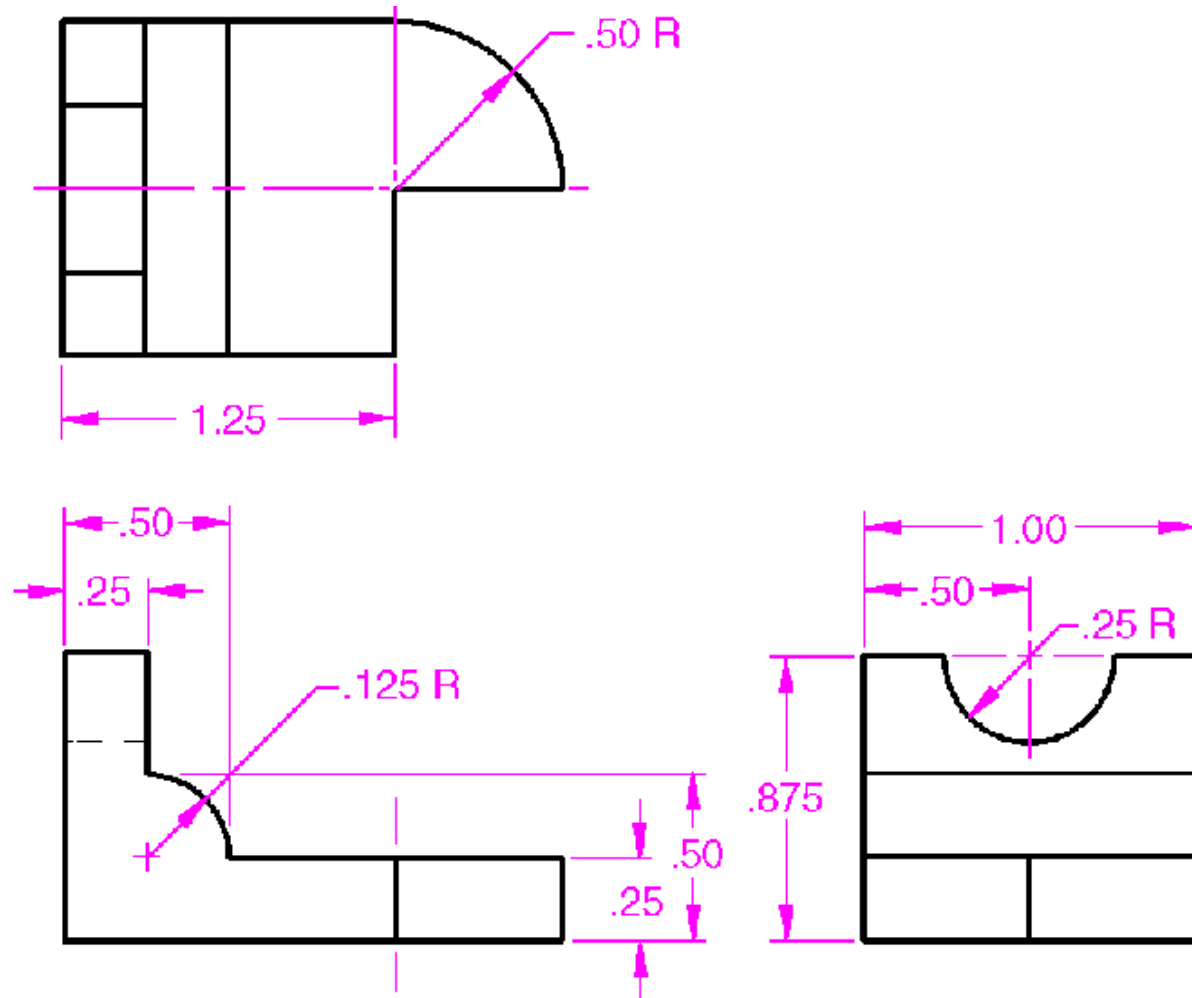


NOTE: All dimensions are in inches. 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

TITLE BLOCK FOR D, E, F, H, J AND K - SIZES

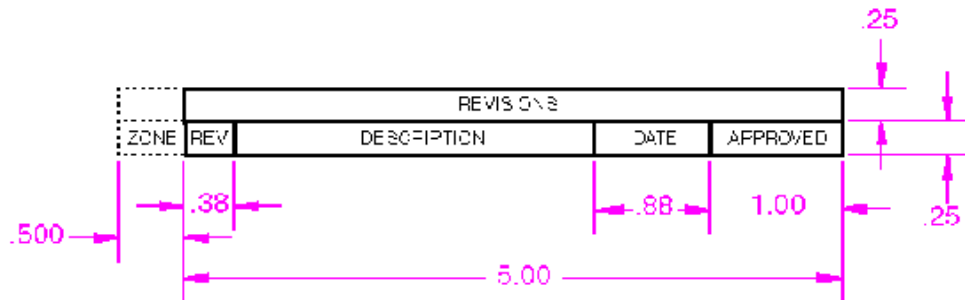
# Detail Drawings

In a detailed drawing of an assembly, the **part name** and the **detail number** are located within the drawing area.

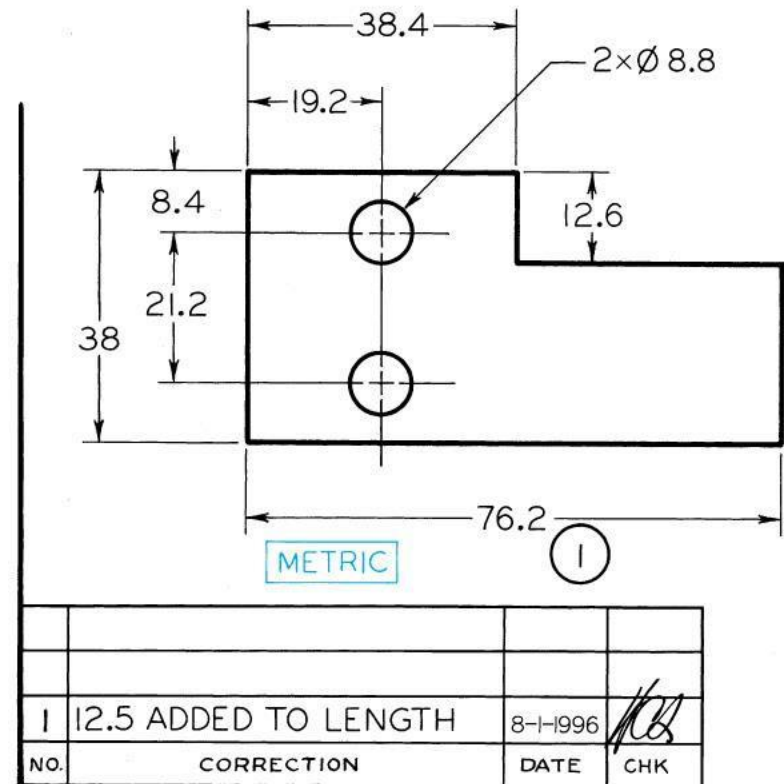


# Modifications and Revisions

- Revisions are required due to changes in design. So to keep track of all the modification, revisions need to be numbered and maintained
- The track of modifications is kept on the drawing (some new approaches are applied on CAD).
- If changes are considerable, new drawing is made with OBSOLETE stamped on old

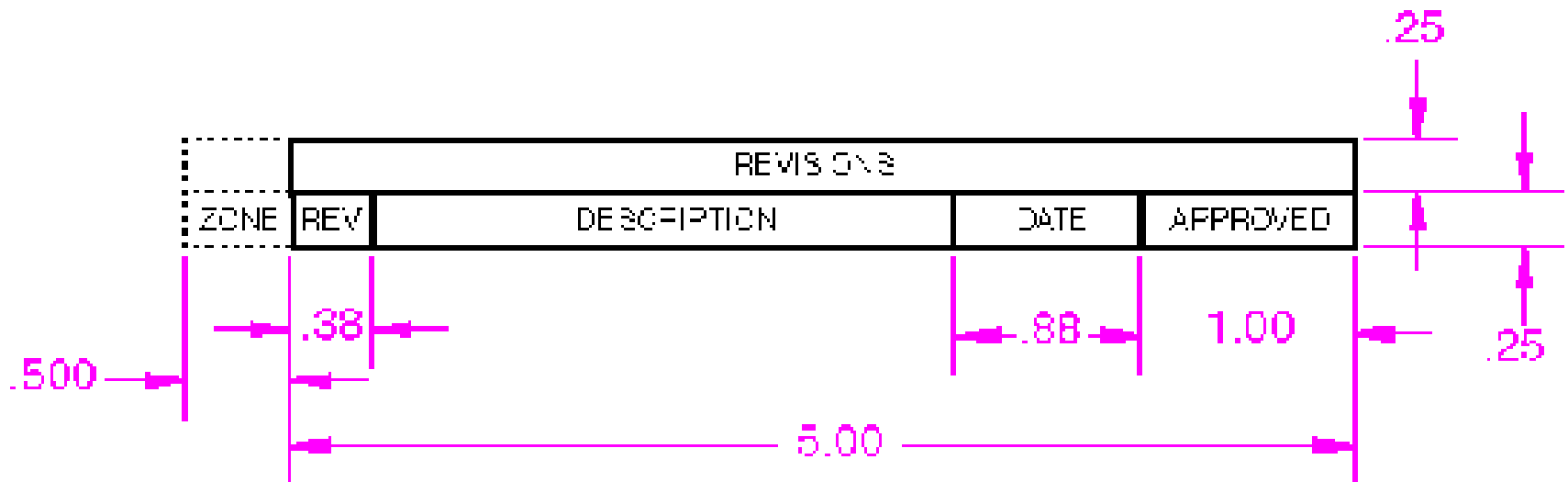


Revision block for A, B, C, and G - sizes



# Modifications and Revisions

The **revision number**, a serial number for modifications, is kept on the drawing (some new approaches are applied on CAD).


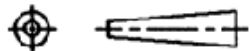

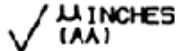


Revision block for A, B, C, and G - sizes

# General Tolerance Notes


2	100B06R-F45SE12F04
1	100B06R-F45SE12F03
ITEM	CATALOG NUMBER

THIS DRAWING CONTAINS KENNAMETAL PROPRIETARY AND TRADE SECRET INFORMATION. COPYRIGHT AND DESIGN RIGHTS ARISING FROM THIS DRAWING ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF KENNAMETAL. REPRODUCTION OF ALL OR PART OF THIS DRAWING, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, OR ITS DISCLOSURE TO ANY THIRD PARTY WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF KENNAMETAL IS PROHIBITED.

 = SINTER TO SIZE        
 = SOFT SURFACE       AA INCHES (AA)

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

DEC PL	[ INCHES ]	MILLIMETERS
.X	[ ±.1 ]	±2.5
.XX	[ ±.02 ]	±.51
.XXX	[ ±.005 ]	±.127

ANGLES ±1°       SURFACE FINISH  
 BREAK ALL SHARP CORNERS ON STEEL .76 x 45°  
 CHAMFER FIRST THREAD ON TAPPED HOLES



100B06R-F45SE12F0\_

∅ 100MM COARSE PITCH  
MCF MILLING CUTTER

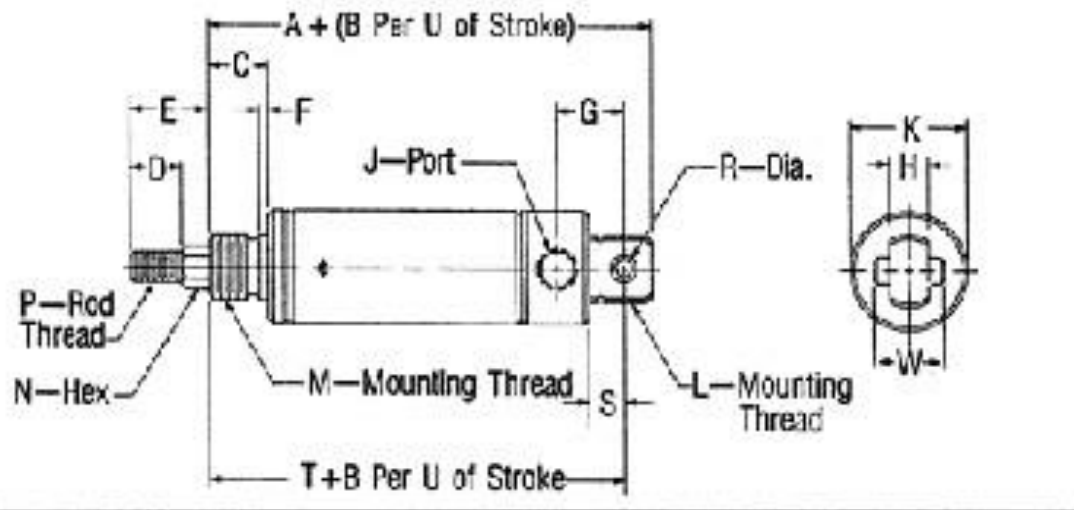
Cust. Part# .  
 Cust. Dwg.# .

D

C

B

# Tabular Drawing (Catalog)

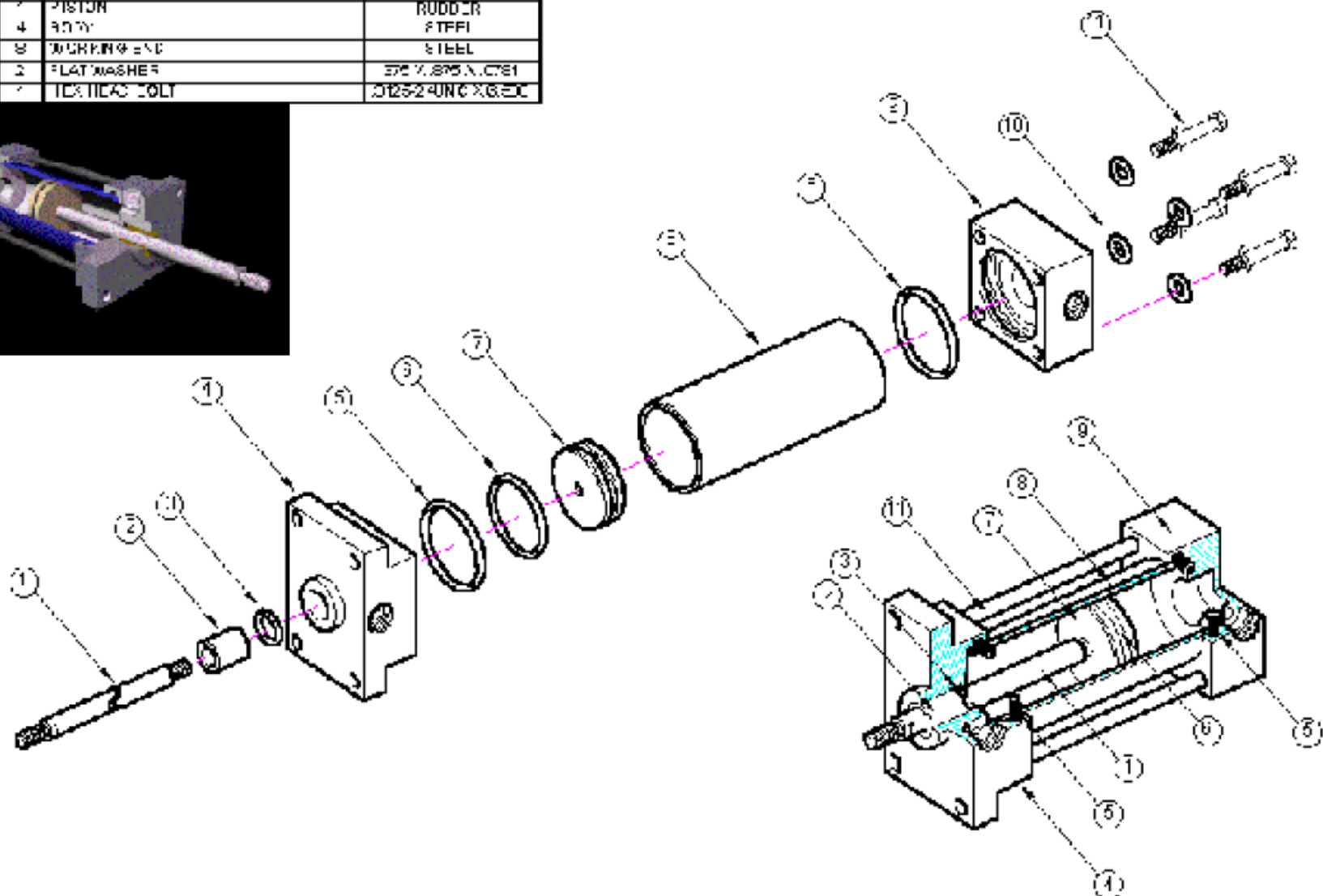
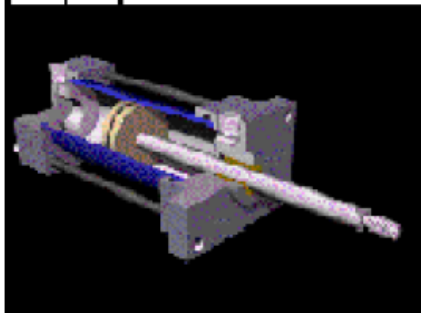


Bore	Dimension																			Mounting Accessories		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	P	R	S	T	U	W	Pivot Bkl.	Rod Clavis	Foot Bkl.
7/16"	2.00	.93	.31	.50	.75	.05	.43	.31	10-32	.74	7/16-20	3/8-24	3/16	10-32	.15	.25	1.75	0.50	.50	M13S	M14S	M11SS
9/16"	2.00	1.52	.37	.50	.75	.05	.43	.31	10-32	.62	7/16-20	7/16-20	3/16	10-32	.15	.25	1.81	1.00	.50	M13S	M14S	M11SD
1/4"	2.56	1.88	.43	.50	.75	.05	.62	.37	1/2NPT	.86	5/8-18	1/2-20	1/4	1/2-28	.25	.34	2.28	1.00	.75	M23S	M24S	M21SS
1 1/16"	2.81	1.55	.50	.50	.75	.06	.62	.37	1/2NPT	1.12	5/8-18	5/8-18	3/8	3/8-24	.25	.34	2.53	1.00	.75	M23S	M24	M21
1 1/8"	3.53	1.81	.62	.87	1.12	.09	.71	.50	1/2NPT	1.34	3/4-16	3/4-15	7/16	7/16-20	.25	.40	3.12	1.00	.87	M23S	M64S	M61S
1 1/2"	3.25	1.68	.62	.87	1.25	.09	.81	.62	1/2NPT	1.56	(—*)	3/4-16	7/8	7/16-20	.37	.50	2.87	1.00	1.00	M63S	M64S	M61S

\*Unthreaded; see Standard Option Section for threaded rear stud mounting.  
 Note: Spring Forces same as for Model SNHS.



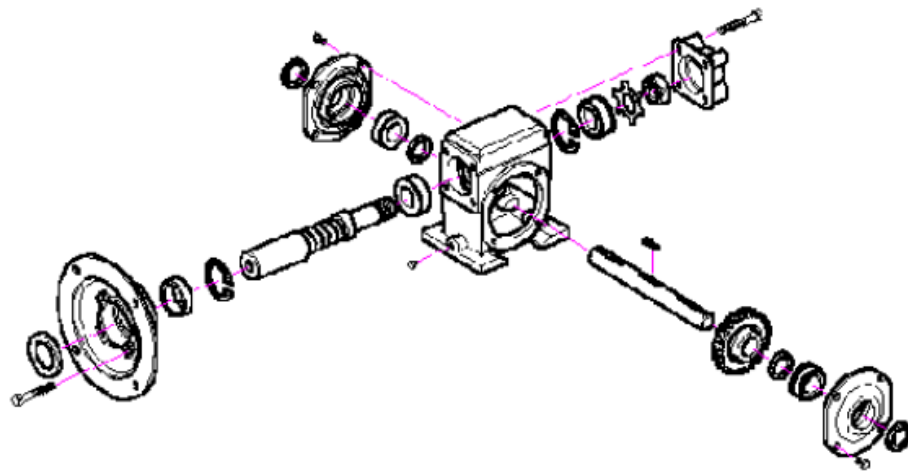
ITEM	QTY	NAME	DESCRIPTOR
1	1	PISTON	STEEL
2	2	SPRING END	BRONZE
3	2	WASHER	RUBBER
4	1	SPRING END	STEEL
5	1	PISTON (LARGE)	RUBBER
6	1	SPRING END (SMALL)	RUBBER
7	1	PISTON	RUBBER
8	4	WASHER	STEEL
9	2	FLAT WASHER	3/8" X .875" X .078"
10	1	LOCKWASHER	D125-240N6 X G6EC



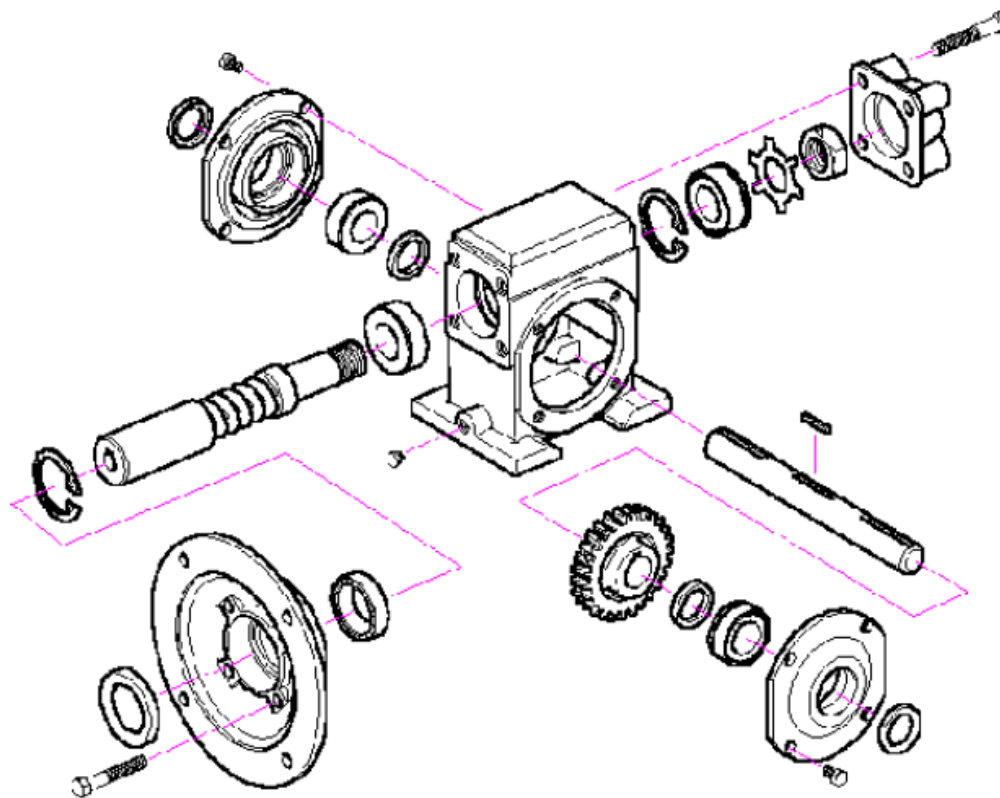
ASSEMBLED SECTION

DATE: 01/10/2010

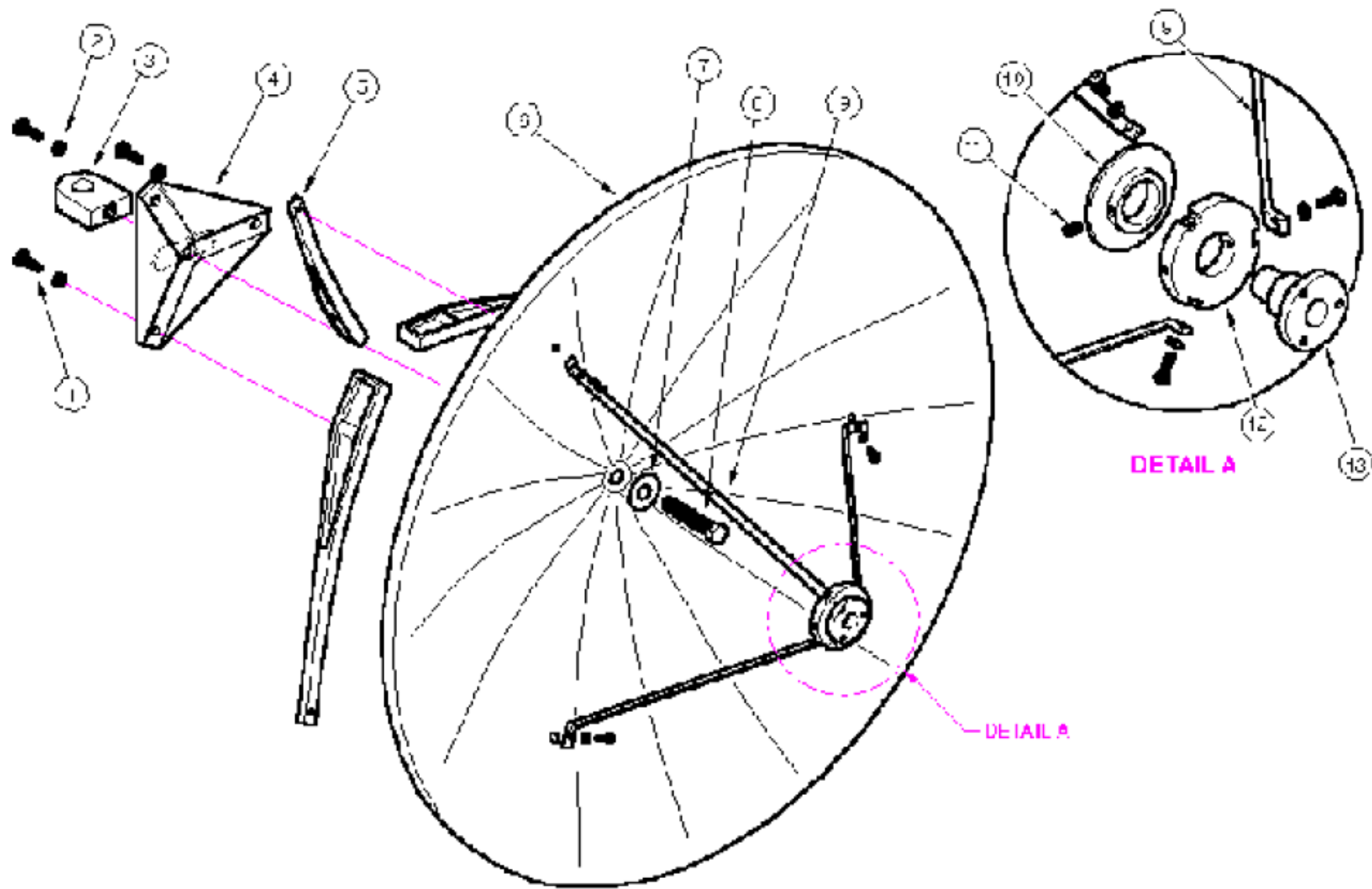




(A) 'In-line' perspective



(E) Use of flow lines



# How to Simplify the Design Process

1. Use text descriptions whenever possible to eliminate drawing entirely.
2. Use text descriptions whenever practical to eliminate projected views.
3. Eliminate views where the shape can be given by description e.g. HEX, SQ, DIA,  $\overline{\downarrow}$
4. Show partial views of symmetrical objects.
5. Avoid elaborate, pictorial or repetitive detail.


# How to Simplify the Design Process

6. When it is necessary to show thread detail, do not show them over the entire length of the bolt.
7. Eliminate detail for nuts, bolt heads, and other standard parts. Show outlines to show position only.
8. Reduce part detailing on assembly drawing.
9. Avoid unnecessary hidden lines that add no clarification.
10. Use sectioning only when it is necessary for the clarity of the drawing.

# How to Simplify the Design Process

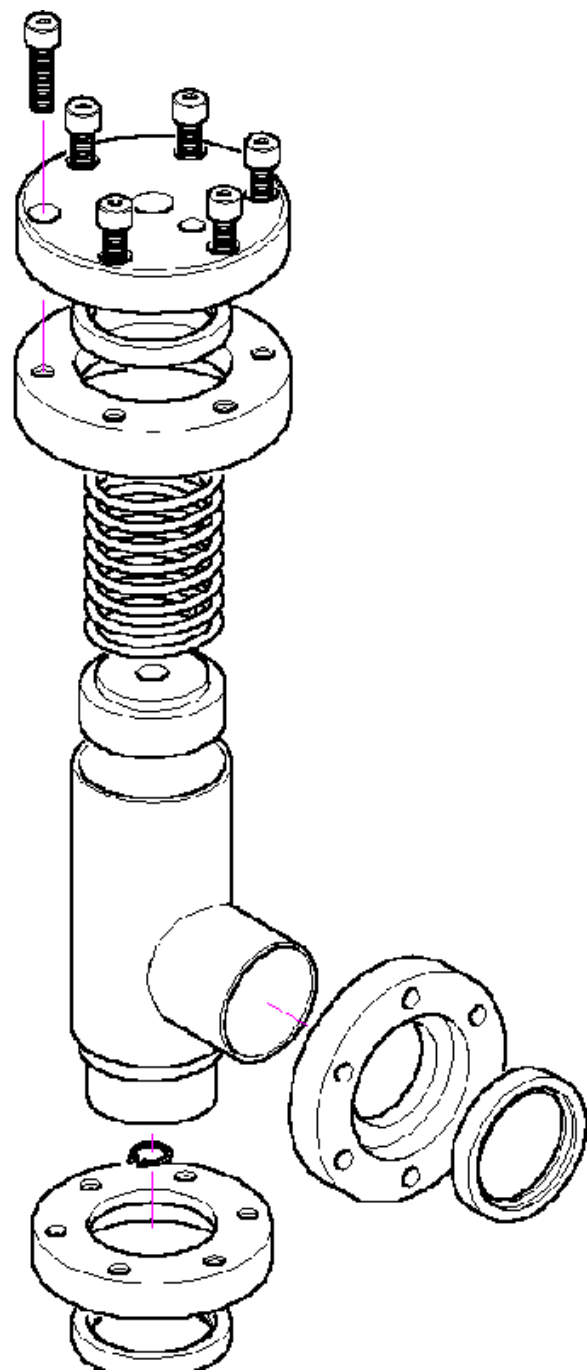
11. Simplify graphics for holes and tapped holes with the use of symbols.
12. Omit views with no dimensional or written instructions.
13. Kept within limits: a small drawing is usually easier and quicker to make than a large one.
14. When two parts are slightly different, a complete graphical representation of both parts is not required. The note: SAME AS EXCEPT ..... Or OTHERWISE SAME AS .... may be written.

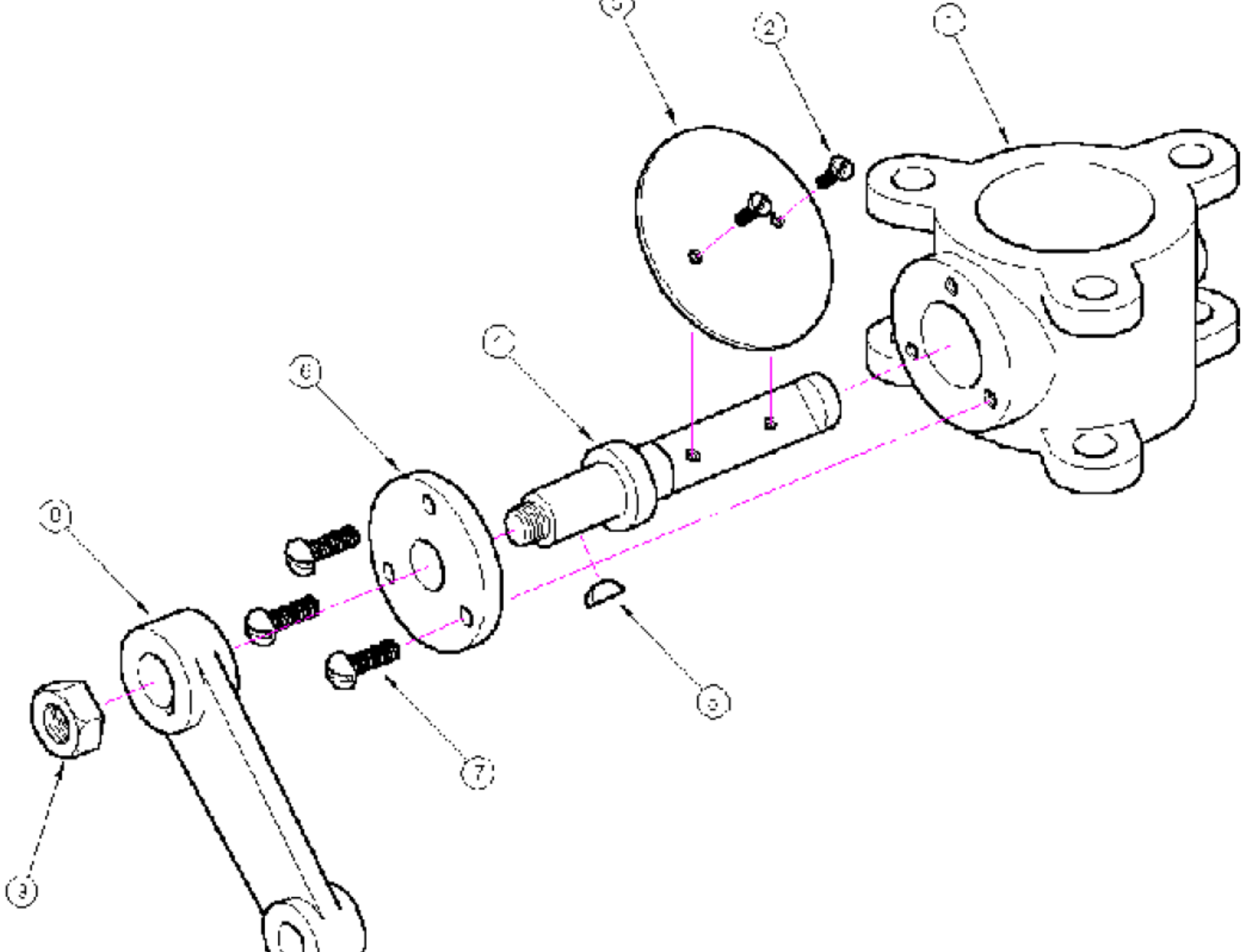
# How to Simplify the Design Process

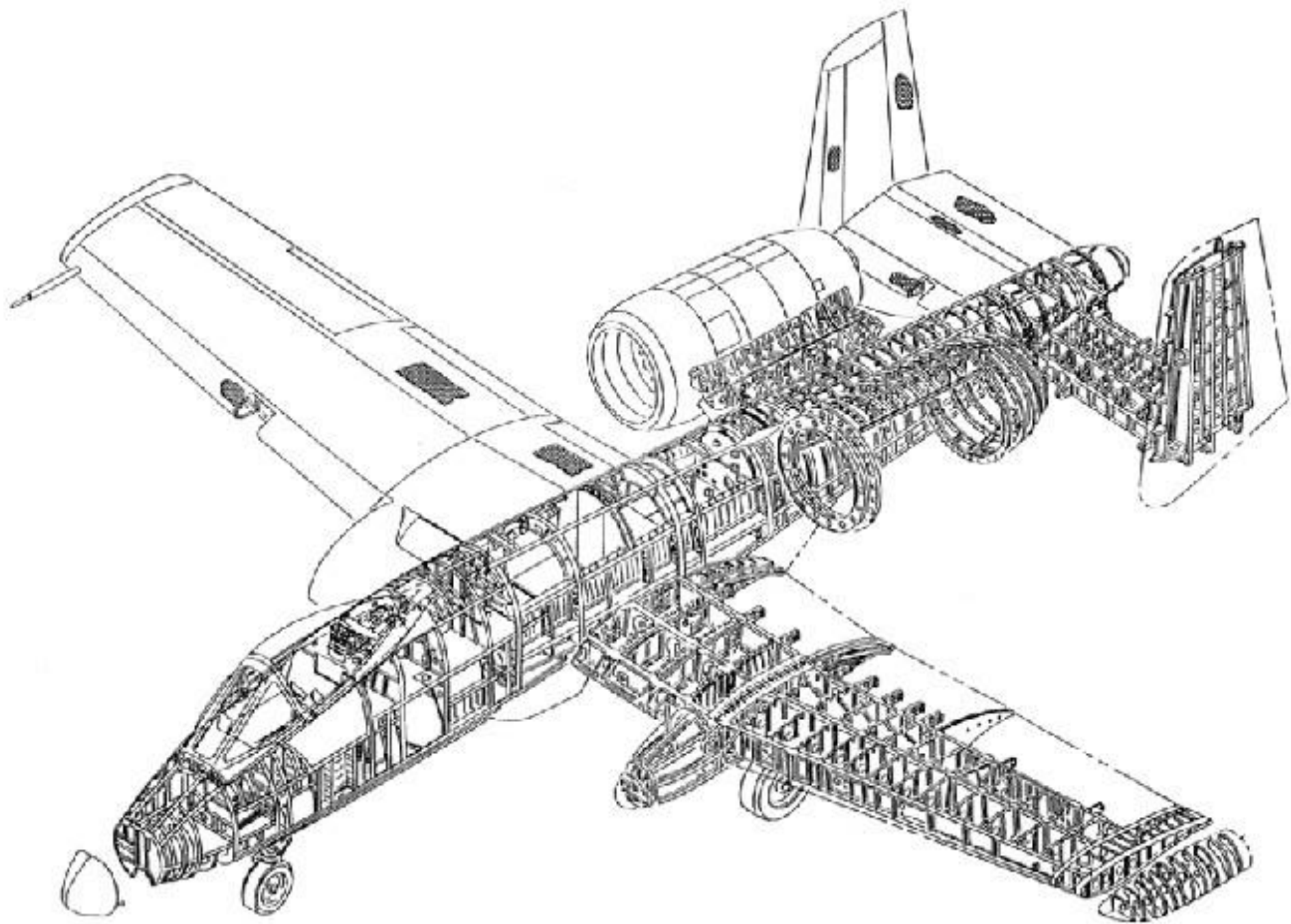
15. Drawings made to modify stock or commercial parts should be made as plainly as possible. Avoid detail.
  16. Use std abbr whenever possible.
  17. Whenever necessary, zoom in on small details on larger parts for clarity.
  18. Draw small parts large enough to avoid crowding so that they are easy to read, but not so large that they take unnecessary space on the drawing.
  19. Do not duplicate dimensions.
- 

# How to Simplify the Design Process

20. Use recognized standard symbols to greatly simplify drawings for common objects.
21. Eliminate repetitive data with the use of general notes.
22. When drafting, keep free-hand drawing only to where it is required, preferring to use instruments.
23. Wherever practical, use geometric symbols instead of notes.
24. Wherever it is acceptable, provide rectangular coordinates or tabular dimensioning instead of dimension lines.

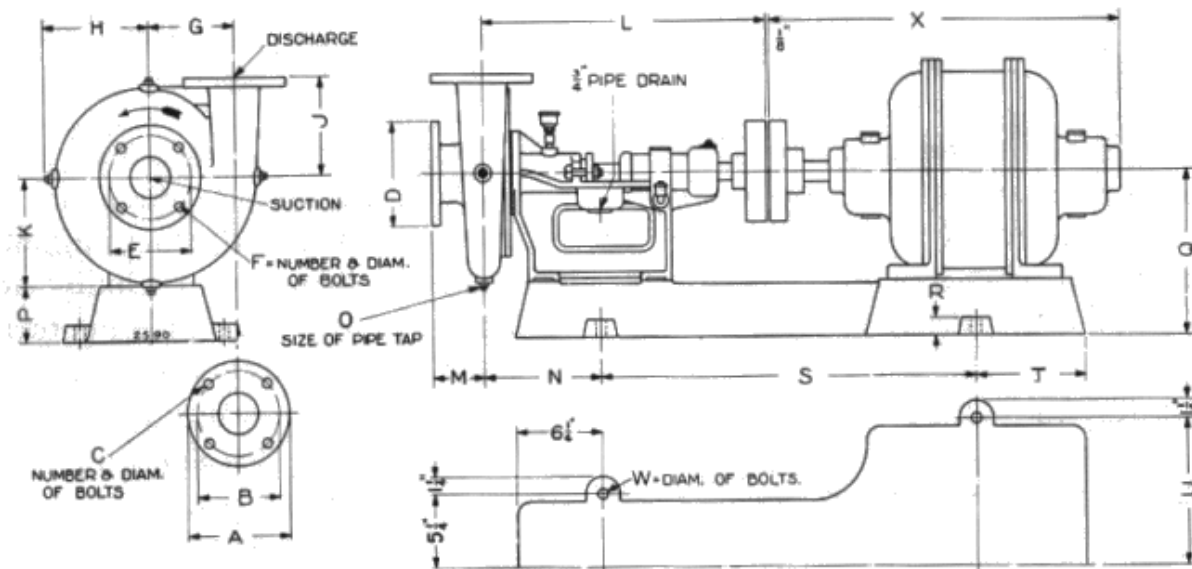






# Tabular drawing (catalog)

- Is one on which the dimension are replaced by letters, and accompanying table lists the corresponding dimensions for a series of sizes.
- Thus one drawing serves for a range of sizes covered.
- But there is a serious risk of misreading the table.



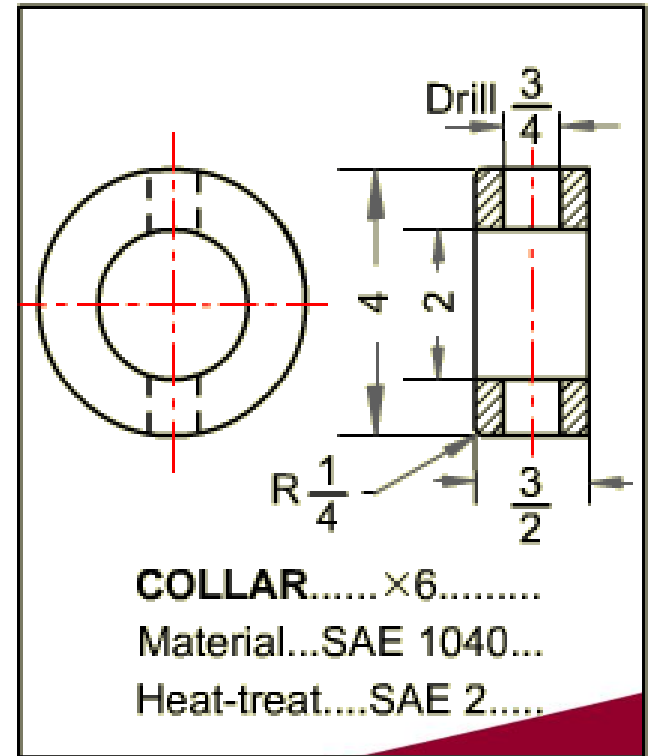
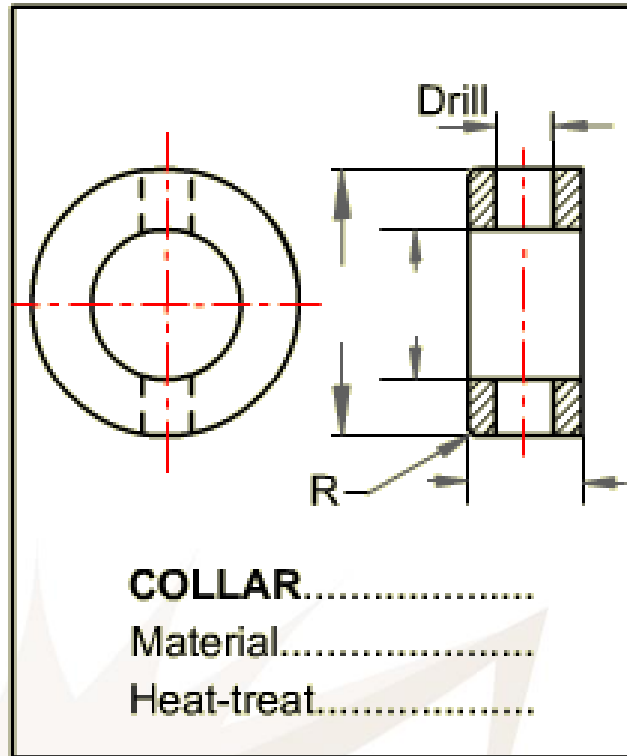
CODE WORD	PIPE SIZES		DIMENSIONS IN INCHES																							
	DISCH.	SUCT. N.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	W	X		
JAY	1 1/2"	2"	TAPPED OPENINGS							5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	20 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	1/2									
JABBER	2"	2 1/2"	6	4 1/2	4-8	7	5 1/2	4-8	5 5/8	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	20 1/2	3	8 1/2	1/2										
JACKET	3"	3"	7 1/2	6	4-8	7 1/2	6	4-8	6 1/4	7 1/4	7	7 1/4	20 1/2	3 1/2	8 1/2	1/2										
JACK	4"	4"	9	7 1/2	8-8	9	7 1/2	8-8	7 1/4	8 1/4	7 1/2	8 1/2	22 1/2	4 1/2	10	1/2										
JACOBUS	5"	5"	10	8 1/2	8-8	10	8 1/2	8-8	8 1/2	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	22 1/2	5	10 1/2	1/2										

ABOVE DIMENSIONS DETERMINED BY SIZE OF MOTOR AND BASE USED

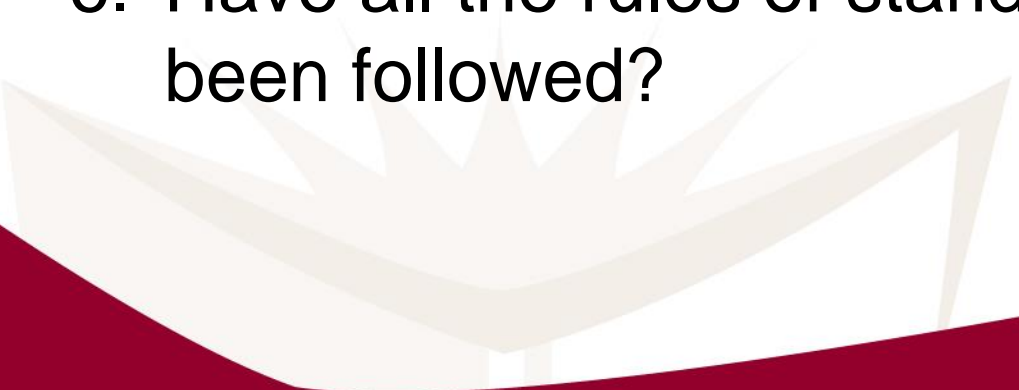
# Standardized drawing

To avoid misreading of tables as in tabular drawing, yet simplify drawing process

- Drawing is made without dimensioned.
- Copied by any methods.
- Dimensions filled accordingly.



# Checklist for a Good Design

1. Is the drawing easy to read?
  2. Are solid outlines distinct from dimension lines?
  3. Is the lettering neat and clear?
  4. Is all of the information on the drawing?
  5. Will the drawing print well?
  6. Have all the rules of standard drafting practice been followed?
- 


# Checklist for a Good Design

7. Is the nomenclature correct? Will everyone understand it the same way?
8. Is the drawing title truly descriptive?
9. Are all the necessary views given?
10. Are all the dimensions shown?
11. Are there dimensions which are given twice?
12. Are all the notes properly located?
13. Could any of the notes be misunderstood?
14. Do the parts agree with the list?

# Checklist for a Good Design

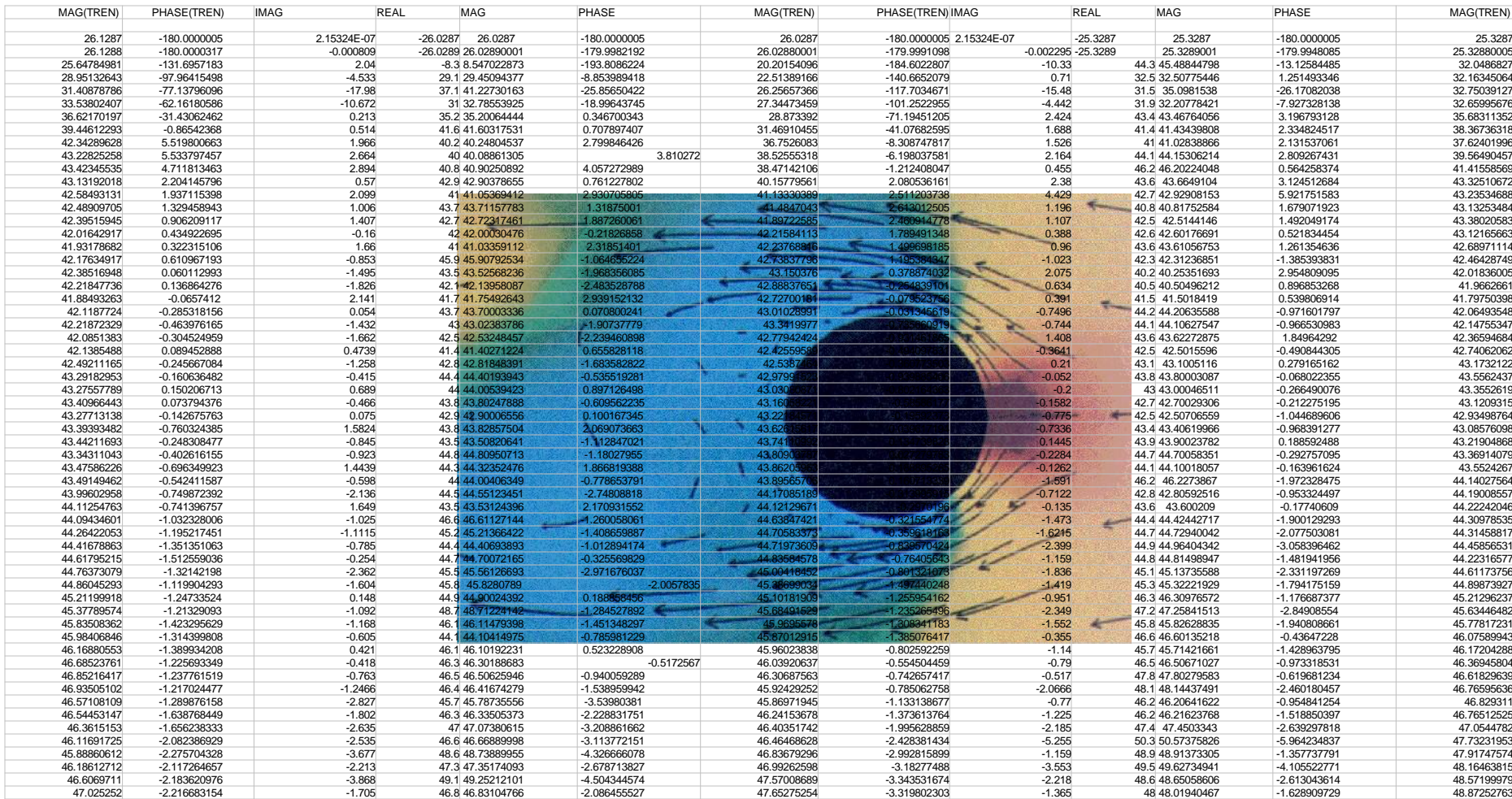
15. Are all standard parts specified correctly?
16. Is the scale mentioned?
17. Are finishes specified in the drawing?
18. Are there any heat treatments?
19. Have standard manufacturing processes been followed?
20. Can the part be produced more simply and/or more economically?

# Checklist for a Good Design

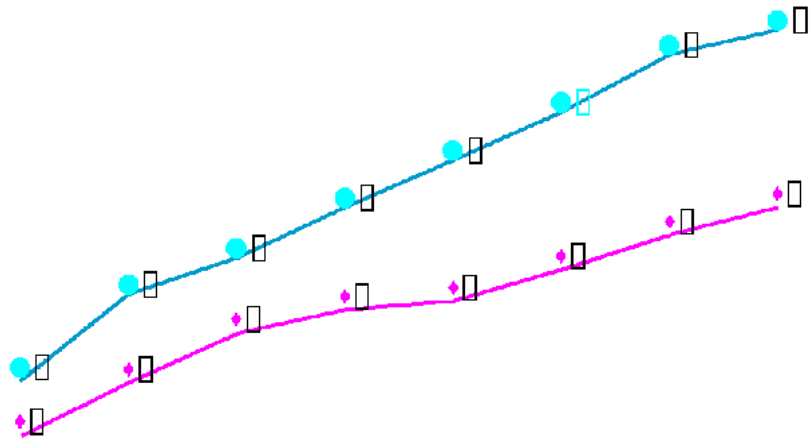
21. Are the materials specified?
  22. Are standard parts used to a maximum?
  23. Are standard part suppliers indicated?
  24. This is your design. Are you ready to approve it?
- 

# Technical Data Presentation

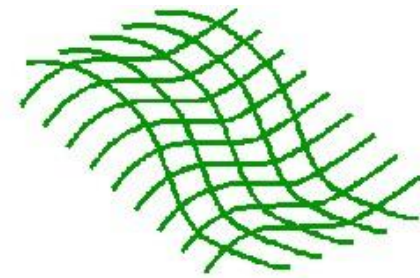
Technical communication require enhanced ways to convey data and numerical information



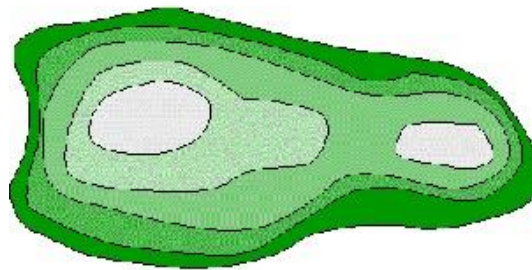
# Encoding Data and Markers



Arrow



Mesh



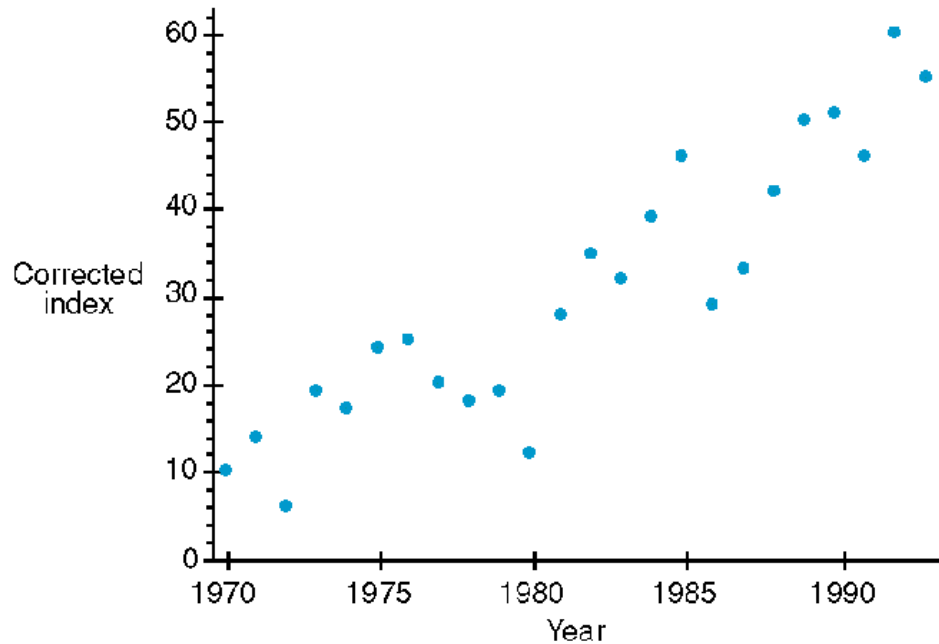
Contour  
lines



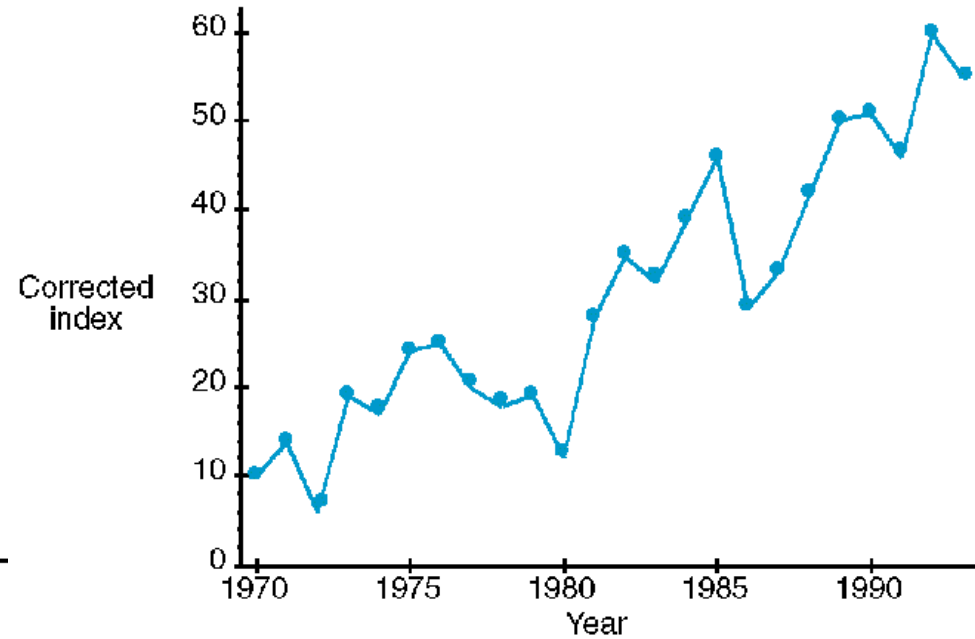
Glyph

# Plots

## 2D scatter plot

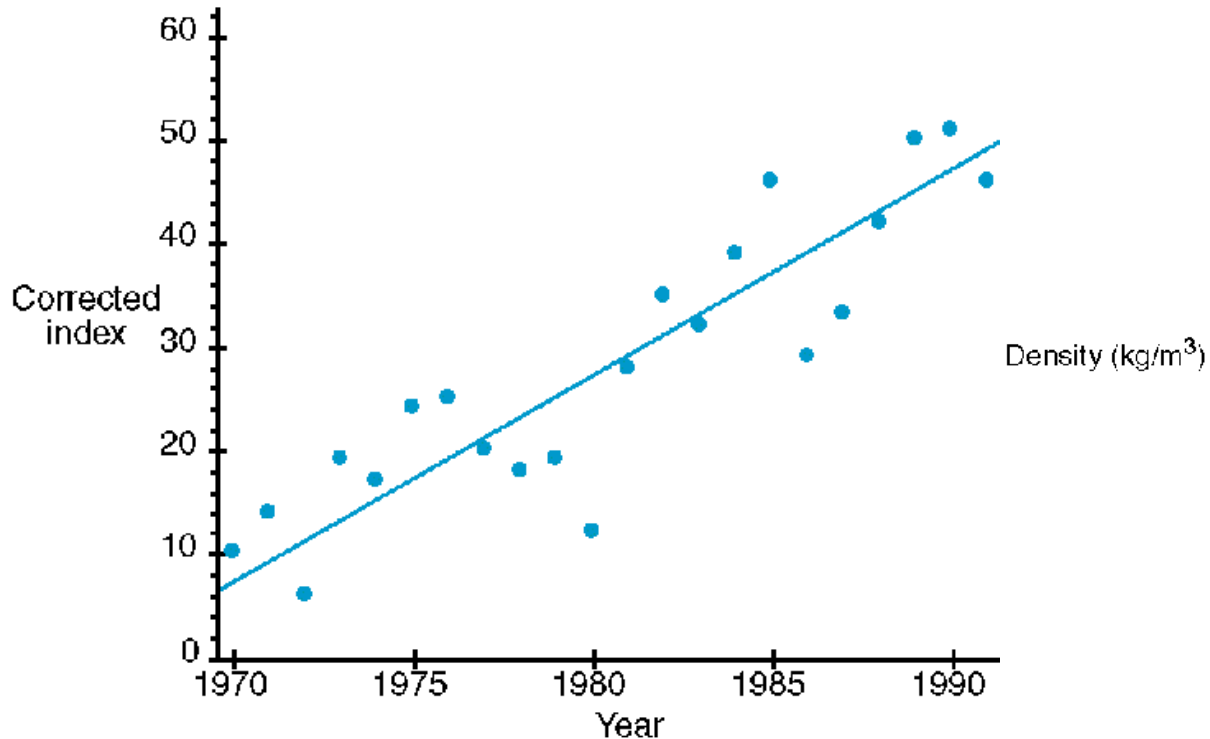


## 2D connected line plot

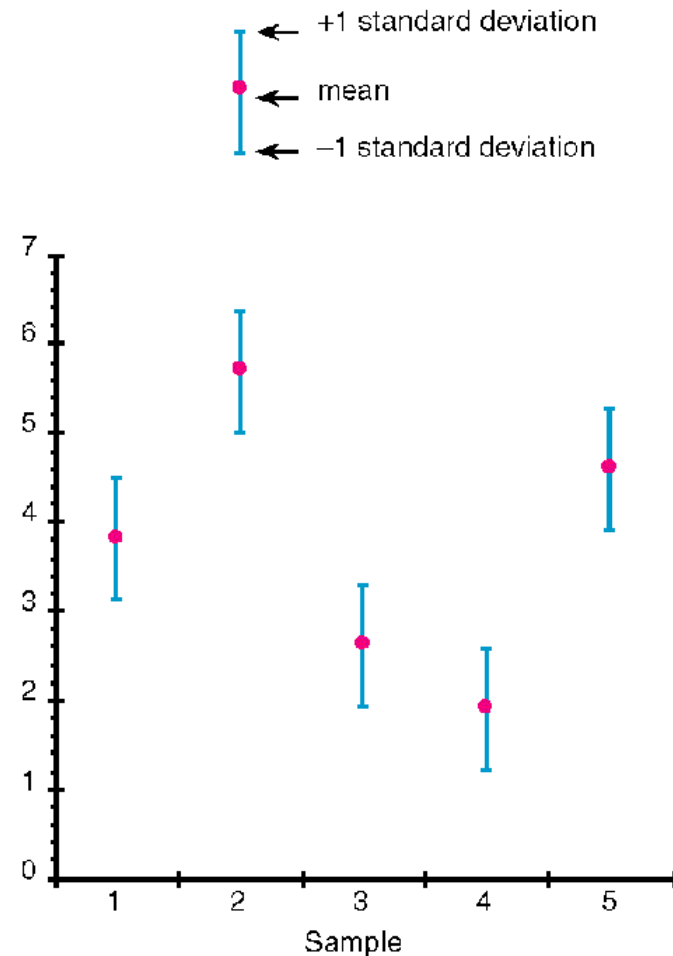


# Plots

## Regression line graph

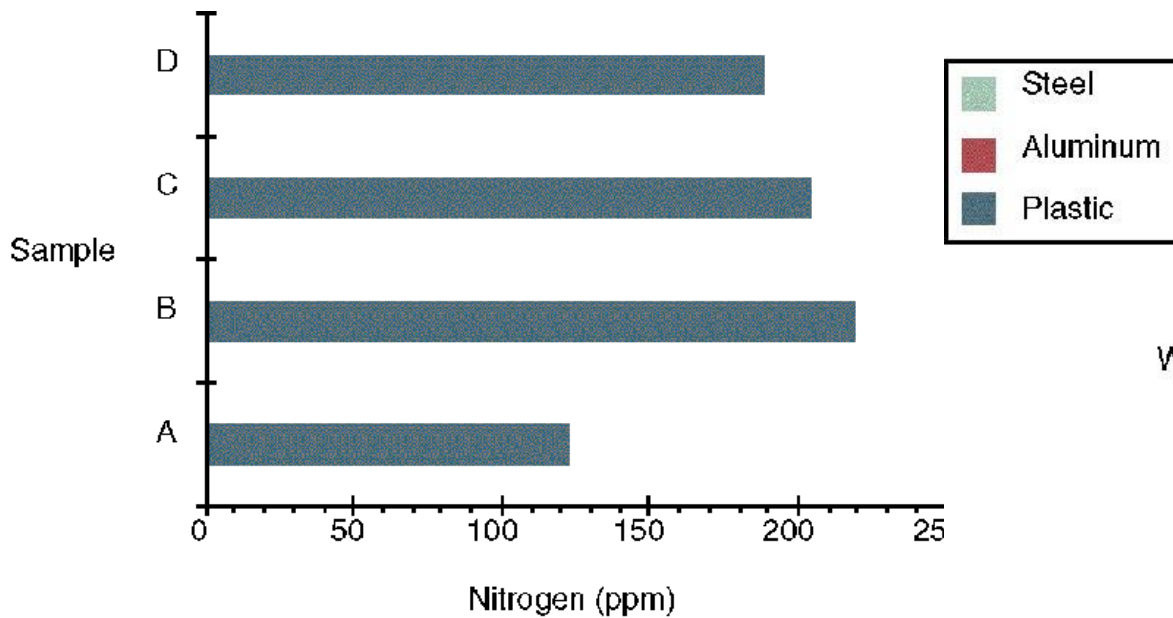


## Mean and standard deviation

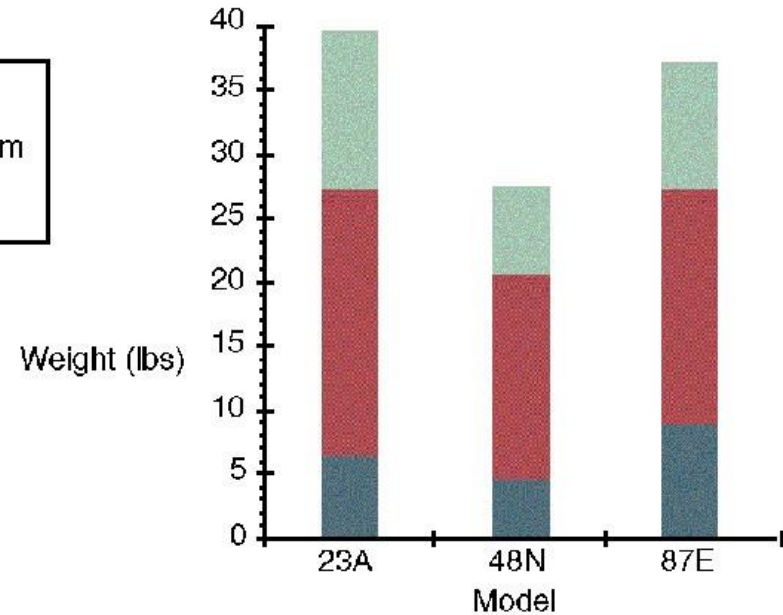


# Plots

## Bar graph (horizontal)

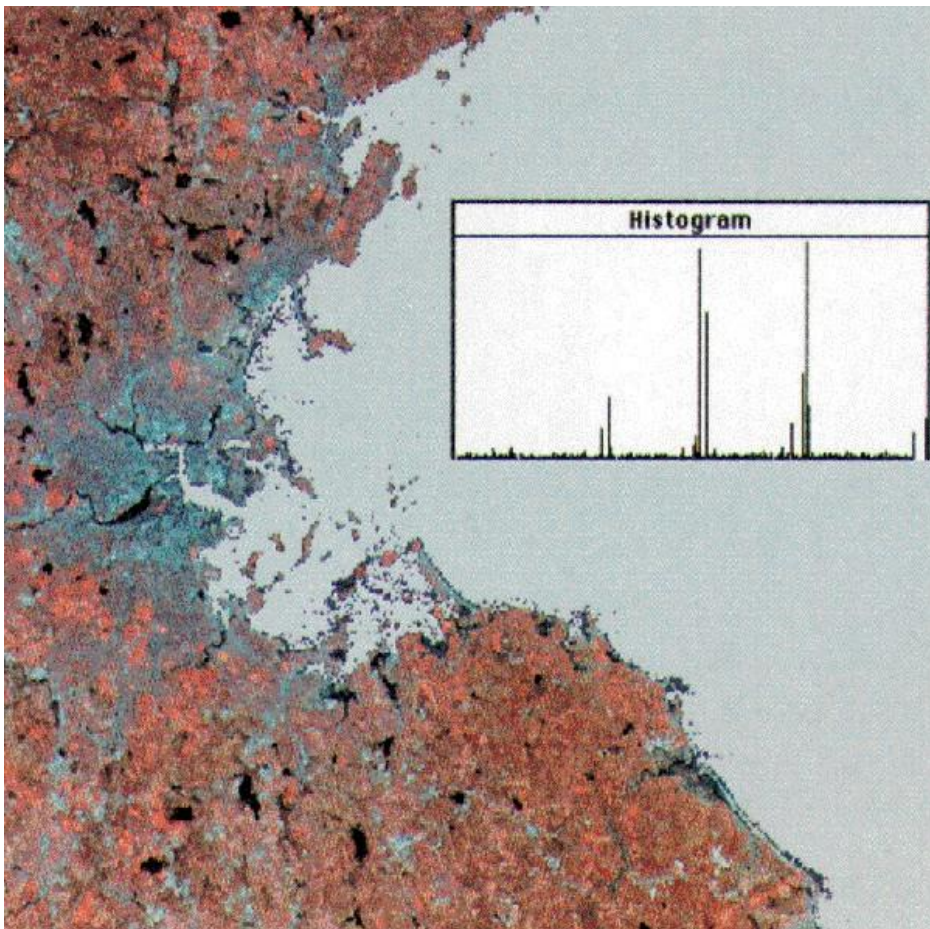


## Composite bar graph

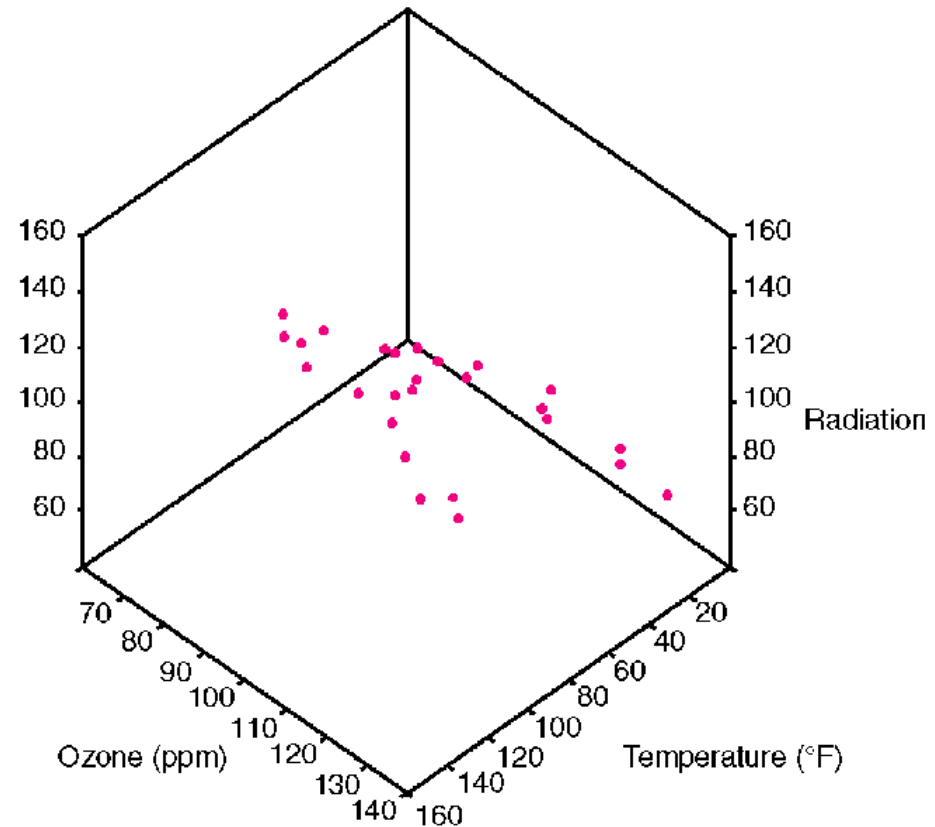


# Plots

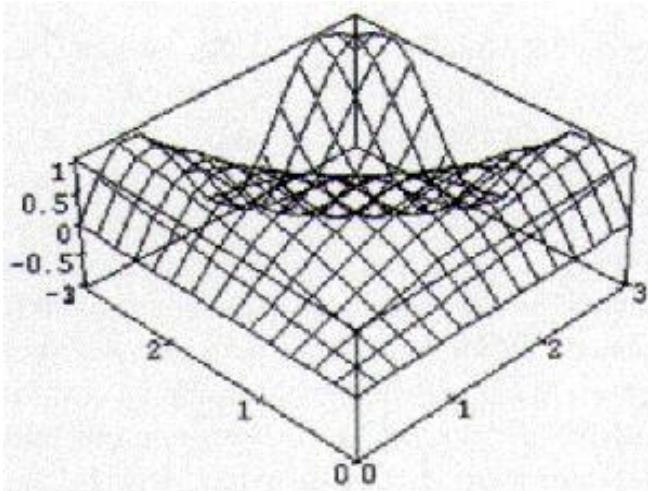
## Histogram (distribution of image)



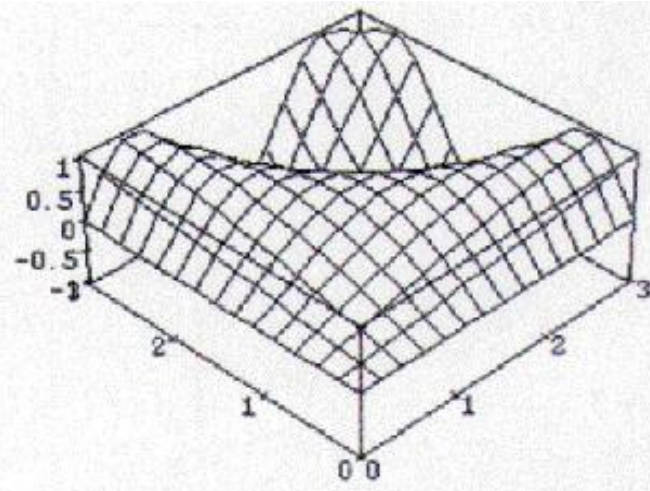
## 3D scatter plot



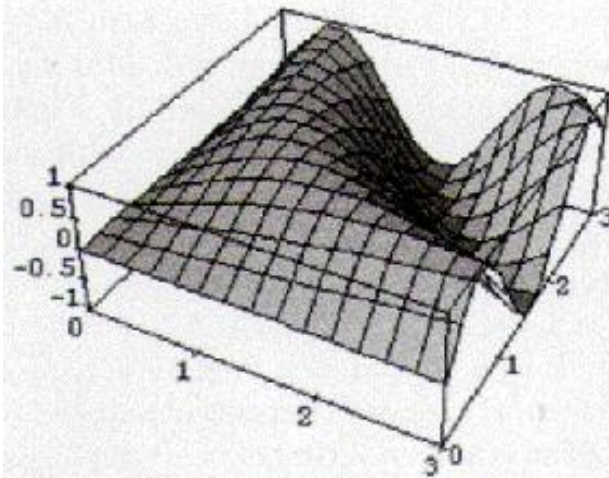
# Plots



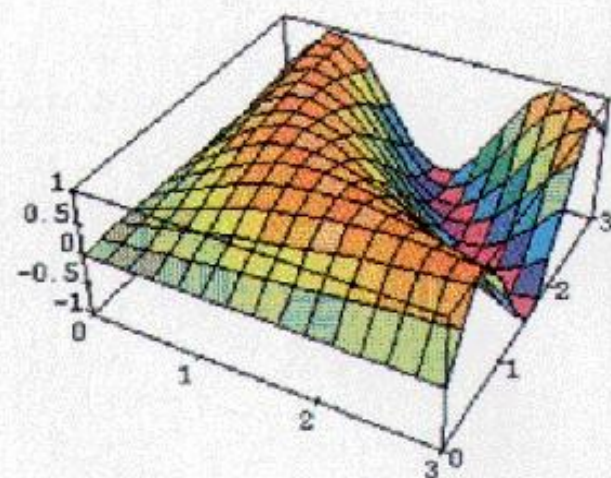
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

# Exercise

Please pick up a pen and a sheet of paper.


- Please draw a bolt and a nut to the best of your ability.
- Is not necessary to provide your name on the paper.
- Please leave the sheet on my desk.
- The paper will be used in a study that is directed towards creativity versus knowledge.
- Make-up class – next week, Tuesday, December 6, same time as usual. If you wish to do so, you may bring problems which you would like have solved.

MECH 211 – Mechanical Engineering Drawing


**NEXT LECTURE**



# Design a Catapult

- You are an engineer (start imagining yourself as one).
  - Your kid sibling is asking you to make a catapult for play during the winter season.
  - What are the things that you should know before you design and manufacture this catapult?
- 

# Needs or Functionality

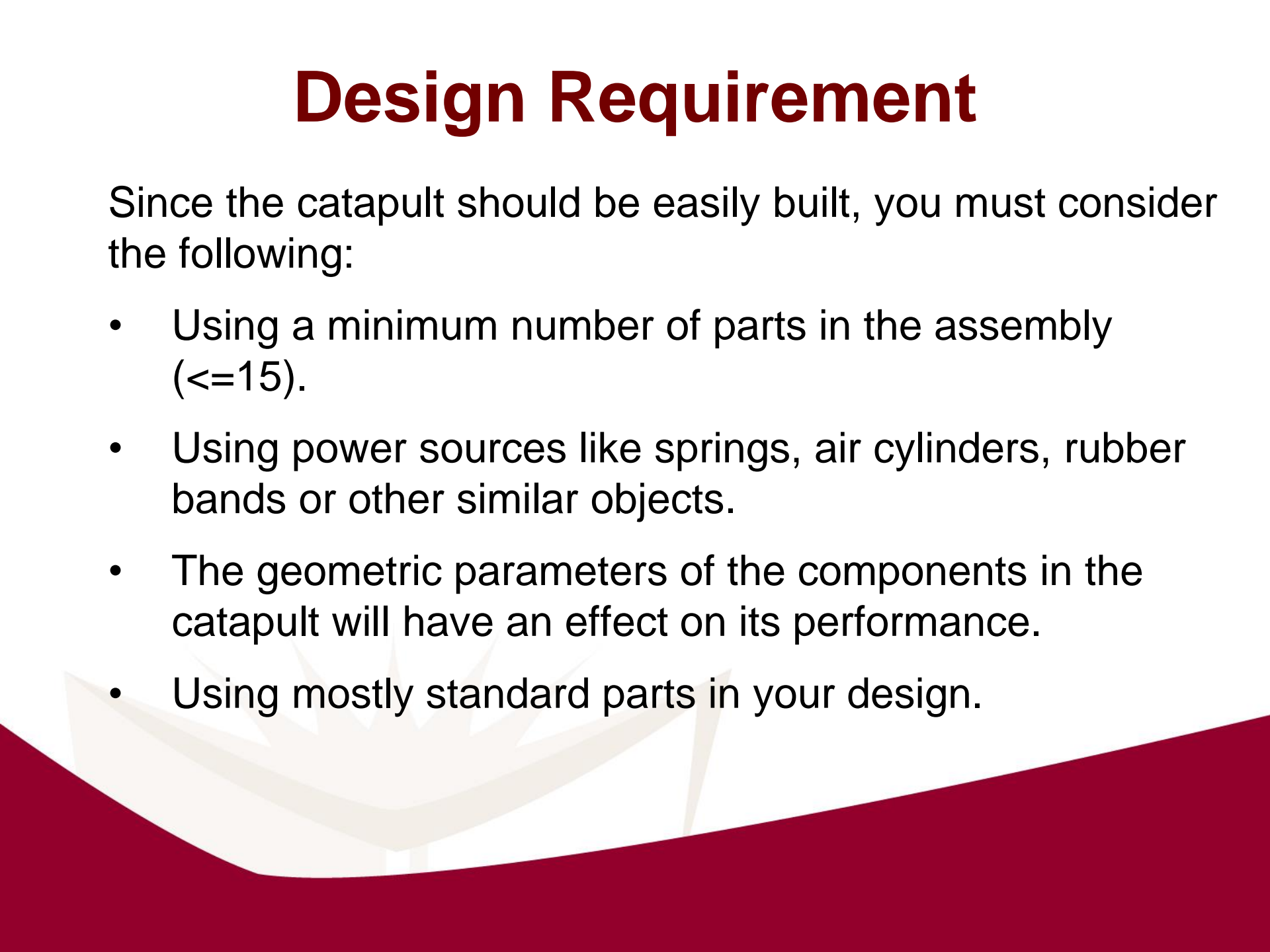
- What you are going to launch with it?
  - How fast do you want projectile to go?
  - How far will your catapult launch the projectile?
  - Which mechanism will be used in the catapult?
  - How will you to design it?
  - Once it is designed, how will you produce it?
- 

# Preliminary Design Constraints

- The projectile: “assume an eraser, used in the drawing class”.
- The eraser must be launched to a minimum distance of 10 meters.
- Since you are designing this for your kid sibling, you cannot use unsafe elements, such as:
  - Mechanisms which produce a lot of energy or sound, such as explosive materials, etc.
  - Gasoline or heat to power the device.

# Design Requirement

Since the catapult should be easily built, you must consider the following:

- Using a minimum number of parts in the assembly ( $\leq 15$ ).
  - Using power sources like springs, air cylinders, rubber bands or other similar objects.
  - The geometric parameters of the components in the catapult will have an effect on its performance.
  - Using mostly standard parts in your design.
- 

# What do you have to do?

Come to the next class with a piece of paper outlining the design, including the following:

- Components, their sizes and specs.
- Your considerations in choosing those particular dimensions and sizes.
- 2 or 3 written lines describing the operating mechanism.

