NOTE:

1. (a) There are SEVEN questions in all and these are arranged in three Sections $A, B$ and $C$.
(b) Sections A and B are compulsory and carry 20 marks and 32 marks respectively.
(c) Out of remaining 5 questions (of $\mathbf{1 6}$ marks each) in Section $\mathbf{C}$ students are required to answer any 3 questions.
2. Detach this sheet from the question paper and write answers on this sheet only on Pages $1 \& 2$. Attach it to the main drawing sheet. Remaining questions are to be answered on the main drawing sheet.
3. All dimensions given are in $\mathbf{m m}$. Use suitable values of any missing and mismatching dimensions.
4. Use BIS Code: SP: 46-1988 for all drawings and do not rub off construction lines.

## SECTION A (Compulsory)

Note :1. Attach this sheet to the main drawing sheet.
2. Write Answers To Question No. 1 In This Sheet Only.
Q. 1 Write the correct or best alternative in the following :
$(10 \times 2=20)$
a. The visible edge of an object is shown by:
(A) Thick dotted line
(B) Thick continuous line
(C) Thin dotted line
(D) Thin continuous line

b. Cotter joint is used for joining two rods to transmit $\qquad$
(A) axial force
(B) tangential force
(C) normal force
(D) friction force

c. For showing $\qquad$ angle projection symbol is used
(A) Ist
(B) IInd
(C) IIIrd
(D) IVth

d. When a line is parallel to both H.P. \& V.P. it has $\qquad$ trace
(A) vertical
(B) horizontal
(C) profile
(D) no

e. If ' $d$ ' is the diameter of rivet in mm and ' $t$ ' the thickness of the plate also in mm, then the equation for calculating the diameter of rivet is $\qquad$
(A) $d=t / 6$
(B) $d=6 \sqrt{t}$
(C) $d=6 t$
(D) $d=12 t$

f. If a circular lamina is inclined to V.P. and perpendicular to H.P., its top view will be
(A) circle
(B) ellipse
(C) line
(D) triangle

g. $\qquad$ is used as a foundation bolt.
(A) Hexagonal headed bolt
(B) Square bolt
(C) Simmond's bolt
(D) Lewis bolt

h. If the development of a square prism is a square of 100 mm side, then the length of the base side will be
(A) 25 mm
(B) 50 mm
(C) 75 mm
(D) 100 mm $\square$
i. The double ordinate through the focus of a conic is called
(A) Vertex
(B) Directrix
(C) Latus Rectum
(D) Tangent $\square$
j. If 10 mm represents 1 m on a map, the representative fraction is
(A) $1: 100$
(B) 1:1000
(C) $100: 1$
(D) 1000:1

## SECTION B (Compulsory)

Q. 2 The object shown in Fig. 1 is cut by two cutting planes ' $A$ ' and ' $B$ ' as shown. Draw the following views of this object
(a) Half sectional front view with left half in section
(b) Half sectional side view with right half in section
(c) Top view
$(12+10+10=32)$


## SECTION C

Answer any THREE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
Q. 3 A straight line CD is inclined at $30^{\circ}$ to HP and $45^{\circ}$ to VP. The end C is 10 mm above HP and 20 mm infront of VP. The line is 90 mm long. Draw the projections of the line and show its top view and front view.
Q. 4 Draw the involute of a circle of 30 mm diameter and draw a normal and tangent at a point on the involute curve 60 mm from the centre of the circle.
Q. 5 A cone having a base diameter 60 mm and height 65 mm is resting with its base on HP. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at an angle of $40^{\circ}$ to HP cuts the cone such that the section plane is passing through a point on the axis at a height of 30 mm above the base. Draw the projections of the cut solid showing the sectional top view.
Q. 6 Draw the isometric projection of the object shown in Fig.2.


Fig. 2
Q. 7 Draw sectional front view of a Socket and Spigot Joint for 25 mm diameter rods keeping the axes of the rods horizontal. Show the dimensions.

