Subject:	ENGINEERING	GRAPHICS

JUNE 2007

Time: 4 Hours Max. Marks: 100

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 16 marks each) in Section 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 mm. 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.

Roll No	
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 $(2 \times 10 =$

SECTION A (Compulsory) – Marks – 20

Note: - Answer this on question paper itself and annex with the drawing sheet.

Q1. A. Choose the correct or best alternative in the following:

20)
QUESTIONS
ANSWER

HERE

a True shape of the section can be obtained to the section plane parallel (B) perpendicular (C) inclined at 45° (D) None of these b 16 square kilometers area is represented on a map be 1.0 sq. cm, the R scale of the map is (A) 1 400,000		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(B) perpendicular (C) inclined at 45° (D) None of these b 16 square kilometers area is represented on a map be 1.0 sq. cm, the R scale of the map is	a	True shape of the section can be obtained to the section plane	(A)
(B) perpendicular (C) inclined at 45° (D) None of these b 16 square kilometers area is represented on a map be 1.0 sq. cm, the R scale of the map is		parallel	(A)
(D) None of these b 16 square kilometers area is represented on a map be 1.0 sq. cm, the R scale of the map is (A) 1		1	
scale of the map is (A) 1			
(A) 1	b	16 square kilometers area is represented on a map be 1.0 sq. cm, the R.F. scale of the map is	of the
400,000		<u> </u>	:
		400,000	

(B) 400000 : 1 **(C)** 1 : 40,000

CENTRE STAMP	
CENTRE STAWN	
Suptd/invigilator	Signature of
	oint is 30 mm above X-Y and Front view is 20 mm below
X-Y line. The point	is in Quadrant.
X-Y line. The point (A) I	is in Quadrant. (B) II
X-Y line. The point (A) I	is in Quadrant.
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying of	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying (A) cycloid	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying (A) cycloid (C) epicycloid	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying (A) cycloid (C) epicycloid is th	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse (D) involute
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying (A) cycloid (C) epicycloid is th	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse (D) involute
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying of (A) cycloid (C) epicycloid is the parts mounted on it.	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse (D) involute
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying (A) cycloid (C) epicycloid is the parts mounted on it. (A) key	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse (D) involute
X-Y line. The point (A) I (C) III When a circle rolls of fixed point lying (A) cycloid (C) epicycloid is th parts mounted on it. (A) key cotter	is in Quadrant. (B) II (D) IV without slipping around the outside of a fixed circle the loc on the rolling circle is (B) ellipse (D) involute (B)

State whether True or False Q1. B.

- g Development of a cone is a sector of circle.

 (A) TRUE (B) FALSE
- h The ratio of the circumferential and axial motions of a point, tracing a helix is constant.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

i A knuckle joint is used to join two pipes.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

j The line of intersection of a cylinder and cone is a straight line.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

SECTION B (Compulsory)

- Q.2 Fig. 1 on page 4 shows the isometric view of an object. Draw the following orthographic views. Take 1:1 scale
 - (i) Front view looking from 'X'.

(ii) Side view looks from 'Y'.

(16+16)

= 32)

SECTION C

Answer any THREE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.

- Q.3 The top view of a 60 mm straight line measures 40 mm while the length of its front view is 50 mm. Its one end A is in H.P. and other end B in V.P. Draw its projections and determine its inclination with H.P. and V.P. Show the trances and measure the distances of the traces from the reference planes. (16)
- Q.4 Construct a diagonal scale of 3:200 showing meters, decimeters, centimeters and the measure up to 6 meters. Show a distance of 4.56 m on the scale. (16)
- Q.5 A pentagonal prism 20 mm side of base and 50 mm high stands vertically with one of its rectangular faces parallel to V.P. and nearer to it. A section plane inclined at 60° to H.P. and perpendicular to V.P. passes through one of the extreme corners of the top face of the prism. Develop the lower portion of the

lateral surface of the prism so as to produce a one-piece development. (16)

- **Q.6** a. Draw the following rivet heads taking proportionate dimension. Take the nominal diameter = 24 mm.
 - (i) Button head
 - (ii) Cone head
 - **(8)**
 - b. Draw two views of hexagonal headed nut and bolt using locking by split pin. Take the nominal diameter = 30 mm.
 - **(8)**
- Q.7 Construct a hyperbola, when the distance of the focus from the directrix is 65 mm and eccentricity is 3/2.

 (16)

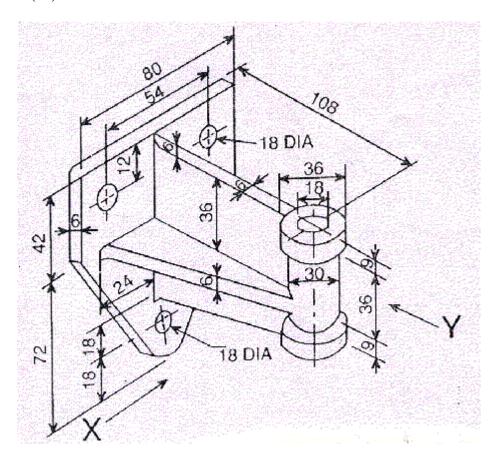


Fig. 1