



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

# ORTHOGRAPHIC DRAWING

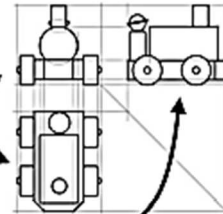


Isometric drawings are drawn using 30 and 90 degree lines

Orthographic drawings show 3 views:

There can be more views if more information is required from other views

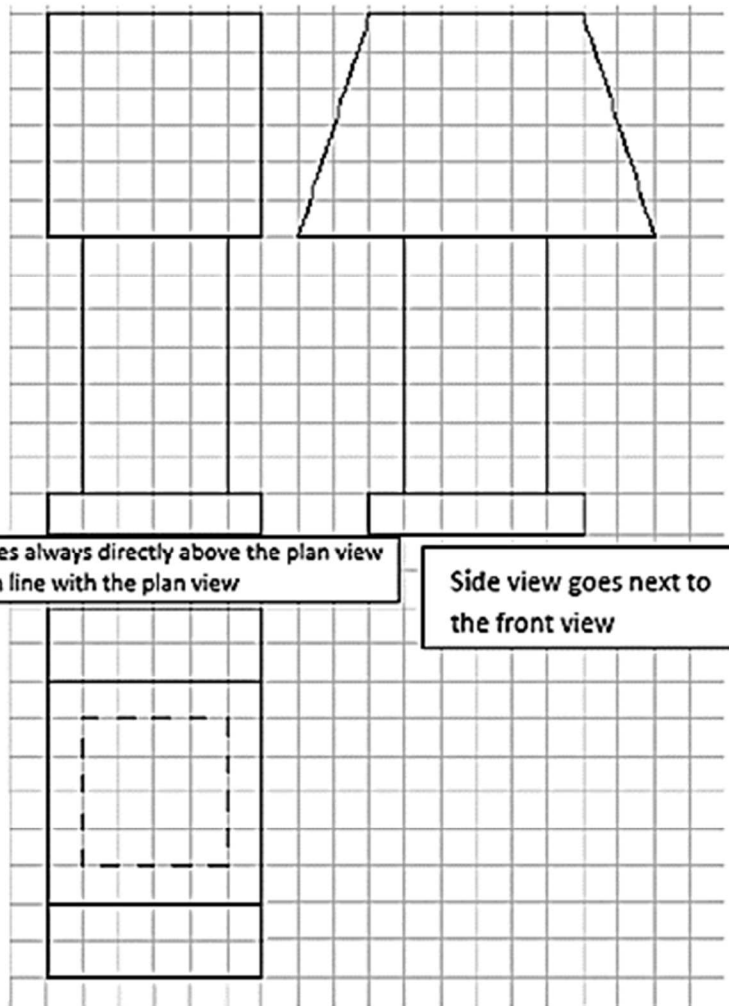
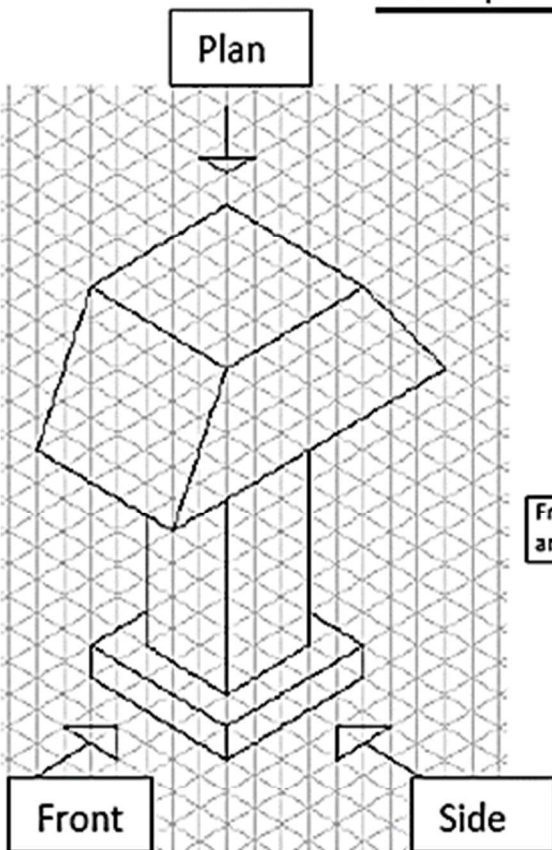
- A plan view (from above)
- A front view
- A side view



The views drawn in orthographic are the views that can be seen in isometric only!  
The dimensions stated on the isometric drawing should be transferred to the orthographic drawing (assume each square is the same for both grids).

Note: If a line is 3 squares wide, transfer that to 3 squares on the orthographic drawing.

## Example one

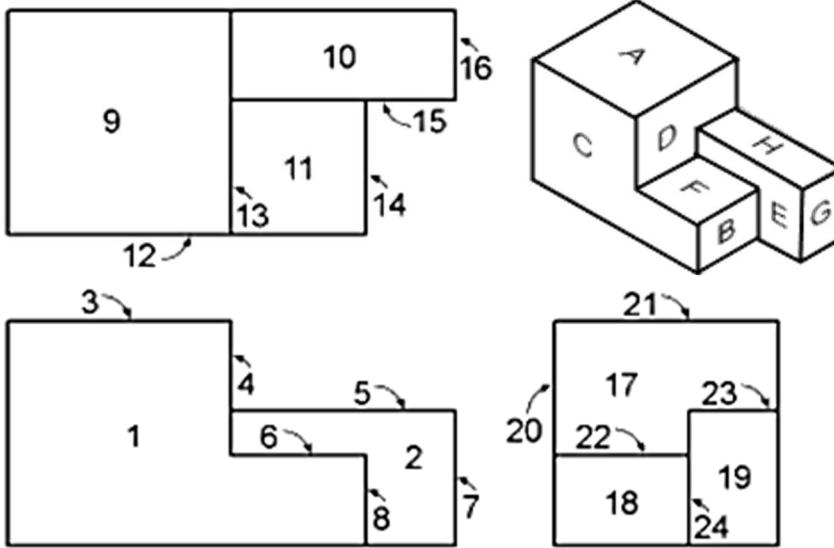


Front view goes always directly above the plan view and directly in line with the plan view

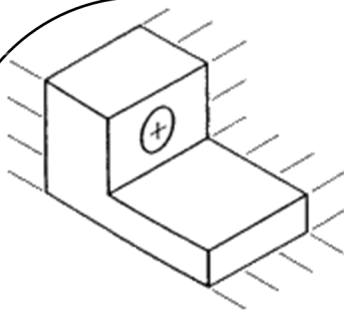
Side view goes next to the front view

Plan view always goes at the bottom

Study the images that follow. The various surfaces of the object are identified by letters on the isometric drawing and by numbers on the multi-view drawing. In the table, write the number that corresponds with the lettered surface in each of the top, front, and right-side views.

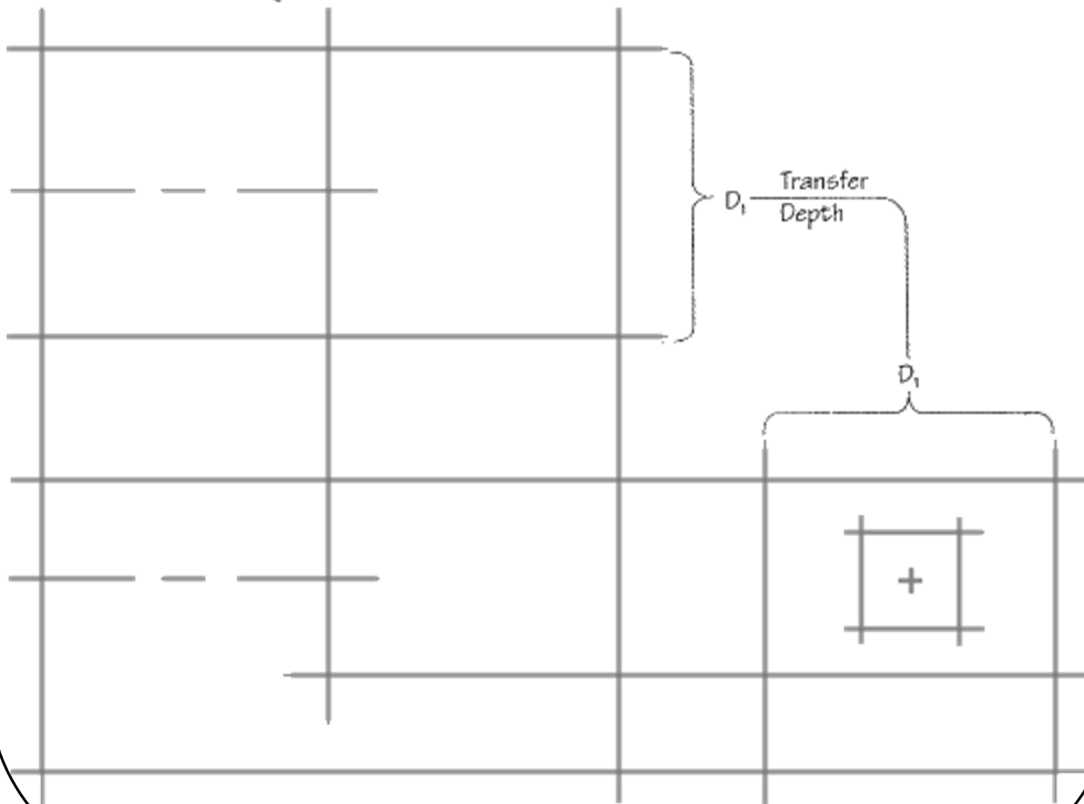


	Top	Front	Side
A	9	3	21
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			



### Blocking a multiview drawing

Construction lines are provided to help you create the orthographic views of the part shown. Show all features in each view. Darken the final drawing lines.



### Orthographic views

(sometimes referred to as **orthogonal projection**)

...are two-dimensional **views** of three-dimensional objects.

**Orthographic views** are created by projecting a **view** of an object onto a plane which is usually positioned so that it is parallel to one of the planes of the object.

