

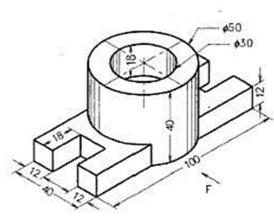
- 2. (a) A pentagonal plane of side 35 mm is restin (i) Draw its projections when the plane perpendicular to VP.
  - (ii) A hexagonal plane of side 25 mm has on 15 mm away from it. Draw its projection HP and perpendicular to VP.

(OR

- A Hexagonal pyramid of base side 30 mm and **(b)** HP on one of its corners of the base with its ax One of the base edges containing the resting co 30° to HP. Draw its plan and elevation.
- **3. (a)** A cylinder of diameter 50 mm and height 60 m cut by a plane perpendicular to VP and inclined meets the axis at a distance of 15 mm from the plan and true shape of the section.

(OR

- A regular pentagonal pyramid of side 40mm as **(b)** on HP with a side of base perpendicular to VP. plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 30 meets the axis of the pyramid at a point 30 mr development of the remaining part of the pyrar
- Draw the top view, front view and side views of the following object. All the 4. (a) dimensions are in mm.



(**OR**)

ing on the HP on one of its edge. is inclined at 40° to HP and		le: 208 2	8417 3
ne of its side parallel to VP and ns when the plane is parallel to		2	3
<b>R)</b> d axis length 60 mm lies on the xis parallel to both HP and VP. corner is inclined at an angle of		2	3
nm rests on its base on HP. It is d at 45° to HP. The cutting plane he top face. Draw the sectional		3	3
<b>R)</b> and altitude 75 mm has its base The pyramid is cut by a section <sup>10</sup> to the HP. The cutting plane m below the vertex. Obtain the mid.		3	3
of the following object. All the	(16)	4	3

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LEVEL

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Marks

- A Pentagonal prism of base side 35 mm and axis length 70 mm rests on the **(b)** (16) 4 ground with its two adjacent rectangular faces equally inclined to VP and nearer to the observer. A section plane perpendicular to the VP and inclined at 45° to the HP passes through a point on the axis 50 mm above the base of the prism. Draw the isometric projection of the truncated prism. Explain the usage of the following commands in AutoCAD. 5 (16) **5. (a)** a) OSNAP b) FILLET c) MIRROR d) SUBTRACT e) BREAK f) REVOLVE g) EXPLODE h) LIMITS (**OR**) Draw the cross section of a load bearing wall and explain the parts. **(b)** (16) 5 <u>PART- B (20 x 1 = 20 Marks)</u> (Q.No.6 is compulsory)
- Draw the locus of a point which moves in such a manner, so that its distance (20) 6. 1 from a fixed point is equal to twice its distance from a fixed straight line. Take the distance between the fixed point and the fixed line as 75 mm. Name the curve and draw the tangent and normal at any point on it.

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