Working Drawing





Introduction

Detail drawing

Assembly drawing

Assembly section

Dimensioning

Introduction



DEFINITION

Working drawing is a set of drawing used during the work of making a product.



DEFINITION

Detail drawing is a multiview representation of a single part with dimensions and notes.

Assembly drawing is a drawing of <u>various</u> parts of a machine or structure assembled in their relative working positions.

PURPOSE

Detail drawing conveys the information and instructions for manufacturing the part.

Assembly drawing conveys

- 1. completed shape of the product.
- 2. overall dimensions.
- 3. relative position of each part.
- 4. functional relationship among various components.

Detail Drawing



INFORMATION IN DETAIL DRAWING



GENERAL INFORMATION

- Name of company
- Title of drawing (usually part's name)
- Drawing sheet number
- Name of drafter, checker
- Relevant dates of action
 - (drawn, checked, approved etc.)
- Revision table
- 🕨 Unit
 - Scale
 - Method of projection

PART'S INFORMATION



RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

- Draw one part to one sheet of paper.
- If not the case,
 - apply enough spacing between parts.
 - draw all parts using the same scale.
 Otherwise, the scale should be clearly note under each part's drawing.
- Standard parts such as **bolt**, **nut**, **pin**, **bearing** do not require detail drawings.

EXAMPLE : Interpreting detail drawing



Assembly Drawing



TYPES OF ASSEMBLY DRAWING

1. Exploded assembly drawings

The parts are separately display, but they are aligned according to their assembly positions and sequences.

2. General assembly drawings.

All parts are drawn in their working position.

3. Detail assembly drawings

All parts are drawn in their working position with a completed dimensions.

1. EXPLODED ASSEMBLY

Pictorial representation



1. EXPLODED ASSEMBLY

Orthographic representation



2. GENERAL ASSEMBLY



Orthographic





2. GENERAL ASSEMBLY







Only dimensions relate to machine's operation are given.

Only dimensions relate to machine's operation are given in tabulated form (not shown).

2. GENERAL ASSEMBLY



3. DETAILED ASSEMBLY

(working-drawing assembly)



REQUIRED INFORMATION IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DRAWING

- 1. All parts, drawn in their operating position.
- 2. Part list (or bill of materials, BOM)
 - 1. Item number
 - 2. Descriptive name
 - 3. Material, MATL.
 - 4. Quantity required (per a unit of machine), QTY.
- 3. Leader lines with balloons around part numbers.
- 4. Machining and assembly operations and critical dimensions related to operation of the machine.

PLACING AN INFORMATION (This course)



PART LIST (BOM) (This course)

Locate above or beside the title block. Fill the table from the bottom.

3	SET SCREW	1	Stainless Steel, M3 HEX SOCK CUP PT
2	SHAFT	1	Stainless Steel
1	SUPPORT	2	Cast Iron
NO.	PART NAME	REQD.	MATL. & NOTE

EXAMPLE : Another allowable place for BOM



STEPS TO CREATE ASSEMBLY DRAWING

- 1. *Analyze* geometry and dimensions of all parts in order to understand the *assembly steps* and overall shape of device or machine.
- 2. Select an appropriate view.
- 3. Choose major parts, i.e. parts that have several parts assembled on.
- 4. Draw a view of *major parts* according to a selected viewing direction.

STEPS TO CREATE ASSEMBLY DRAWING

- Add detail view of the remaining parts at their working positions.
- Apply section technique where relative positions between adjacent parts are needed to clarify.
- 7. Add **balloons**, **notes** and **dimensions** (if any).
- 8. Create BOM.

GENERAL PRACTICE

- The *number of views* can be one, two, three or more as needed, but it should be minimum.
- A good viewing direction is that represents all (or most) of the parts assembled in their working position.

GENERAL PRACTICE

 Hidden lines usually omit unless they are absolutely necessary to illustrate some important feature that the reader might otherwise miss.



EXAMPLE : Hidden lines omit **or not**?

EXAMPLE : Hidden lines omit *or not*?



EXAMPLE : Hidden lines omit **or not**?



GENERAL PRACTICE

Section technique is usually need to clarify the combination of the parts.

Use *different* section line styles for adjacent parts.



SECTION LINE PRACTICE

- **Do not** draw section lines on sectional view of standard parts.
 - Threaded fastener
 - Washer
 - (Iongitudinal cut of) Solid shaft, Pin, Key

EXAMPLE 1 : Assembly steps





EXAMPLE 2 : Assembly steps



EXAMPLE : Section line practice



LEADER LINE PRACTICE

Drawn from the inside of the part to the balloon and placed a filled circle at the beginning of a line.

Drawn in the **oblique** direction.

