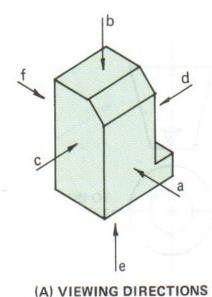
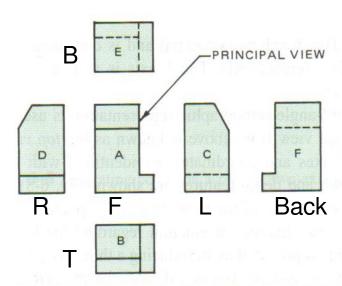
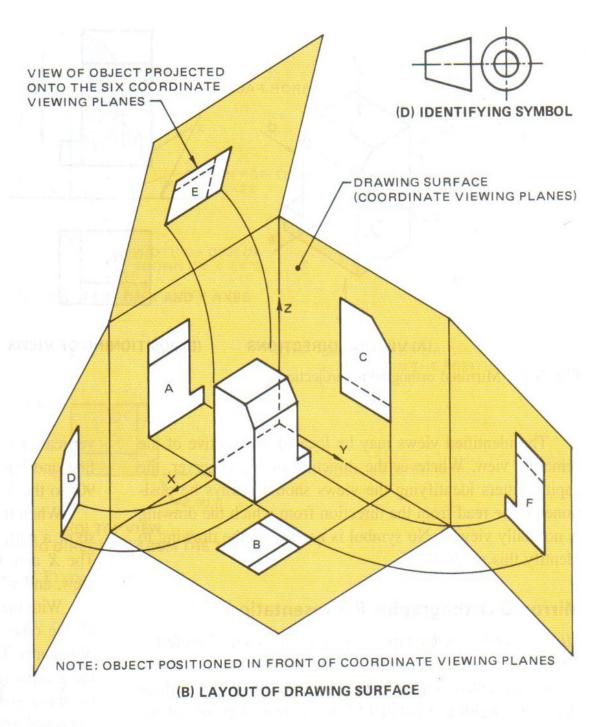
Auxiliary Views

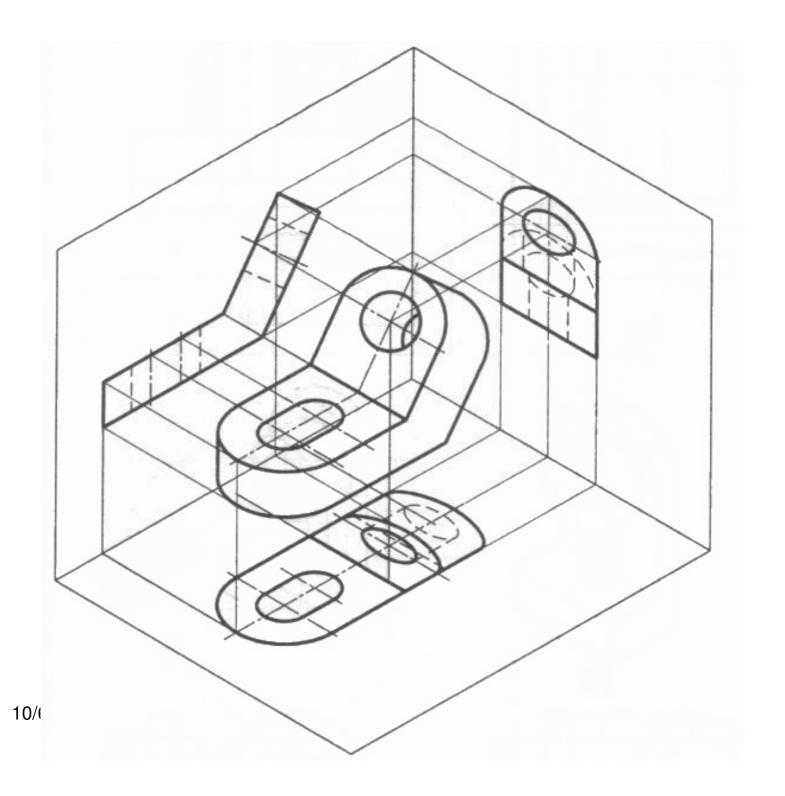


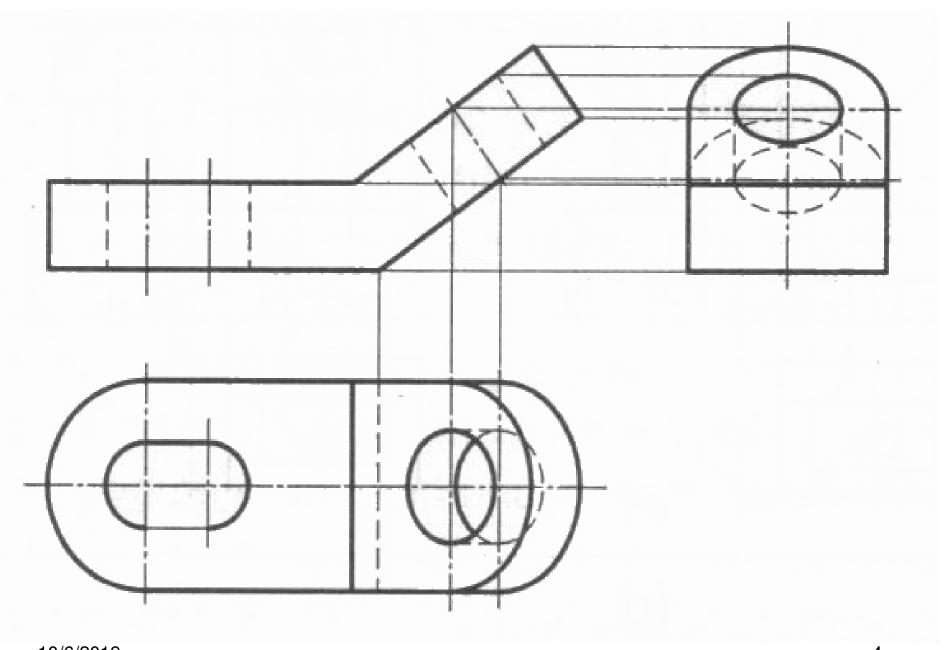


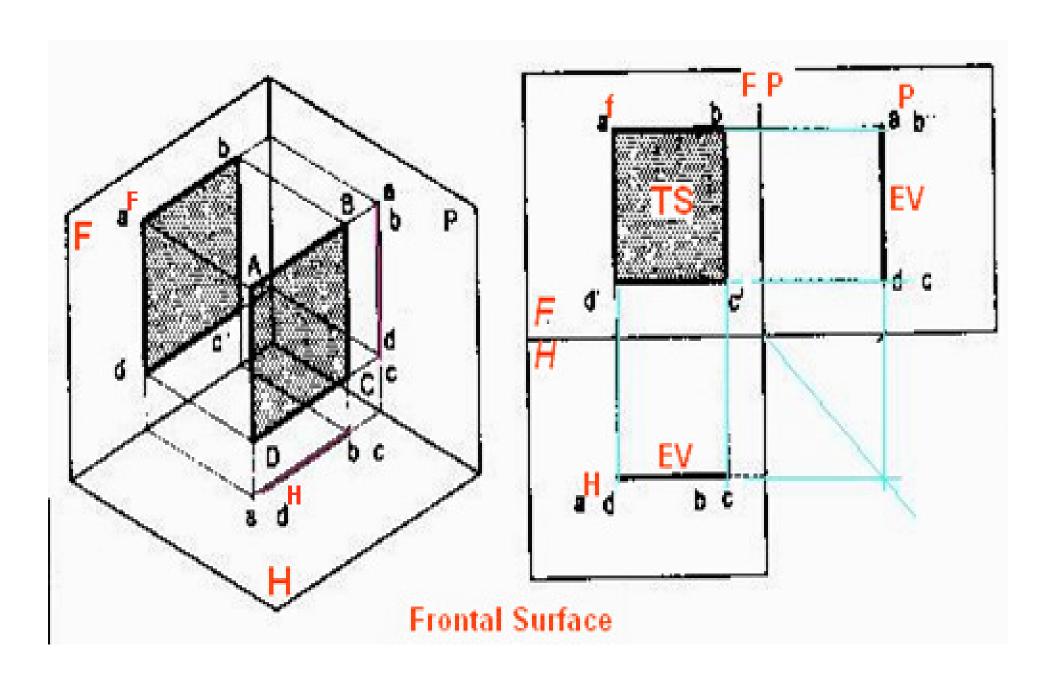
(C) POSITIONING OF VIEWS ON DRAWING SURFACE

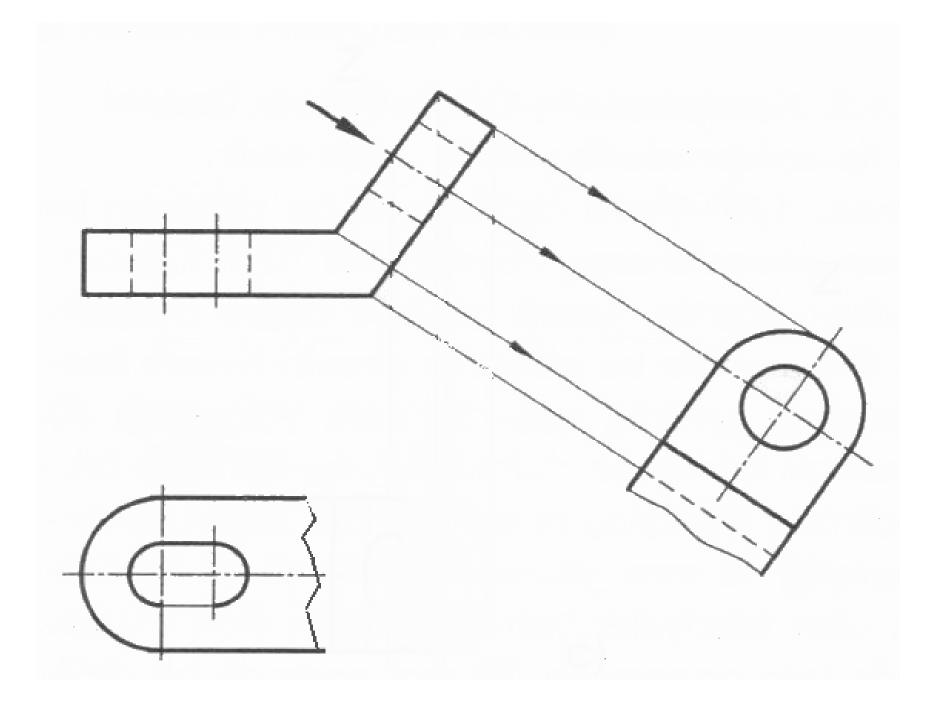


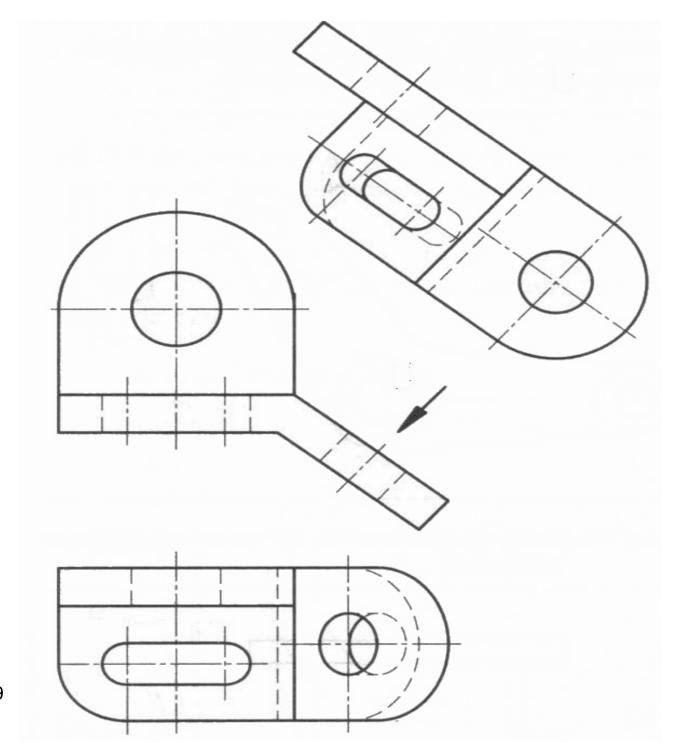


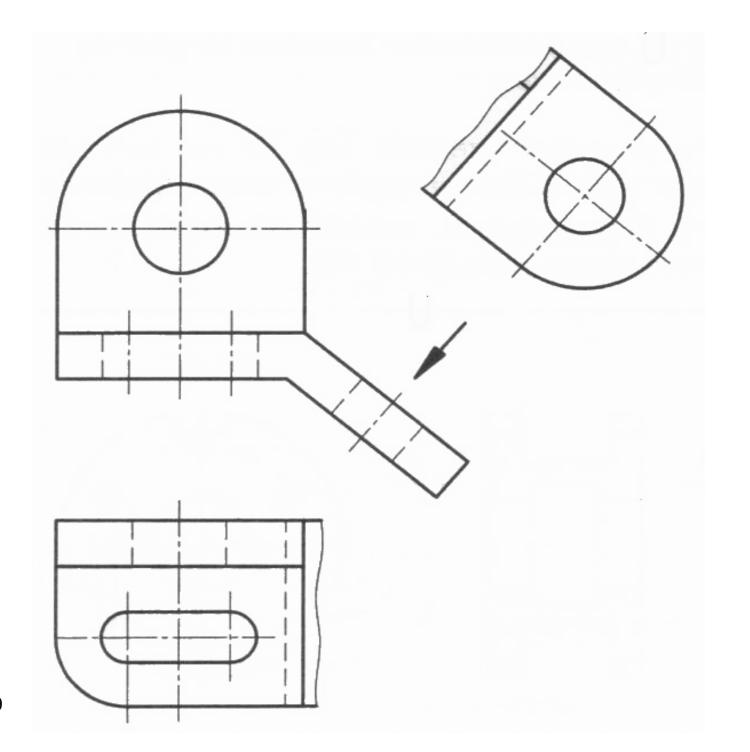


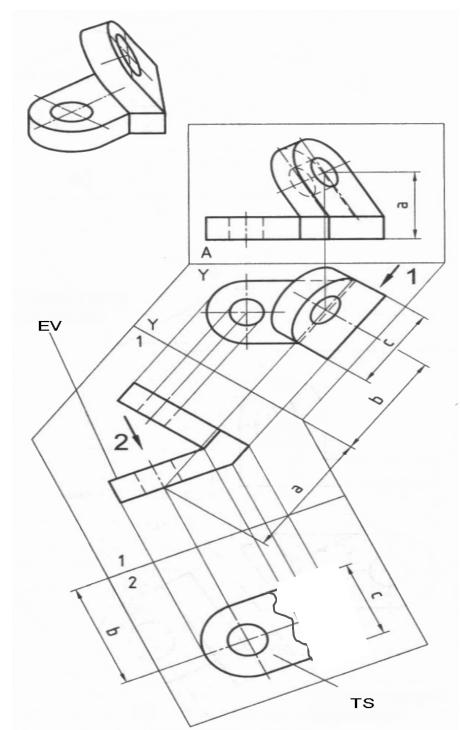








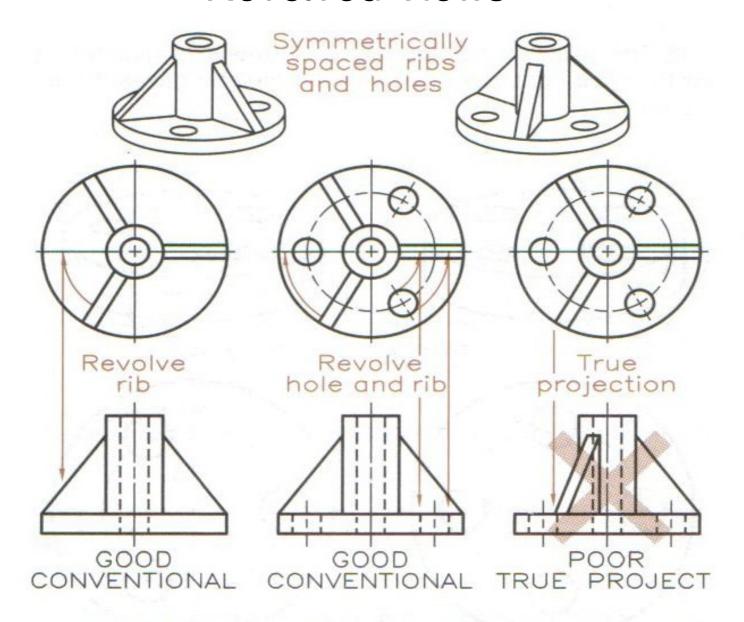




1st Auxiliary view

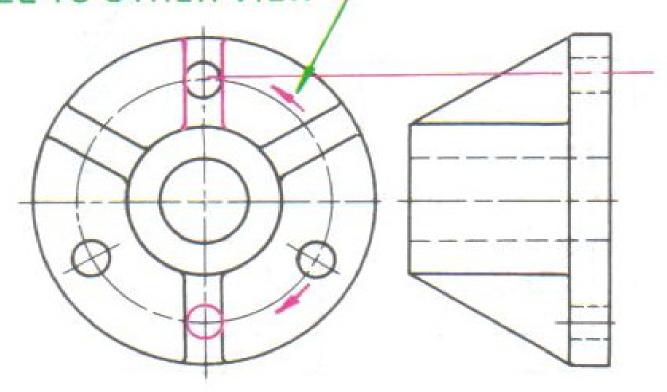
2nd Auxiliary view

Revolved Views

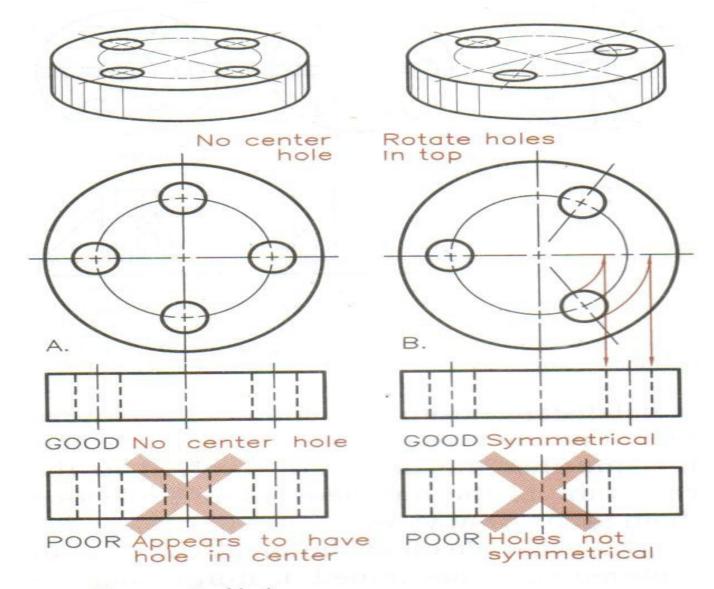


Conventional methods of revolving holes and ribs in combination improve clarity.

PARALLEL TO OTHER VIEW



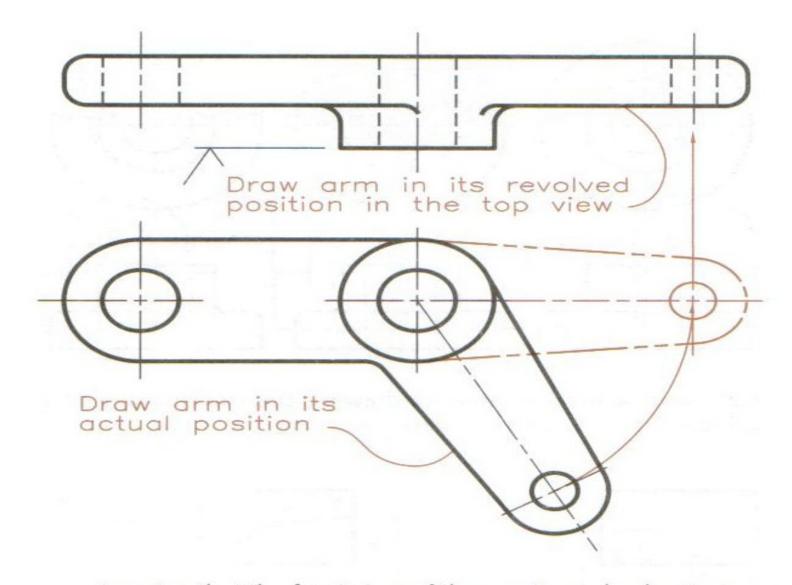
(C) ALIGNMENT OF RIB AND HOLES



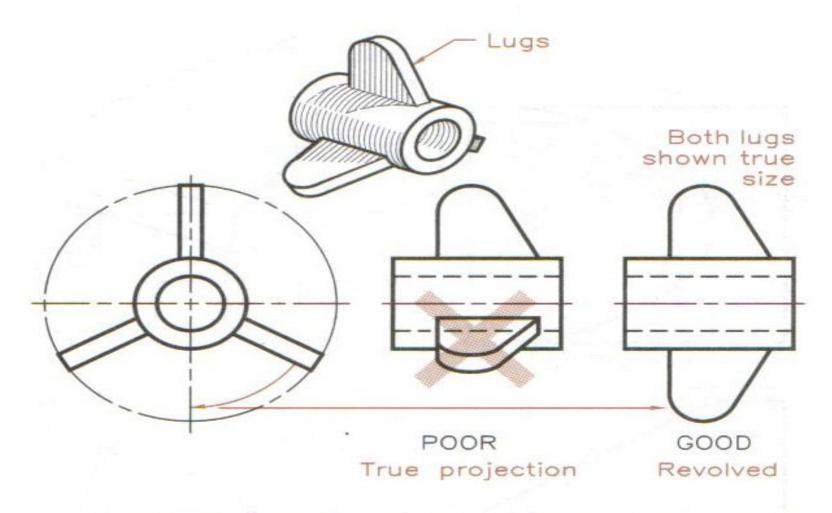
Placement of holes:

A Omit the center hole found by true projection. It makes the hole appear to pass through the center of the plate.

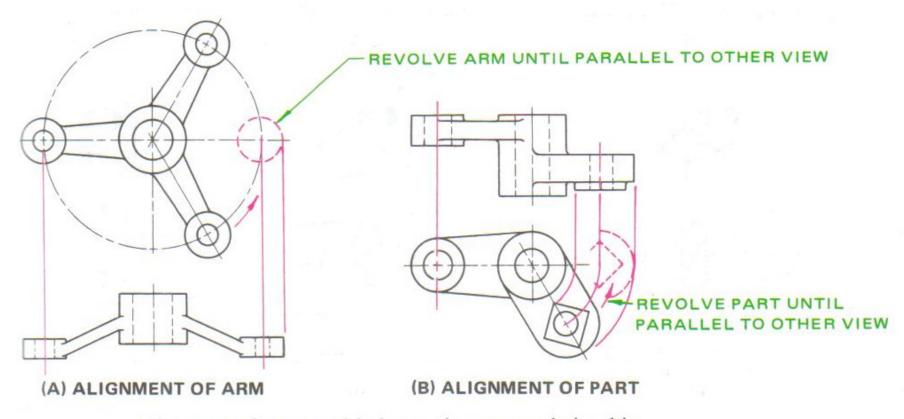
B Use a conventional view to show the holes located at their true radial distances from the center. Imagine they are rotated to the centerline in the top view.



Imagine that the front view of the arm is revolved so its true length can be drawn in the top view as a conventional practice.



Symmetrically positioned external features, such as webs, ribs, and these lugs, are imagined to be revolved to their truesize positions for the best views.



Alignment of parts and holes to show true relationship.

